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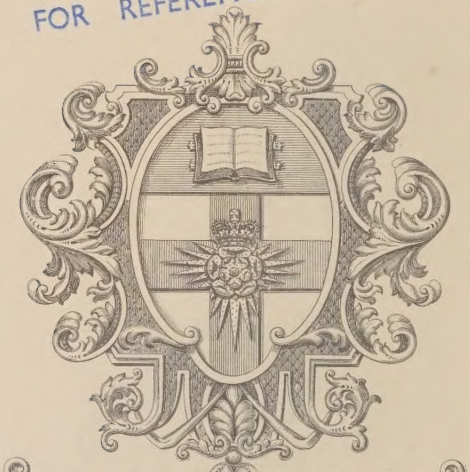

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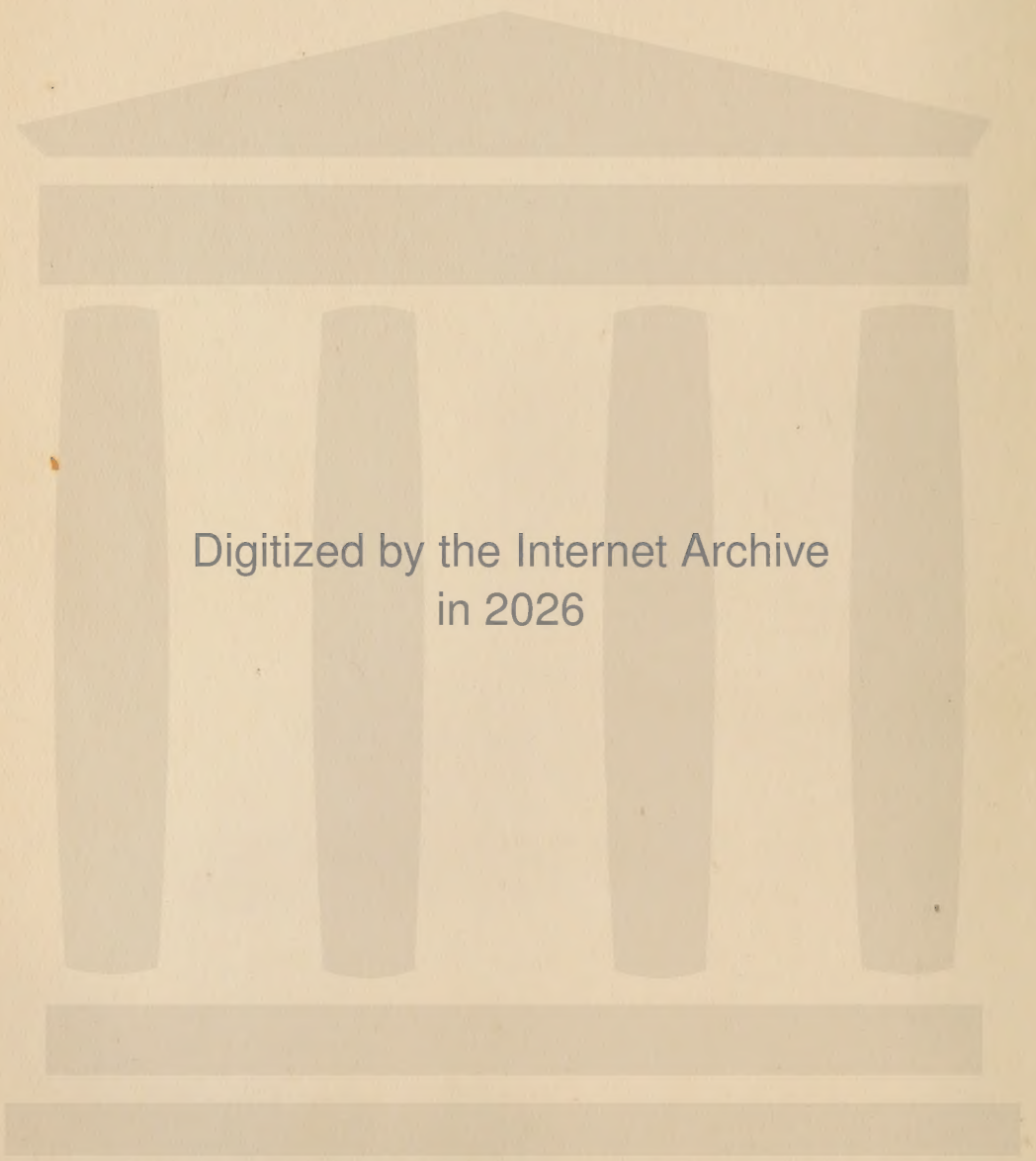
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FOURTEENTH REPORT

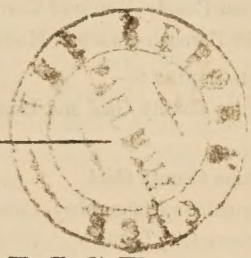
OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.



I.

HOME DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1850.

[1173]

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REPORT.

I.

FOURTEENTH REPORT of the INSPECTOR of PRISONS for the HOME DISTRICT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR, *Kensington, December*, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you the Fourteenth Report of the Inspector of Prisons for the Home District, together with the General Digest of Gaol Returns for the year 1848, and to express my regret that the presentation should have been delayed for so long a period beyond the time required by the statute. This delay has been occasioned by my daily attendance as Inspector of Millbank Prison during the whole of 1848 and the early part of 1849, the increased personal attention required by the prevalence of cholera in the prisons of the district, the difficulty of procuring the annual returns from the prison authorities, and the time and labour necessary for the compilation of the statistical portion of the Report. The former impediments will not re-occur; the latter I propose to remedy in future by presenting the Report of the Inspector of the Prisons of this district, without delaying its presentation for the Digest of Gaol Returns.

The re-building and alteration of prisons, to meet the requirements of a more effective system of penal discipline, are proceeding with great activity in this district. New prisons have recently been completed, or are now in the course of construction, at Bedford, Winchester, Lewes, and Chelmsford; at Wandsworth for the county of Surrey, at Holloway for the city of London, at St. Augustine's for the county of Kent, and others are under consideration at the present time.

The penal discipline at present enforced in the prisons of the district varies materially both in its details and practice; but notwithstanding the absence of uniformity, I may safely report that although in some instances the progress of improvement has not been so rapid as could be wished, yet that the serious evils arising from the contaminating intercourse between criminals has experienced a salutary check by the complete isolation of prisoners in the several prisons constructed upon the principle of separation, and in others by increasing the means of superintendence over those in association.

Very great difficulty continues to be experienced in finding such labour or employment as can be exercised by prisoners when in separate confinement, and combine well with the moral and religious impressions supposed to be created by this discipline, and at the same time produce a recreative effect upon the mind, which is indispensable for the preservation of health in separate imprisonment for long periods. For the vagrant, the idle, and the disorderly, who are seldom sentenced for terms exceeding a month or two, separate confinement, unless accompanied with hard labour either at the crank or on the wheel, spare diet, and other physical inflictions, is wholly inoperative as a deterring or reforming agent.

Referring to the accompanying General Digest of Gaol Returns, I regret to observe that the number of prisoners for the year 1848 has exceeded that of 1847 by no less a number than 19,488.

There is an increase in all the classes of summary convictions in the year 1848 over 1847, with the exception of Military and Larceny Act prisoners. The increase on each class between 1847 and 1848, without reference to the

estimated population, is as follows:—Game laws 31·2, revenue laws 40·9, bastardy laws 33·4, Vagrant Act 23·6, Malicious Trespass Act 23·8, Police Acts 16·1, assaults 23·7, want of sureties 37·4, reputed thieves 23·2, and all not included in the preceding classes 30·1 per cent. The last class (not before included) contains for 1848 the new headings, "Poor Law Acts 5,360, and the Juvenile Offenders' Act 1,381,"—6,741 prisoners; which occasions the increase under the last-mentioned heading. The increase on the total of England and Wales amounts to 6·8 per cent. with reference to tried prisoners in 1847-8, and summary convictions 24·9 per cent.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,

WILLIAM JOHN WILLIAMS,

Inspector of Prisons.

GENERAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINAL TABLES, 1848.

The following TABLES numbered 1 to 4 exhibit the Total Number of Prisoners Committed to the PRISONS of ENGLAND and WALES, in the course of the Years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848; showing also the Proportions per Cent. to the Total Number of Prisoners; the Proportions to the Population, the Number of Population to one Prisoner, and the Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Detected Crime.

1.—YEARS.	Total Number of Prisoners in each Class.							Estimated Total Population in each Year.	Number of Population to one Prisoner.						
	Number of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions.*	Summary Convictions.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Re-examined and Discharged.	Total of Criminals.	Total of Debtors.	Total of Criminals and Debtors.		Assizes and Sessions.	Summary Convictions.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Re-examined and Discharged	Total of Criminals.	Total of Debtors.	Total of Criminals and Debtors.
									One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1841	27,085	63,296	1,508	14,347	106,236	13,001	119,237	15,906,741	581	251	10,548	1,109	149	1,223	133
1842	31,160	70,507	1,521	11,260	114,448	13,951	128,399	16,118,589	511	229	10,597	1,431	141	1,155	126
1843	29,871	73,196	1,119	9,685	113,871	13,586	127,457	16,333,659	547	223	14,596	1,686	144	1,202	128
1844	26,682	71,298	1,074	9,263	108,317	11,792	120,109	16,551,713	620	232	15,411	1,787	153	1,404	138
1845	25,083	66,042	943	7,916	99,984	2,490	102,474	16,772,678	669	254	17,787	2,119	168	6,736	163
1846	25,033	64,899	1,093	9,052	100,077	3,847	103,924	16,996,593	679	262	15,550	1,877	169	4,418	164
1847	28,139	67,481	1,312	9,421	106,353	4,527	110,880	17,223,497	612	255	13,128	1,828	162	3,804	155
1848	30,086	84,271	1,388	9,985	125,730	8,782	134,512	17,453,430	580	207	12,575	1,748	139	1,759	130
Annual Mean	27,892	70,124	1,245	10,116	109,377	8,997	118,374	16,669,612	600	239	13,774	1,698	153	2,712	142

2.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Number of Prisoners in each Class.								Annual Mean.
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	
1. Tried at Assizes and Sessions	22·7	24·3	23·4	22·2	24·5	24·1	25·4	22·3	23·6
2. Summary Convictions	53·1	54·9	57·4	59·4	64·5	62·4	60·9	62·7	59·4
3. Deserters awaiting a Route	1·3	1·2	·9	·9	·9	1·1	1·2	1·1	1·1
4. Re-examined and Discharged	12·	8·8	7·6	7·7	7·7	8·7	8·4	7·4	8·5
5. Debtors	10·9	10·8	10·7	9·8	2·4	3·7	4·1	6·5	7·4
Total	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

3.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Total estimated Population in each Class.								Annual Mean.
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	
1. Assizes and Sessions	170·3	193·3	182·9	161·2	149·6	147·3	163·4	172·4	167·5
2. Summary Convictions	397·9	437·4	448·1	430·7	393·7	381·8	391·8	482·8	420·5
3. Deserters awaiting a Route	9·5	9·4	6·8	6·5	5·6	6·4	7·6	7·9	7·5
4. Re-examined and Discharged	90·2	69·9	59·3	56·	47·2	53·3	54·6	57·2	61·
5. Total of Criminals	667·9	710·	697·1	654·4	596·1	588·8	617·4	720·3	656·5
6. Total of Debtors	81·7	86·4	83·2	71·3	14·8	22·6	26·3	50·3	54·6
7. Total of Criminals and Debtors	749·6	796·4	780·3	725·7	610·9	611·4	643·7	770·6	711·1

4.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.						
	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848
1. Assizes and Sessions	+13·5	— 5·7	—13·5	— 7·8	— 1·5	+10·9	+ 5·5
2. Summary Convictions	+ 9·9	+ 2·4	— 4·	— 9·4	— 3·1	+ 2·6	+23·2
3. Deserters awaiting a Route	— ·46	—37·7	— 5·6	— 15·4	+14·4	+18·7	+ 3·9
4. Re-examined and Discharged	—29·1	—17·8	— 5·9	— 18·6	+12·8	+ 2·4	+ 4·7
5. Total of Criminals	+ 6·3	— 1·8	— 6·5	— 9·8	— 1·2	+ 4·8	+16·6
6. Total of Debtors	+ 5·6	— 3·8	—16·7	—380·1	+52·5	+16·3	+91·2
7. Total of Criminals and Debtors	+ 6·2	— 2·1	— 7·5	— 18·8	+ ·081	+ 5·3	+19·7

* The Prisoners left untried at the end of the Year are not included in these numbers.

The following Tables, numbered 5 to 10, exhibit the result of Proceedings respecting the Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, in the course of the Years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848;—showing also the Proportions per Cent. in each Class to the Total Number of Prisoners Tried; the Proportions to the Population; the Number of Population to a Single Conviction, &c.; the Proportion per Cent. in each Class to the Total Acquitted; and the Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime.

5.—YEARS.		Total Number of Prisoners Tried at Assizes and Sessions and disposal thereof.										Number of Population to a Single Conviction, &c.			
		Prisoners Convicted.	Acquitted at the Bar.	No Bills Found.	Not Prosecuted.	Admitted as Crown Evidence.	Bailed to Appear at a Subsequent Tribunal.	Non appearance to Recognizances.	Found or Acquitted as Insane.	Died before Trial.	Total.	Number of Population to a Single Conviction.	Number of Accused to a Single Conviction.	Number of Accused to a Single Acquittal.	Number Convicted to a Single Acquittal.
												One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
England and Wales.	1841	19,548	4,636	1,745	799	90	203	16	27	21	27,085	804	1·385	3·772	2·722
	1842	22,513	5,659	1,894	792	97	110	50	23	22	31,160	716	1·384	3·734	2·698
	1843	21,425	5,661	1,748	663	96	212	23	24	19	29,871	762	1·394	3·700	2·654
	1844	19,054	5,062	1,746	611	67	77	22	31	12	26,682	869	1·400	3·596	2·568
	1845	17,932	4,967	1,513	452	58	76	21	46	18	25,083	935	1·398	3·618	2·586
	1846	18,071	4,681	1,516	569	60	84	16	29	7	25,033	941	1·385	3·699	2·671
	1847	20,821	4,985	1,618	494	59	80	26	32	24	28,139	827	1·351	3·964	2·934
	1848	22,856	5,072	1,445	437	62	124	31	29	30	30,086	764	1·325	4·372	3·287
Annual Mean .		20,278	5,090	1,653	602	73	121	26	30	19	27,892	827	1·377	3·807	2·777

6.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total Accused.								Annual Mean.
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . .	72·17	72·25	71·73	71·41	71·49	72·19	73·99	75·97	72·64
Acquitted	26·51	26·79	27·02	27·81	27·64	27·03	25·22	23·10	26·39
Crown Evidence	·33	·31	·32	·25	·23	·24	·21	·21	·24
Bailed for Trial	·75	·35	·71	·29	·31	·34	·29	·42	·43
Non-appearance to Recognizances . .	·06	·16	·08	·08	·08	·06	·09	·10	·10
Found or Acquitted as Insane. . .	·10	·07	·08	·12	·18	·12	·11	·10	·10
Deaths before Trial	·08	·07	·06	·04	·07	·02	·09	·10	·10
Total	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

7.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per 100,000, of the Estimsted Total Population in each Class.								Annual Mean.
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . .	123·	139·7	131·2	115·1	106·9	106·3	120·9	131·	121·7
Acquitted	45·1	51·8	49·4	44·8	41·3	39·8	41·2	39·8	44·1
Crown Evidence	·5	·6	·6	·4	·4	·4	·34	·3	·4
Bailed for Trial	1·3	·7	1·3	·5	·5	·5	·5	·7	·7
Non-appearance to Recognizances . .	·1	·3	·1	·13	·1	·09	·15	·2	·1
Found or Acquitted as Insane . . .	·2	·1	·2	·2	·3	·17	·17	·2	·2
Deaths before Trial	·1	·1	·1	·07	·1	·04	·14	·2	·1
Total Accused . .	170·3	193·3	182·9	161·2	149·6	147·3	163·4	172·4	167·3

8.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total Acquitted.								Annual Mean.
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	
Acquitted at the Bar	64·32	67·63	69·92	67·94	71·18	68·89	69·95	72·63	69·06
No Bills Found.	24·22	22·64	21·59	23·44	21·68	22·31	22·69	20·69	22·41
Not Prosecuted	11·09	9·46	8·19	8·20	6·48	8·37	6·91	6·26	8·12
Found or Acquitted as Insane . . .	·37	·27	·30	·42	·66	·43	·45	·42	·41
Total	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

9.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime after comparison with the Total Accused at Assizes and Sessions in each Class.						
	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . .	+ ·1	— ·7	— ·4	+ ·1	+ ·9	+2·5	+2·7
Acquitted	+ 1·	+ ·9	+ 2·9	— ·6	— 2·2	—7·2	—9·2
Found or Acquitted as Insane . . .	—35·	+8·8	+44·6	+57·8	—58·3	—7·	. .

10.—Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.						
	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . .	+13·6	—6·5	—13·9	— 7·7	— ·5	+14·	+8·3
Acquitted	+14·8	—4·9	—10·3	— 8·5	— 3·8	+ 3·5	—3·5
Found or Acquitted as Insane . . .	—18·9	+3·	+27·5	+46·4	—60·7	. .	. .

The following Tables, numbered 11 to 15, exhibit the Total Number of Prisoners Summarily Convicted in England and Wales, in the course of the Years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848;—showing also the Proportions per Cent. in each Class, compared with the Total Number of Convictions, the Proportions to the Population, the Number of Population to a single Conviction, and the Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime.

11.—YEARS.	Total Number of Prisoners Summarily Convicted in each Class.*												
	Military Prisoners.	Game Laws.	Revenue Laws.	Bastardy Laws.	Vagrant Act.	Malicious Trespass Act.	Larceny Act.	Police Acts.	Assaults.	Want of Sureties.	Reputed Thieves.	All not before included.	Total.
England and Wales. 1841	1,874	2,862	552	113	18,577	2,990	2,543	3,321	9,383	2,946	5,284	12,851	63,296
1842	2,090	3,631	702	62	20,888	3,791	3,170	2,919	10,196	3,307	4,948	14,803	70,507
1843	2,157	4,348	766	42	22,125	3,984	1,813	3,707	10,585	3,684	4,360	15,625	73,196
1844	2,313	3,638	820	42	19,880	4,325	1,927	3,800	10,976	3,272	4,016	16,307	71,298
1845	1,593	2,796	747	564	18,155	3,818	1,649	3,875	10,396	2,908	2,785	16,756	66,042
1846	90	2,032	614	608	17,293	3,548	1,254	4,325	11,453	3,474	3,019	17,189	64,899
1847	224	2,289	643	672	19,621	3,938	2,527	4,338	9,844	2,993	3,366	17,026	67,481
1848	204	3,004	906	897	24,262	4,875	2,496	5,037	12,182	4,112	4,148	22,148	84,271
Annual Mean .	1,318	3,075	718	375	20,100	3,908	2,172	3,915	10,627	3,337	3,991	16,588	70,124

12.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. in each Class to Total Number of Summary Convictions.								Annual Mean.
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	
1 Military Prisoners	3·	3·	2·9	3·2	2·4	·1	·3	·2	1·9
2. Game Laws	4·5	5·2	5·9	5·1	4·2	3·1	3·4	3·6	4·4
3. Revenue Laws.	·9	·9	1·04	1·15	1·1	·9	1·	1·1	1·
4. Bastardy Laws	·2	·09	·06	·05	·9	·9	1·	1·1	·4
5. Vagrant Act	29·3	29·6	30·2	27·9	27·4	26·6	29·2	28·8	28·7
6. Malicious Trespass Act	4·7	5·4	5·4	6·1	5·8	5·5	5·8	5·8	5·6
7. Larceny Act.	4·1	4·5	2·5	2·7	2 5	1·9	3·7	2·9	3·1
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	5·2	4·1	5·1	5·3	5·9	6·7	6·4	6·	5·6
9. Assaults	14·8	14·5	14·5	15·4	15·8	17·7	14·6	14·4	15·2
10. Want of Sureties	4·7	4·7	5·	4·6	4·4	5·4	4·4	4·9	4·8
11. Reputed Thieves	8·3	7·01	6·	5·6	4·2	4·7	5·	4·9	5·7
12. All not before included	20·3	21·	21·4	22·9	25.4	26·5	25·2	26·3	23·6
Total	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

13.—Classes of Prisoners.	Number of Population to a single Conviction in each Class, from 1841 to 1848.								Annual Mean.
	One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
1. Military Prisoners	8,488	7,712	7,572	7,156	10,529	188,851	72,441	85,556	48,538
2. Game Laws	5,558	4,439	3,756	4,549	5,999	8,364	8,398	5,810	5,859
3. Revenue Laws.	28,818	22,961	21,323	20,185	22,453	27,682	26,786	19,154	23,670
4. Bastardy Laws	140,767	259,977	388,896	394,088	29,738	27,955	25,656	19,458	160,817
5. Vagrant Act	856	771	738	833	924	983	877	719	837
6. Malicious Trespass Act	5,320	4,252	4,099	3,827	4,393	4,790	4,373	3,583	4,329
7. Larceny Act	6,255	5,085	9,009	8,394	10,171	13,554	6,815	6,993	8,284
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	4,790	5,522	4,406	4,356	4,328	3,930	3,970	3,465	4,346
9. Assaults.	1,695	1,581	1,543	1,508	1,613	1,484	1,749	1,433	1,576
10. Want of Sureties	5,399	4,874	4,434	5,059	5,768	4,892	5,754	4,245	5,053
11. Reputed Thieves	3,011	3,258	3,746	4,122	6,022	5,669	5,117	4,207	4,394
12. All not before included	1,238	1,089	1,045	1,015	1,001	988	1,011	787	1,022
Total.	251	229	223	232	254	262	254	207	239

14.—Classes of Prisoners.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Total estimated Population in each Class from 1841 to 1848.								Annual Mean.
1. Military Prisoners	11·8	13·	13·2	14·	9·5	·5	1·3	1·2	8·
2. Game Laws	17·9	22·6	26·6	22·	16·7	12·	13·3	17·2	18·5
3. Revenue Laws.	3·5	4·3	4·7	4·9	4·4	3·6	3·7	5·2	4·2
4. Bastardy Laws	·7	·4	·2	·2	3·4	3·6	3·9	5·1	2·1
5. Vagrant Act	116·8	129·6	135·5	120·1	108·2	101·7	113·9	139·1	120·6
6. Malicious Trespass Act	18·8	23·5	24·4	26·1	22·8	20·9	22·8	27·9	23·4
7. Larceny Act.	16·	19·7	11·1	11·6	9·8	7·4	14·7	14·3	13·1
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	20·9	18·1	22·7	22·9	23·1	25·4	25·2	28·8	23·4
9. Assaults	59·	63·2	64·8	66·3	62·	67·4	57·2	69·8	62·7
10. Want of Sureties	18·5	20·5	22·5	19·8	17·3	20·4	17·4	23·6	21·2
11. Reputed Thieves	33·2	30·7	26·7	24·3	16·6	17·8	19·5	23·7	24·1
12. All not before included	80·8	91·8	95·7	98·5	99·9	101·1	98·9	126·9	99·2
Total	397·9	437·4	448·1	430·7	393·7	381·8	391·8	482·8	420·5

15. Classes of Prisoners.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of detected Crime after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Class.						
	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848
1. Military Prisoners.	+10·	+ 1·8	+ 5·8	—47·1	—79·3	+145·5	—11·3
2. Game Laws	+25·2	+18·1	—21·1	—31·8	—39·4	+ 11·	+29·6
3. Revenue Laws	+25·5	+ 7·6	+ 5·6	—11·2	—23·3	+ 3·3	+39·1
4. Bastardy Laws.	—84·7	—49·6	..	+32·5	+ 6·4	+ 9·1	+31·1
5. Vagrant Act	+11·	+ 4·5	—12·8	—11·1	— 6·4	+ 12·	+22·1
6. Malicious Trespass Act	+25·1	+ 3·7	+ 7·1	—14·8	— 9·	+ 9·4	+22·2
7. Larceny Act	+23·	—77·1	+ 4·9	—18·4	—33·2	+ 98·8	— 2·6
8. Metropolitan or Local Police Act	—15·3	+25·3	+ 1·2	+ ·5	+10·2	— 1·	+14·6
9. Assaults	+ 7·2	+ 2·4	+ 2·3	— 7·	+ 8·7	— 18·	+22·1
10. Want of Sureties	+10·8	+ 9·9	—14·1	—14·1	+17·9	— 17·7	+29·8
11. Reputed Thieves	— 8·2	—15·	—10·	—46·1	+ 7·	+ 10·	+21·6
12. All not before included	+13·6	+ 4·1	+ 3·	+ 1·4	+ 1·	— 2·3	+28·2
Total	+ 9·9	+ 2·4	— 4·	— 9·4	— 3·1	+ 2·6	+23·2

* Deserters awaiting a route are deducted from this Table, not being Convicts.

The following TABLES, numbered 16 to 20, exhibit the Periods for which the Total Number of Transports were Sentenced to Transportation in ENGLAND and WALES, in the course of the Years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847 and 1848; showing also the Proportions per Cent. which the several Classes bear to the Total Number of Transports, the Proportions per Cent. to the Total Number Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, the Proportions to the Population, the Number of Convicted to a single Transport, the Number of Population to a single Transport; the Increase or Decrease per Cent. after comparison with the Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, and with the Total estimated Population.

16.—YEARS.	Sentences of Transportation. 7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.	Total of Transports.	Total of Convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Number of Transports. 7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1841	1,693	1,194	243	438	11	209	3,788	19,548	44·7	31·5	6·4	11·6	·3	5·5
1842	1,841	1,375	204	553	36	220	4,229	22,513	43·5	32·5	4·8	13·1	·9	5·2
1843	1,841	1,386	154	475	31	279	4,166	21,425	44·2	33·3	3·7	11·4	·7	6·7
1844	1,460	1,234	127	386	37	193	3,437	19,054	42·5	35·9	3·7	11·2	1·1	5·6
1845	1,336	1,143	96	351	37	129	3,092	17,932	43·2	37·0	3·1	11·3	1·2	4·2
1846	1,377	1,002	88	269	17	141	2,894	18,071	47·6	34·6	3·	9·3	·6	4·9
1847	1,662	737	68	161	20	78	2,726	20,821	60·9	27·1	2·5	5·9	·7	2·9
1848	2,000	798	104	203	4	98	3,207	22,856	62·4	24·9	3·2	6·3	·1	3·1
Annual Mean .	1,651	1,109	136	354	24	168	3,442	20,277	48·6	32·1	3·8	10·	·7	4·8

17.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Proportion per Cent. to Total Convicted at Assizes and Sessions in each Year. 1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Annual Mean.	Proportion per 100,000 of the Estimated Total Population in each Year. 1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Annual Mean.
7 and under 10 Years .	8·7	8·2	8·6	7·7	7·4	7·6	8·	8·73	8·1	10·6	11·4	11·3	8·8	8·0	8·1	9·6	11·46	9·9
10 and under 14 Years .	6·1	6·1	6·5	6·5	6·4	5·5	3·5	3·48	5·5	7·5	8·5	8·5	7·5	6·8	5·9	4·3	4·60	6·7
14 and under 15 Years .	1·2	·91	·7	·6	·53	·5	·3	·45	·6	1·53	1·3	·9	·8	·6	·5	·4	·60	·8
15 and under 21 Years .	2·2	2·45	2·2	2·	1·95	1·5	·8	·89	1·8	2·8	3·4	2·9	2·3	2·1	1·6	·9	1·16	2·1
21 and upwards . . .	·06	·16	·1	·2	·2	·1	·1	·02	·2	·07	·2	·2	·2	·2	·1	·1	·02	·1
For Life	1·1	·98	1·3	1·	·72	·8	·4	·43	3·8	1·3	1·4	1·7	1·2	·7	·8	·5	·56	1·1
Total . . .	19·4	18·8	19·4	18·	17·2	16·	13·1	14·	17·	23·8	26·2	25·5	20·8	18·4	17·	15·8	18·4	20·7

18.—YEARS.	Number of Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, to a single Transport. 7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.	Total.	Number of Population to a Single Transport. 7 Years and under 10 Years.	10 Years and under 14 Years.	14 Years and under 15 Years.	15 Years and under 21 Years.	21 Years and upwards.	For Life.	Total.
	One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1841	11·5	16·4	80·4	44·6	1,777	93·5	5·2	9,395	13,322	65,459	36,316	1,446,067	76,108	4,199
1842	12·2	16·4	110·3	40·7	626	102·4	5·3	8,755	11,723	79,012	29,147	447,738	73,266	3,811
1843	11·6	15·4	139·1	45·1	691	75·1	5·1	8,872	11,770	106,063	34,385	526,892	58,543	3,920
1844	13·1	15·4	150·	49·4	515	98·7	5·5	11,336	13,413	130,318	42,880	447,343	85,755	4,816
1845	13·4	15·7	186·8	51·1	485	139·	5·8	12,554	14,674	174,716	47,785	453,315	130,020	5,424
1846	13·1	18·	205·3	67·2	1,063	128·1	6·2	12,343	16,962	193,143	63,184	999,799	120,513	5,873
1847	12·5	28·2	300·2	129·3	1,041	266·9	7·6	10,363	23,342	253,288	106,978	861,174	220,814	6,318
1848	10·6	28·6	219·8	112·6	5,714	233·2	7·1	8,726	21,878	167,821	85,977	436,357	178,097	5,442
Annual Mean .	12·2	19·2	173·9	67·5	1,489	142·1	6·	10,293	15,885	146,227	55,831	1,068,210	117,889	4,975

19.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Transports, after comparison with the Total Convicted at Assizes and Sessions, in each Year. 1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848
7 Years and under 10 Years	− 7·1	+ 5·1	−12·1	− 2·8	+ 2·3	+ 4 7	+ 9·4
10 Years and under 14 Years	..	+ 5·8	..	− 1·6	− 14·9	− 56·7	− 1·5
14 Years and under 15 Years	− 37·1	−27·8	− 7·8	−24·5	..	− 49·1	+ 39·3
15 Years and under 21 Years	+ 9·6	−10·8	− 9·4	− 3·5	− 31·5	− 91·3	+ 14·6
21 Years and upwards	+184·1	−10·5	+34·2	..	−114·3	..	−449·8
For Life	− 9·4	+33·2	−28·5	−40·8	+ 7·2	−108·3	+ 14·0
Total	− 3·1	+ 3·5	− 7·8	− 4·6	− 7·6	− 22·4	+ 7·

20.—Sentences of Transportation in England and Wales.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. of Transports, after comparison with the estimated Total Population in each Year. 1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848
7 Years and under 10 Years	+ 7·3	− 1·3	−27·8	−10·7	+ 1·7	+ 19·1	+ 16·1
10 Years and under 14 Years	+ 13·6	..	−13·8	− 9·4	− 15·6	− 37·7	+ 6·9
14 Years and under 15 Years	− 20·7	−34·2	−17·3	−33·7	− 10·5	− 31·1	+ 51·2
15 Years and under 21 Years	+ 24·5	−18·	−24·7	−11·4	− 32·2	− 69·2	+ 24·4
21 Years and upwards	+222·9	..	..	..	−120·5	..	−406·6
For Life	+ 3·8	+25·1	−46·4	−51·6	+ 7·8	−183·1	+ 24·
Total	+ 10·1	− 2·8	−22·8	−12·6	− 8·2	− 7·5	+ 16·1

The following TABLES numbered 21 to 25 exhibit the Total Number of Prisoners Re-committed in ENGLAND and WALES, in the course of the Years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848; showing also the Proportions per Cent. in each Class, compared with the Total Number of Re-committals, the Number of the Prison Population to a single Re-committal, and the Increase or Decrease per Cent.

21.—YEARS.	Once Re-committed.		Twice Re-committed.		Thrice Re-committed.		Four times or more Re-committed.		Total of Re-committals.	Total of Criminal Prison Population.	Total of Criminal Committals, including examined and discharged Prisoners.
	Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-committed.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-committed.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-committed.	Number of Prisoners.	Proportions per Cent. to Total Re-committed.			
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1841	15,356	46·8	6,398	19·5	4,508	13·7	6,565	20·0	32,827	128,190	104,728
1842	16,792	49·6	6,826	20·2	3,491	10·3	6,753	19·9	33,862	139,388	112,927
1843	16,367	47·6	7,064	20·5	3,541	10·3	7,411	21·6	34,383	140,218	112,752
1844	15,781	45·4	6,849	19·7	3,661	10·6	8,440	24·3	34,731	136,558	107,243
1845	14,324	43·3	6,496	19·5	3,729	11·3	8,564	25·9	33,113	126,794	99,041
1846	13,585	41·9	6,245	19·2	3,568	11·	9,060	27·9	32,458	124,452	98,984
1847	14,417	43·8	6,419	19·4	3,347	10·2	8,742	26·6	32,925	132,191	105,041
1848	16,759	45·	7,204	19·4	3,749	10·	9,513	25·6	37,225	150,611	124,342
Annual Mean .	15,423	45·4	6,688	19·7	3,699	10·9	8,131	24·	33,941	134,800	108,132

22.—YEARS.	Number of Criminal Prison Population to a single Re-committal.				
	Once Re-committed.	Twice Re-committed.	Thrice Re-committed.	Four times or more Re-committed.	Total of Re-committals.
	One in	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*	*One in*
ENGLAND AND WALES. 1841	8·4	20·	28·4	19·5	3·9
1842	8·3	20·4	39·9	20·6	4·2
1843	8·4	19·8	39·6	18·9	4·1
1844	8·7	19·9	27·3	16·2	3·9
1845	8·8	19·5	34·	14·8	3·8
1846	9·2	19·9	34·8	13·7	3·8
1847	9·1	20·7	39·5	15·1	4·
1848	9·	20·9	40·2	15·8	4·1
Annual Mean .	8·7	20·1	35·4	16·8	4·

23.—CLASSES OF RE-COMMITTALS.	Proportion per Cent. to Criminal Prison Population.								Annual Mean.
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	
Once Re-committed	12·	12·1	11·7	11·5	11·3	10·9	10·9	11·1	11·4
Twice Re-committed	5·	4·9	5·	5·	5·1	5·	4·9	4·8	5·0
Thrice Re-committed.	3·5	2·5	2·5	2·7	2·9	2·9	2·5	2·5	2·8
Four times or more Re-committed . .	5·1	4·8	5·3	6·2	6·8	7·3	6·6	6·3	6·
Total	25·6	24·3	24·5	25·4	26·1	26·1	24·9	24·7	25·2

24.—CLASSES OF RE-COMMITTALS.	Proportion per Cent. to Criminal Committals, including examined and discharged Prisoners.								Annual Mean.
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	
Once Re-committed	14·7	14·8	14·5	14·7	14·4	13·7	13·7	13·5	14·2
Twice Re-committed	6·1	6·	6·2	6·4	6·5	6·3	6·1	5·8	6·2
Thrice Re-committed.	4·3	3·1	3·1	3·4	3·8	3·6	3·2	3·	3·4
Four times or more Re-committed . .	6·2	6·	6·7	7·9	8·7	9·2	8·3	7·6	7·6
Total	31·3	29·9	30·5	32·4	33·4	32·8	31·3	29·9	31·4

25.—CLASSES OF RE-COMMITTALS.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. after comparison with the total Criminal Prison Population in each Year.						
	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848
Once Re-committed	+ ·6	− 3·2	− 1·	−2·3	−3·5	..	+2·1
Twice Re-committed	− 1·9	+ 2·9	..	+2·3	−2·1	− 3·3	−1·5
Thrice Re-committed.	−40·4	..	+12·7	+9·7	..	−13·2	−1·8
Four times or more Re-committed . .	− 5·7	+ 9·1	+16·9	+9·3	+7·8	−10·1	−4·7
Total	− 5·4	+ ·9	+ 3·7	+2·7	..	− 4·7	− ·8

The following TABLES, numbered 26 and 27, exhibit the TOTAL NUMBER of CASES of LUNACY and DEATH in the PRISONS of ENGLAND and WALES in the course of the Years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848; showing also the Proportions per Cent. to the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, the Proportion per Cent. to Prison Population, the Number of Prison Population to a single Lunacy and a single Death, and the Increase and Decrease per Cent. respectively.

26.—YEARS.	Cases of Lunacy and Death in the Prisons of England and Wales in each Year.								Number of Prison Population to a single Lunatic.	Number of Prison Population to a single Death.
	Number of Criminal Lunatics.*	Number of Deaths.*	Daily Average Number of Prisoners in England and Wales.	Total Prison Population in England and Wales.	Proportion per Cent. of Lunatics to Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. of Lunatics to Total Prison Population.	Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Proportion per Cent. of Deaths to Prison Population.		
									One in	*One in*
England and Wales. 1841	79	231	15,445	140,764	·51	·056	1·50	·164	1,782	609
1842	76	214	16,718	153,136	·46	·050	1·28	·139	2,051	715
1843	64	227	17,218	152,445	·39	·042	1·32	·149	2,382	622
1844	96	140	16,062	143,979	·60	·067	·87	·097	1,499	1,028
1845	99	143	13,165	124,110	·75	·080	1·09	·115	1,253	868
1846	92	107	12,979	123,236	·71	·075	·82	·087	1,339	1,151
1847	96	201	14,021	131,949	·69	·073	1·43	·152	1,912	656
1848	89	267	16,627	160,369	·54	·056	1·60	·166	1,802	600
Annual Mean	86	191	15,279	141,248	·58	·062	1·24	·133	1,752	781

27.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Increase or Decrease per Cent. after comparison with the Daily Average Number of Prisoners, and the Total Prison Population.						
	1841 and 1842	1842 and 1843	1843 and 1844	1844 and 1845	1845 and 1846	1846 and 1847	1847 and 1848
Lunatics to Daily Average Number of Prisoners	−12·7	−16·5	+53·2	+25·8	− 6·1	− 3·5	−27·9
Ditto to Prison Population	−13·1	−18·1	+58·7	+19·6	− 6·8	− 2·6	−31·2
Deaths to Daily Average Number of Prisoners	−17·2	+ 3·2	−50·1	+24·5	−31·6	+74·0	+11·9
Ditto to Prison Population	−17·5	+ 6·9	−52·1	+18·4	−32·7	+52·5	+ 9·1

* The Criminal Lunatics and Deaths, enumerated in this Table, do not include those that have occurred in the Prisons of Parkhurst, Pentonville, and Millbank.

The following TABLES, numbered 28 and 29, exhibit the mode in which the TOTAL NUMBER of CRIMINAL PRISONERS have been employed in the PRISONS of ENGLAND and WALES, in the Years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, and 1848; showing also the Proportion per Cent. which each Class bears to the Total in each Year.

28.—YEARS.	Mode in which the Total Number of Criminal Prisoners have been employed in each Year.				
	Hard Labour.	Employment not being Hard Labour.	Not Employed.	Mode of Employment not ascertained.	Total.
England and Wales. 1841	63,484	24,596	38,659	1,451	128,190
1842	70,253	28,964	39,012	1,159	139,388
1843	75,137	29,323	33,327	2,431	140,218
1844	70,406	31,982	31,971	2,199	136,558
1845	59,215	37,313	28,773	1,493	126,794
1846	58,683	34,564	29,501	1,704	124,452
1847	64,062	36,642	29,447	2,040	132,191
1848	78,092	39,079	31,378	2,062	150,611
Annual Mean	67,416	32,808	32,759	1,817	134,800

29.—CLASSES OF PRISONERS.	Proportion per Cent. to Total in each Class.								
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	Annual Mean.
Hard Labour	49·5	50·4	53·6	51·6	46·7	47·1	48·5	51·9	49·9
Employment not being Hard Labour	19·2	20·8	20·9	23·4	29·4	27·8	27·7	25·9	24·4
Not Employed	30·2	28·	23·8	23·4	22·7	23·7	22·3	20·8	24·4
Employment not ascertained	1·1	·8	1·7	1·6	1·2	1·4	1·5	1·4	1·3
Total	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·	100·

30.—Showing the Mortality in the Prisons of England and Wales in the course of the Year 1848, and the Causes thereof, classified.

Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.	Fever	57	
	Erysipelas	9	
	Influenza	5	
	Small Pox	2	
	Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other Bowel Complaints	18	
			— 91
Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases	Consumption and Diseased Lungs	54	
	Debility and Atrophy	6	
			— 60
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and Mental Disease	Apoplexy	8	
	Epilepsy	3	
	Convulsions	2	
	Diseased Brain	4	
	Delirium Tremens	3	
	Suicide	7	
			— 27
Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.	Bronchitis and Congestion of the Lungs	10	
	Asthma	3	
	Inflammation of the Lungs	6	
	Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Chest	4	
	Pneumonia	4	
	Water on the Chest	2	
	Diseases of the Heart	13	
			— 42
Diseases of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous	Inflammation of the Stomach	2	
	Cancer of the Stomach	2	
	Obstruction of the Bowels	3	
	Ulceration of the Bowels	2	
	Peritonitis	2	
	Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice	4	
			— 15
Diseases not included in the preceding Classes	Diseased Kidneys	1	
	Disease of Bladder	1	
	Diabetes	2	
	Dropsy	5	
	Ulceration of bones of Neck	1	
	Gangene and Mortification of Legs	2	
	Rupture of Blood-vessel	4	
	Measles	1	
	Rheumatism	1	
	Palsy	1	
	Syphilis	1	
	Abscess	4	
	Starvation	2	
	Lock-jaw	1	
	Old Age and Decay of Nature	3	
			— 30
Accidental Violence			2
	Total		267

31.—Showing the Proportion per Cent. of Disease or other Cause of Death to the Total Prison Population, the Daily Average Number of Prisoners; and the Total Number of Deaths in the several Prisons of England and Wales, in the course of the Year 1848.

Proportion per Cent. of Disease, or other Cause of Death.

—	Epidemic and Endemic Diseases.	Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and Mental Disease.	Disease of the Lungs and Heart, not Scrofulous or Consumptive.	Disease of the Abdomen, not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous.	Accidental Violence, Causes not Mentioned, and Diseases not included in the preceding Classes.
Proportion per cent. to Prison Population	·056	·039	·016	·026	·009	·019
Proportion to Daily Average Number of Prisoners	·54	·36	·16	·25	·09	·19
Proportion to Total Number of Deaths	34·1	22·5	10·1	15·7	5·6	12·

32.—Showing the Mortality in the Prisons of Parkhurst, Pentonville, and Millbank, in the course of the Year 1848, and the Causes thereof, under their respective Classes.

CAUSES OF DEATH CLASSIFIED.		Parkhurst.	Pentonville.	Millbank.	Total.
Epidemic and Endemic Diseases	Fever	1	..	17	18
	Erysipelas	..	..	3	3
	Influenza	..	..	1	1
	Small Pox	..	..	1	1
	Asiatic Cholera	..	..	8	8
	Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and other Bowel Complaints	..	..	3	3
					— 34
Consumption and Scrofulous Diseases	Consumption and Diseased Lungs	5	4	25	34
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System, and Mental Disease	Congestion of the Brain	..	..	1	1
	Suicide	..	1	3	4
					— 5
Disease of the Lungs and Heart not Scrofulous or Consumptive	Bronchitis	..	..	1	1
	Pneumonia	..	..	1	1
	Pleurisy	..	..	1	1
	Diseases of the Heart	1	1	..	2
					— 5
Diseases of the Abdomen not Epidemic or Endemic, and not Scrofulous	Cancer of Stomach	..	..	2	2
	Peritonitis	..	..	2	2
	Enlarged Liver	..	..	1	1
					— 5
Diseases not included in the preceding Classes	Diseased Spine	..	..	1	1
	Diseased Tibia	..	..	1	1
	Diseased Kidneys	..	1	1	2
	Abscess at the base of the Skull	..	..	1	1— 5
	Total	7	7	74	88

Total Number of Deaths in the Prisons of England and Wales, exclusive of those at Parkhurst, Pentonville, and Millbank	267
Millbank, Parkhurst, and Pentonville Prisons*	88
Total	355

The Number of Criminal Lunatics in the Prisons of Parkhurst, Pentonville, and Millbank in the course of the Year 1848, were—

Parkurst	1
Pentonville	4
Millbank	9
Total	14

* The proportion of Deaths in the above-named three Prisons to the total number in all the Prisons of England and Wales is 25 per cent., or a quarter of the whole.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

[*For Details of the Number, Offences, &c., and Expenditure of each Prison,* vide *Digests.*]

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Newgate.

MIDDLESEX.—COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, NEWGATE.

STATE of HER MAJESTY'S GAOL of NEWGATE on the 9th day of May, 1849.

	Males.	Females.
Prisoners under sentence of transportation for life	1	..
,, ,, ,, 15 years	3	..
,, ,, ,, 14 ,,	3	..
,, ,, ,, 10 ,,	10	..
,, ,, ,, 7 ,,	13	2
,, ,, imprisonment	12	1
,, committed for trial	64	16
,, whose judgment is respited	5	3
,, acquitted on the ground of insanity	3	..
,, remanded for next session	..	..
,, for houses of correction.	44	12
,, committed by Commissioners of Income Tax	1	..
	159	34
Total	193	
In the infirmaries	16	4

The interior of this prison was clean, and there were no complaints, except of a very trivial character, from prisoners convicted of misdemeanors.

Health.—The surgeon states the health of the prisoners to be most satisfactory; no disease of any consequence in the prison. He complies with the Statutory and Prison Regulations.

A RETURN of PRISONERS under Medical Treatment in the Gaol of Newgate on May 9, 1849.

Names.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Disease.	Extra Diet.	Remarks.
J. O.	56	Feloniously shooting at a person.	Acquitted as being insane.	Insane	Meat, beer, and coffee, daily.	I do not consider him insane.
J. C.	19	Ditto	Transported 14 years	Bronchitis and debility	Meat, beer, and milk, daily	Improving.
C. P.	34	Larceny	Acquitted as being insane.	Insane		
J. L.	29	Larceny in a dwelling-house.	Transported 15 years	Old venereal eruptions, &c.	Meat, beer, and milk, daily	Has disease of long standing.
J. M.	28	Larceny	Acquitted as being insane.	Insane	Beer daily	Insane on certain subjects.
R. K.	47	Feloniously having forged foreign notes in his possession.	Transported 10 years	Old fistula.	Meat, beer, and coffee, daily.	
W. S.	56	Stealing a letter from post office.	,, ,,	Old bronchitis	Meat, beer, and tea, daily	His health is very variable.
T. A.	67	Feloniously receiving stolen property.	,, ,,	Rheumatic gout	Milk daily	He raves much also at times.
J. M.	55	Larceny and former conviction.	,, ,,	Old ophthalmia	None	Not likely to get well for a long time.
J. J.	41	Larceny in a dwelling-house, £5.	,, ,,	Diseased lungs and diarrhœa.	Meat, milk, and two ounces of brandy, daily.	Not likely to recover eventually, although better at present.
J. H. G.	24	Forging an order for money	Transported 15 years	Rheumatic pericarditis	Milk daily	Very dangerously ill.
J. P.	26	Larceny, person	Transported 10 years	Venereal sores	None	Removed to Millbank on 18 May.
J. S.	32	Burglary	,, ,,	Rheumatic pains	Pint of ale daily	There are doubts as to the truth of his complaints.
S. K.	31	Larceny and former conviction.	,, ,,	This man is not ill, but is in the infirmary to be watched.	Beer daily.	This man has attempted to commit suicide.
T. W.	63	Feloniously wounding, &c., person.	Acquitted as being insane.		None	Melancholia.
H. H.	20	Larceny, person, and former conviction.	Transported 7 years	Syphilis	None	Under treatment.
T. H.	23	Conspiracy.	18 months, Newgate	Great debility	Meat and milk daily	Discharged 21 May; improved.
H. G.	31	Ditto	Ditto	Debility	Ditto	Ditto.
G. B. alias P.	33	Feloniously uttering counfeit coin.	Transported 10 years	Cripple.	Milk daily.	This man is weakly.
J. S	41	Sedition	Two years, Newgate, fined £50 and sureties.	Has had severe gout	Mutton-broth and milk	He has had several severe attacks of gout since he came here.
W. B.	31	Manslaughter	Transported for life	Disease of his thigh-bone and debility.	Meat, beer, and milk	A very weakly subject.
M. R.	20	Larceny and former conviction.	Transported 7 years	She was dangerously ill: great debility.	Beef-tea, ale, and milk	A confirmed drunkard, though young; improving.
A. M.	30	Larceny, servant	,, ,,	Has had diseased toe-nail; it was removed.	Meat and beer daily	Well after operation.
R. L.	24	Assault.	One month, Newgate	Catarrh and debility	Milk daily	Continues under treatment, and is very weak.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Newgate.

Diet.—The surgeon states the diet to be sufficient. I examined the quality of the food and found it excellent.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain, on being examined, states—

On Sundays I attend at the prison about 20 minutes before the service begins, at half-past ten, which lasts until about a quarter past twelve. I remain in the prison until after the second service, which commences at three o'clock and is finished about a quarter past four. On the week-days prayers are read daily, with a short exposition of the daily lessons, the service lasting about half an hour. I visit the sick and attend the school daily. Every facility is furnished to prisoners who desire to be attended by ministers of their particular persuasion. I very seldom administer the sacrament; the shortness of the time during which prisoners remain here precludes me from satisfying myself of the propriety of so doing, which I feel it my duty to do. I rarely have an application; but there have been some, and generally from persons convicted of unnatural offences and indecent assaults. There are a sufficient quantity of books, about 250 volumes; they are circulated among the prisoners at their own request; the most hardened are generally the less eager for reading. The books, I regret to say, are sadly mutilated. The books are of a mixed character, combining those of a moral and religious character with useful knowledge. A great many books are sent by prisoners' friends, and in many cases are rejected as not being suitable for reading in prisons. A committee of ladies attend once a-week. I consider that the detention of the transports here for long periods in utter idleness is productive of most serious evils; nothing can be worse than the bad transports' ward. The governor endeavours to classify; but it is quite impossible to do this effectively. It is with these prisoners that the corruption takes place, much more so, I conceive, than in the untried ward: in the latter case the prisoners are more careful as to what they say or do, which may damage them as to character. A proper proportion of the prison officers attend chapel. The schoolmaster is quite capable of his duty; every boy attends the school and has a task allotted to him, so that something is obtained from each daily. The average time of the stay of a prisoner in Newgate is 16 days. I am quite satisfied that 100 separate cells in this prison would be of considerable benefit, both as regards the very hardened and the first offenders. I see every prisoner who comes into the prison. The boys who have been sent here since the passing of the Juvenile Offenders' Act are a much more depraved set; and I think the Act has acted so far beneficially in keeping away the very painful cases where boys of respectable connexions were sent for trial charged with trivial offences.

The schoolmaster states—

I come into the prison at half-past nine and remain there until five, with the exception of one hour for dinner, and am engaged in the instruction of prisoners and circulating the books among them. The instruction is confined to the boys from 16 downwards, and they are classed in accordance with their knowledge. We have only 16 boys now in school, and they remain here so short a time that but little can be accomplished. I give every boy a daily task, which I hear him, and this acts powerfully as an agent in preventing corruption when in their wards. About two-thirds of the boys who come here can read. There is very little fear of transportation now among them; they think they will get off in two or three years, if sentenced. The boy who was sentenced last night said, "I shall get off in three years' time." [*Chaplain.*—If you could impress upon these men that they will at once be separated from their companions by leaving the country, you will deter greatly from the commission of offences here.] I distribute and take the books round with me through the wards; they destroy them very much.

I examined the prisoners attending school, and found their progress satisfactory, considering the short period of their stay in this prison. Henry G., aged 14, made the following statement:—

I have no father or mother. I was never in prison before. I was working with a cabinet-maker, and was sent here for stealing the top of a work-table. I was one evening in the City-road, and —— asked me to go to the Wesleyan chapel. I went with him on a Sunday night, and Mr. Battersby preached from the 5th chapter of Luke, 5th verse, "Blessed are the meek, &c." He went all through the ages of life, and came to children. Speaking about the children abroad who had been transported, and whom he had been amongst, he said, "Let him that stole steal no more;" and from that I resolved to get back what I had stolen. I took the top of the table from my master to make another from; my master came and took the table away. I also took a tray to buy a pair of shoes with.

This boy reads well, is very acute, and I fear very artful.

NUMBER of BOYS under Instruction in Newgate at each succeeding Session, for the last Two Years, up to the present time, is as follow:—

1847–8		1848–9	
May	34	May	34
June	19	June	12
July	18	July	18
August	39	August	28
September	16	September	8
October	32	October 21	21
November	24	November	19
December	19	December	18
1848		**1849**	
January	27	January	4
February	17	February	18
March	36	March	25
April	29	April	20
Total	310	Total	225

Books, Expenditure.—I examined the prison books and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit.

The provisions and other articles for the use of the prison are supplied by contract, and the bills paid by the chamberlain of the city. The governor checks the quantities received and expended.

Discipline.—The deputy-governor states—

The bell rings at six, when the prisoners are unlocked and set to clean their wards, make their beds, and wash themselves; breakfast at eight; dinner between twelve and one; supper at five; and locked up when dark. One principal turnkey and two subordinate officers sleep in the prison, with one watchman. The average number of prisoners who support themselves at each sessions is about twelve. Nothing can be more painful to the officers than the conduct of the transports and the prisoners generally; they are left without control or observation from the time of locking up at night until unlocking the next morning. My office is close to the transports, and I do the greatest part of my writing in the evening, and I have many times been obliged to leave off from the noise made by the prisoners. The convicted prisoners have no gaol clothing, and it would be very beneficial if they had; they cut their clothing into dolls, &c. No provision is made for washing their linen in the prison, and attempts are unceasingly made to introduce tobacco, money, and other prohibited articles in clothes left for them at the gate, and a great deal of the officer's time is taken up in examining such articles. I think the introduction of some kind of work for the prisoners would also be beneficial. I am in the prison every morning at six, and remain until eight and nine o'clock every night.

Mr. T. F., the officer at the lodge, states—

The friends of the convicts are constantly attempting to introduce money, tobacco, and other prohibited articles concealed in the clothes. The most ingenious methods of concealment are resorted to. It is common to find false soles to the boots and shoes; in one instance I detected half a sovereign as a covered button to a pair of drawers; in others tobacco in the plaits of clean shirts and in the bands of flannel drawers. A short time since a clean shirt was sent in a brown paper parcel, and it was discovered that two sheets of paper had been ingeniously pasted together and a quantity of tobacco introduced between. I have now about 30 parcels in the lodge of prohibited articles, which have been detected within a very short period of time.

Observations.—The unsatisfactory condition of this prison has been much commented upon by my predecessor in office, and I regret to be obliged to report, that although I have every reason to be satisfied with the uprightness and general conduct of the officers, and that greatly improved as this gaol is in many important particulars, it still remains in a very inferior condition in respect to discipline and management when compared with many other county gaols that have come under my observation. It is true that many difficulties are opposed to the introduction of a perfect system of management, and the construction of Newgate presents insuperable difficulties at present to this most desirable object. The prison is divided into a number of rooms of irregular size, affording every opportunity for the prisoners to watch the officers, in the place of affording facilities for their supervision. The wards cannot be reached but through the airing yards, and the approach of an officer is known long before his appearance in the ward. The constantly varying numbers of the prison population of Newgate are also unfavourable to the establishment of a good system of discipline. Previous to the session of the Criminal Court, the gaol is ordinarily crowded; after its adjournment, and when the convicted are redistributed to the several houses of correction, Newgate is comparatively without inmates. It is impossible for any individual who has not thoroughly looked into this subject, to be at all aware of the difficulties which present themselves. The crowd of prisoners sent for trial to the Central Criminal Court, from the several counties adjacent to Middlesex, must be lodged in Newgate eight days before the session of the Court. They have the privilege of seeing their friends, of being in private with their solicitors; and here every shade of character is exhibited, from the lowest state of depression to the most daring recklessness. I am of opinion that nothing short of separate cells for these prisoners during the short period they are lodged in Newgate before trial, will put an end to those evils which all now acknowledge to exist and all deplore. While Inspector of Millbank Prison, convicts of the more respectable class have frequently come before me, detailing the annoyances they have been subjected to and the disgusting conduct they have experienced from the more hardened of their fellow-prisoners. I desired one convict, the son of a most respectable parent, and whom I could depend upon, to draw up a statement of what took place during the time he was in Newgate, and I annex extracts from his statement:—

Sir,

In obedience to your wishes, previously expressed at Millbank, I proceed to detail to you the treatment of the prisoners confined in Newgate, and although, no doubt, you are acquainted officially with many of the facts, yet there are things which none in authority can learn, unless from those who have personally experienced them, and are fully able to appreciate the misery of.

All those who are received as prisoners at night; that is, at the close of the police courts, are placed in the reception ward *in the dark*, a room about 20 feet by 15 feet, in which are nine bed-places, but on the night of my *entrée* there were upwards of 15 prisoners, so that those who could not find shelves slept on the floor. Here commences the education of the uninitiated, as the hours are passed in relating, in the lowest slang, the particulars of the crime for which each is committed, with comments thereupon, and speculations as to the chances and so forth of acquittal. The next day the prisoners are distributed to the different wards, and a classification is attempted, those apparently the most respectable being placed in the chapel-yard; but this classification is necessarily very imperfect, as the gauge of respectability is appearance, which, as is the case in other matters, is very often extremely deceptive; for instance, there was a man in the ward in which I was placed who had been transported, and by his own statement been in every prison in London, and many in the country. I likewise found that in this ward there were several more prisoners than bed-places. I slept on the floor a fortnight. The scene at night, after being locked in at half-past four in the dark, baffles description; all sorts of games and pranks are played upon the newcomer, and those too weak to protect themselves. I lost my rugs several times during the night, and could only get a covering by retaliating and stripping some one else. These squabbles give rise to disputes and fights.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Newgate.

No knife or fork being allowed by the authorities, prisoners are obliged to tear their food with their teeth and nails, a wooden spoon being the only thing permitted, and that they must provide for themselves. I have seen poor men, who had not even a penny to buy that article, eating their gruel and soup with a crust of bread fashioned as a spoon. At half-past ten, three times a-week, visiters are admitted: in each yard is a kind of cage, about 3 feet wide by 12 long, separated by a space from the railings of the court-yard. It is uncovered over head, consequently visitors are exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and from its exceeding smallness there is barely room for five persons, whereas the number are mostly from 20 to 30, all striving at once to get places, and as they are for the most part women, scenes occur frequently painful and disgusting. The heartbroken wife is placed in juxtaposition with, and obliged to hear the obscene jests of, the half-drunken prostitute; the aged are jostled by the more robust, and none can hear a syllable for the Babel-like confusion and noise.

Visitors are then admitted only once a-week, and those prisoners, who have no friends to bring them clean linen, are obliged to wash their shirts at the pump, and dry them by the fire; many put them on damp, thereby contracting colds, rheumatism, &c.

To Captain Williams, Inspector of Prisons,
&c. &c. &c.

I have no reason to doubt the truth of this statement, confirmed as it has been by many other prisoners, and my own observation during my numerous visits to this prison. On one occasion, being there in the evening, on hearing a noise in the convict ward, I went in, and, although it was quite dark and they had been long locked up, found a number of the prisoners dressed, and formed into two parties, one stationed at one end of the room, the other on the opposite, who were amusing themselves with the game of kicking a bundle of firewood from one to the other. Although I am of opinion that the most efficient correction of these disorders will be the total separation of the prisoners in Newgate, I am quite satisfied that other measures may at once be applied which will put a stop to and prevent in future a great deal of the disorder which now exists, not only among the convicts, but also among the untried prisoners; and I feel it my duty to press these suggestions upon the Court of Aldermen for their consideration.

With reference to the detention of convicts in Newgate, I admit that this gaol is inconvenient and ill suited for such prisoners, but all other gaols are liable to the same inconvenience, and the Gaol Acts in anticipation of such temporary detention, authorize the justices to place convicts under sentence of transportation to hard labour previous to their removal.

Suggestions.—I strongly recommend that gas should be introduced into all the wards, and that officers should constantly patrol and visit the dormitories during the night. That every prisoner should be compelled to retire to rest at the proper hour. The lighting of the wards is a measure of police not of comfort to the prisoners.

2. That every convicted prisoner, except misdemeanants of the first division, be provided with a prison dress and prison linen. The linen of all the prisoners may be washed with great facility by the women in the Borough Compter.

3. That a ward be specially appropriated to the convicts, fitted up similarly to the large rooms at Millbank Prison; the prisoners to sleep in hammocks.

4. That work be provided for all classes of prisoners; the justices to determine the quantity of work to be exacted from prisoners sentenced to hard labour; those only sentenced to simple imprisonment, who, by the statute, may be employed in some labour not severe; and also the option of work given to prisoners before trial who may express a wish to be employed, who should be classed by themselves.

5. The lighting and warming of what are termed the separate cells is indispensable; the evidence of all the officers of the prison testifies to the sufferings of the prisoners confined there from cold. In their present condition they cannot be legally or safely used for separate confinement.

6. That all prisoners, when acquitted and about to be discharged, be not permitted to return to their ward, but be placed in a room to be appropriated for the purpose; the clothes to be delivered to them there previous to their quitting the prison. I recommend this with the view of checking the exultation which takes place on the return of a prisoner to his ward after acquittal.

7. The prisoners' meals always to be taken under the superintendence of an officer. Knives to be provided similar to those used in other prisons, and to be withdrawn at the conclusion of the meal. Prisoners who support themselves to be classed separately from those on the gaol allowance.

8. The rules for the government of Newgate, as certified by the Secretary of State, to be acted upon, and those portions which relate to the treatment of prisoners to be posted in conspicuous parts of the gaol to which they may have access.

9. Additional officers to be employed in the gaol during the sittings of the Central Criminal Court. In consequence of the officers being employed in attending the prisoners for trial in the three Courts, the gaol has been left with only three officers to superintend the prisoners, and 100 transports waiting for removal.

RETURN of PRISONERS who have passed through Newgate during the years 1847 and 1848.

Total Number of Prisoners from October, 1846, to September, 1847, 3,156.

Acquitted 509. Bills ignored 149. Evidence 4	662
Re-committals to Newgate	406
Transported during the year (including three respited from death) .	524
Sentenced to one year's imprisonment and upwards . . .	432
To periods less than one year	1,392

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Newgate.

From October 1847 *to September* 30*th*, 1848, 3,132.

Acquitted 548. Ignored 82. No prosecution 11	641
Transported	590
One year and upwards	476
Under one year	1,413
Bailed and heard no more of	5
Executed	3
Insane 2 and Evidence 2	4
Total	3,132

GILTSPUR STREET COMPTER AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.

Giltspur Street Compter.

I annex a state of the prison at the time of my visit.

STATE of the GILTSPUR-STREET PRISON and HOUSE OF CORRECTION for the CITY of LONDON, on Monday the 7th day of May, 1849.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	
In the Giltspur-street prison,—				
Remanded prisoners	7	2	9	Not employed.
Committed prisoners	26	21	47	Males employed in picking oakum, and cleaning the prison. Females employed in needle-work, washing, and cleaning.
	33	23	56	
In the House of Correction,—				
Misdemeanants	50	0	50	These prisoners were employed on the treadmill, picking oakum, cutting wood, and cleaning the prison.
Felons	146	0	146	
Total	229	23	252	

I went through the prison and found it generally clean, although much overcrowded. The occupation of the Borough Compter, which has permitted the removal there of a number of women prisoners, with the introduction of light into several parts of the prison, have proved most beneficial, and notwithstanding the obstacles to anything like a satisfactory system of penal discipline arising from the faulty construction of the prison, I have much pleasure in reporting that much improvement has taken place in the management of this prison. Pending the building of the New House of Correction at Holloway, it however can be only considered as in a state of transition.

Health.—The medical officer states the sanitary condition of the prison to have been most satisfactory. He complies with the Statutory and Prison Regulations.

A RETURN of SICK in the INFIRMARY, May 7th, 1849.

Name.	Diseases.	Dietary, &c.
	Males.	
R., T.	Extreme age, imbecile, and very weakly	Porter, 1 pint, gin, 2 ounces, and 5th Class.
H., R.	Disease of trachea, &c. &c.	Milk, 1 pint, and 3rd Class.
H., T.	Cardiac disease	3rd Class dietary.
H., W.	Ulcerated foot	,,
W., E.	Has had typhus fever	Ale, 1 pint, milk, 1 pint, 5th Class dietary.
J., J.	Catarrh, &c.	3rd Class dietary.
S., J.	Fever	,,
B., M.	Catarrh	,,
C., R.	Cardiac disease	,,
M , J.	Has had low fever	,,
D., J.	Rheumatism and debility	,, and porter, 1 pint.
F., T.	Mania	Milk, 1 pint, and 3rd Class dietary.
One itch case		3rd Class dietary.
	Females.	
A., L.	Debility	Porter, 1 pint.
J., W.	,,	,,
J., R.	,,	Milk, 1 pint.
B., C.	,,	Porter, 1 pint.
C., B.	,,	,,
C., F.	,,	,,
J., A.	Is suckling	Milk, 1 pint.
B., J.	,,	Porter, 1 pint, and milk, 1 pint.
K., E.	Debility	Porter, 1 pint.
S., M.	,,	,,
Three children	Infants	Milk, 1 pint each.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Giltspur Street Compter.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states :—

On Sunday there are two full services, and as the women do not attend chapel, I have to attend them in the afternoon, and read prayers to them, and expound a portion of the Scriptures. Prayers and a selection from the Liturgy are also read daily, and a portion of Scripture expounded to the prisoners on Wednesdays and Fridays. I have now a class of prisoners, seven in number, under supervision who desire to receive the Sacrament. I have not as yet found any fit recipients, but I have hopes. I go twice during the week to the women's wards and read prayers. There is a lending library of about 200 volumes of mixed literature selected from the publications of the Christian Knowledge and Religious Tract Society. The schoolmaster circulates the books every Friday morning. The schoolmaster has not been previously used to tuition and is about to leave. The selection of prisoners for instruction is made as follows: there are certain divisions or classes in the prison, and the schoolmaster, in concert with the taskmaster, selects the adults for school. The boys all go to school. With respect to the discipline, I think it has been much improved lately: we have such a variety of persons committed here, that it would be difficult to give an opinion as to its effect, but I think some of the better classes have been deterred from relapsing into crime from what they have experienced here. The prisoners often ask to see me, but very few upon spiritual matters, generally as to the events passing in their families. I consider the discipline certainly to be improved; there is less noise and more civility among the prisoners. There have been some few cases where prisoners have requested to be attended by ministers of their respective persuasions, and every facility has been given. The officers attend Divine service. The average time spent by me in the prison is four or five hours daily.

The schoolmaster states :—

I come into the prison between half-past 8 and a quarter to 9, and remain until half-past 4 or 5. I act as chapel clerk. The taskmaster selects the prisoners for labour; the school is not permitted to interfere with the treadwheel, and the selection is regulated thereby. The attendance at school is voluntary on the part of the adults. I distribute books to them, but they mutilate them sadly. The women's side of the prison is greatly improved. Several ladies have established a school under the direction of the chaplain who always attends. The school is mostly for the expounding of Scripture.

The matron states :—

The great proportion of the women prisoners are most deplorably ignorant. I assemble them together from 4 to 5 daily for the purpose of teaching them reading and writing. The instruction on Wednesdays is the expounding of texts of Scripture selected by the chaplain. Prayers are read every evening.

The following sketch of a criminal boy's career has been communicated to me by the chaplain :—

James L.'s father was a soldier and died when he was very young, leaving his mother unprovided for, with James, who was the only child; the only means of her support was obtained by begging in the streets; she died about nine years ago, and was buried by the parish of Whitechapel. James consequently was left very young without any one to look after him; he soon fell among thieves, and was taken to Wentworth-street in Whitechapel, to a house where he was boarded and lodged for six months, when he was taught to pick pockets, or, as he calls it, "paltrooning;" he says that there were twenty more boys kept besides himself for the same purpose, by a man and a woman who lived by their plunder. Daily the woman dressed herself, put a bell in her pocket, also a purse containing sixpence; any of the pupils who could pick her pocket of the purse without causing the bell to tingle got the sixpence as a reward for his dexterity: thus he remained until he was a proficient pickpocket. His first attempt in the streets was in the Whitechapel-road, he picked a lady's pocket of a purse containing five pounds two shillings. The next was in Lombard-street: he robbed a gentleman of one hundred and fifty pounds in bank notes; this he immediately took to Petticoat-lane to a Jew who keeps . . . . who gave him 20*l.* in gold for the notes; this person also receives all kinds of valuable plate, he has a furnace for melting it down so soon as he receives it. He shortly after this left London for Nottingham, taking with him a quantity of counterfeit half sovereigns; a companion went with him, the one carried the bad money and the other passed it off in the following manner: he would go into a shop, ask for some trifling article worth a shilling, and give a good half sovereign. After the money was examined, he would say, I am afraid the article was too dear; he would make the excuse, I had better go and ask my master whether he would give the price; in a few minutes return in a hurry and say he must have it, throw down a bad half sovereign, the shopkeeper would take the money without a second examination; that is, what he calls "shuffle-pitching," and often by such a transaction he would try "ringing changes;" when he got the change from the shopman, pull a bad half sovereign out of the sleeve of his coat, bite it between his teeth, ask the shopman if it was a good one, in this way cheat the tradesman a second time; thus he went on through the country, Manchester, Liverpool, and on to Wales, back to London. Left London, travelled through the country; went to Ireland. During his travels he was once committed to Dublin prison, once to Kilmainham, three times to Carmarthen, South Wales, twice to Liverpool, once to Nottingham, twice to Southwall, twice to Chester City, twice to Chester Castle. Once in Stafford jail, twice to Cardiff, three times to Brixton, three times to the Compter, once to the City Bridewell, once to Tothill-fields, once to Kingston-on-Thames, and in Newgate. The number of times he has been in the hands of the police and station-houses he cannot reckon up. It was while he was in the Compter prison he became so unhappy, that he could not sleep at night, which led him to ask your assistance to get him out of the awful life he was leading. The crimes he has committed would fill a volume; of which he has told me he is deeply sensible of his awful guilt.

Dietary.—The official dietaries.

Labour.—The labour consists in picking oakum, the treadwheel, and chopping fire-wood for the men; the women in needlework and washing for the prisoners.

Books; Expenditure.—I examined the books and found them posted to the time of my visit. The expenditure of this prison is controlled under the same system as Newgate.

Discipline.—This prison, according to statute, is divided into the Giltspur-street Prison, to which are committed prisoners under remand, and such as are summarily convicted, but not

sentenced to hard labour, and the House of Correction, to which are sent all offenders convicted within the City and sentenced to hard labour. This arrangement, which is in accordance with the 52nd Geo. III. c. 209, is productive of great inconvenience, and it is to be hoped will be provided against before the occupation of the new prison at Holloway.

The governor states :—

The bell rings for the prisoners to leave their beds at 6. They are unlocked and begin to work at about half-past, and continue until breakfast at 8. They go to chapel at a quarter before 9, from chapel again to work until 1. Dinner until two, and labour again until half-past 5. Supper and locking up at 6. On Sundays the prisoners remain in their respective classes during the same hours during the intervals of Divine service. Five wards have been lighted with gas for the better supervision of the prisoners, and also for affording them increased opportunities of reading. A room has also been fitted up for the chaplain's use.

Observations.—I forbear from making any observations upon the state of this prison, as I consider the measure most condemnatory of its condition is the resolution to build a new one. I recommend the justices to promulgate among the officers the rules certified by the Secretary of State, and also to cause those portions which relate to the treatment of prisoners to be fixed in conspicuous parts of the prison to which the prisoners have access.

The case of H. T., a boy aged 14, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for picking pockets, was reported to the Secretary of State, and his removal effected to the House of Occupation.

BOROUGH COMPTER, MILL STREET.

Borough Compter, Mill Street.

[Inspected May 15, 1849.]

City House of Correction for Women.

This prison, in consequence of the crowded state of the Giltspur Street Compter, has been re-occupied, and appropriated to the reception of convicted women. The alterations, which cost 1,437*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, have been judiciously planned and well executed. A large and commodious work and sleeping room has been added, and fitted similarly to the large rooms in Millbank Prison, together with five well-fitted cells for the refractory ; and I have every reason to speak highly of the cleanliness and good management which appeared to prevail at my several visits. On the day of inspection I found the prison clean and orderly, and there were no complaints from the prisoners. I annex a return of the number and description of prisoners.

Return of Female Prisoners at the Borough Compter, on the 15th day of May, 1849.

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Degree of Instruction.
1	C. J.	20	Misdemeanor	18 calendar months	Read.
2	R. L.	21	Ditto	Ditto	Well.
3	C. W.	40	Stealing watch	1 year	Imperfect.
4	H. B.	42	Stealing sundry articles	Ditto	Not.
5	C. B.	21	Stealing watch from person	9 calendar months	Read.
6	C. S.	35	Misdemeanor	2 years	Not.
7	S. F.	21	Ditto	18 calendar months	Well.
8	H. M.	21	Ditto	1 year	Not.
9	S. S.	58	Felony, corn	Ditto	Not.
10	A. T.	40	Felony, handkerchief	6 calendar months	Imperfect.
11	M. A. J.	37	Felony, silk	1 year	Read.
12	M. A. S.	17	Misdemeanor	6 calendar months	Not.
13	S. H.	19	Felony, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*	1 year	Imperfect.
14	C. C.	30	Vagrancy	3 months and 3 months, sureties.	Read.
15	C. E.	22	Ditto	Ditto	Imperfect.
16	M. J.	62	Assault	6 months	Not.
17	B. D.	30	Threats	3 months, sureties	Not.
18	C. J.	20	Felony, hat	4 calendar months	Not.
19	M. C.	26	Ditto	Ditto	Not.
20	H. R.	17	Felony, 4*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*	Ditto	Imperfect.
21	C. S.	36	Felony, dress	3 calendar months	Not.
22	A. S.	42	Illegally pawning	6 months.	Imperfect.
23	E. J.	18	Breaking of peace	3 calendar months	Imperfect.
24	E. S.	22	Threats	4 months, sureties	Imperfect.
25	J. B.	23	Ditto	Ditto	Read.
26	S. D.	24	Ditto	3 months.	Not.
27	B. M'C.	30	Breaking of peace	Ditto	Not.
28	R. M.	21	Threats	Ditto	Imperfect.
29	C. T.	20	Ditto	Ditto	Read.
30	E. N.	18	Ditto	6 months.	Imperfect.
31	S. V.	20	Ditto	3 months.	Imperfect.
32	E. S.	30	Ditto	Ditto	Read.
33	M. L.	21	Ditto	Ditto	Read.
34	C. B.	19	Vagrancy	2 calendar months, 3 months, sureties.	Not.
35	S. T.	24	Ditto	Ditto	Not.
36	M. B.	42	Drunk and disorderly	4 months.	Well.
37	I. W.	22	Vagrancy	2 calendar months and 3 months sureties.	Read.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
Borough Compter, Mill Street.

Return of Female Prisoners in the Borough Compter—*continued.*

No.	Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Degree of Instruction.
38	M. Q.	46	Assault	2 months, fine 5*l.*	Read.
39	M. J.	35	Larceny	2 years	Imperfect.
40	J. G.	18	Felony, watch	1 year	Not.
41	C. D.	29	Felony, 4*l.*	9 calendar months	Not.
42	A. M.	37	Felony, ribbon	Ditto	Imperfect.
43	A. M.	33	Felony, blanket	6 calendar months	Read.
44	S. W.	45	Felony, 6*s.* 6*d*	4 calendar months	Read.
45	E. B.	18	Felony, dress	Ditto	Not.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been satisfactory; the surgeon visits every other day, and, on an emergency, medical assistance is procured in the immediate neighbourhood. I am of opinion that women afflicted with the itch should be placed in cells by themselves, and not sent to mix in the infirmary with the other patients. I annex a return of the prisoners under medical attendance at the period of my visit.

RETURN of Female Prisoners under Medical Treatment, on the 15th day of May, 1849.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.	Mutton per day.	Beer per day.	Tea per day.	Milk per day.
1	S. W.	45	Debility and indigestion	..	½ pint	..	1 pint.
2	M. J.	62	Scorbutic eruption	..	,,	..	..
3	R. L.	21	Debility after diarrhœa	½ lb.	,,	once	..
4	H. B.	42	Aged	,,	..	twice	..
5	C. J.	20	Indigestion	,,	..	..	1 pint.
6	S. S.	58	Aged and infirm	,,	½ pint	..	..
7	R. M.	21	Diarrhœa	,,	..	..	..
8	A. S.	42	Bilious colic	,,	..	..	..
9	M. C.	26	Venereal.	,,	..	..	..

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain reads prayers and preaches two full services on the Sundays; he also instructs the prisoners in reading. A scripture reader also attends, with the consent of the chaplain, who reads and expounds the Scriptures. Some benevolent ladies visit three days in the week, and take great interest in the prisoners. The governor states, "I am sure these ladies do a great deal of good." I am of opinion that the matron and under-matron should also employ themselves in the instruction of the prisoners, subject to the direction of the chaplain.

Employment.—The prisoners are employed in picking oakum, needlework, and washing. I am of opinion that they might be very conveniently employed in washing the linen of the convicted and untried prisoners in Newgate.

Books, Expenditure.—I examined the books, and found them entered to the period of my visit. The expenditure is subject to the same checks as the other City prisons.

Discipline.—The women rise at six, breakfast at eight, dine at one, sup at half-past five, and are locked up at six. I think, considering that gas has been introduced into all the wards, the prisoners ought to be kept up until a later hour: I know nothing which tends more to the confirmation of indolent habits than the long lying in bed which is so common in our penal establishments. The conduct of the women on their first being sent here from the Giltspur Street Compter, was most outrageous; they set everybody at defiance, but soon yielded; and it is impossible now for any class of persons to conduct themselves better. I found a very singular character in this prison—Matilda B—, aged 42. This woman has passed 21 years of life, by computation, in the City prisons, but was never in any other penal establishment. She is not a thief, there is no reason to believe her unchaste; when out of prison she easily gets employment from the opinion people have of her honesty; but as soon as she earns a few shillings, she spends them in drink, commits outrages, and when under the influence of liquor acts as an insane person; when in prison no one is better conducted.

It is a matter of some interest to state that the mark system was tried for a short period in this prison. The benevolent ladies who visit the prison most liberally agreed to defray the expense of the marks; but it being found to average a penny a day for each prisoner, and the prisoners becoming very much dissatisfied from not knowing when, and for what reason they lost their marks, it was not persisted in.

I annex the regulations under which the system was introduced.

The undermentioned rules introduced by the Ladies' Committee for the prisoners at the Borough Compter were laid before the Worshipful Gaol Committee at Guildhall, and approved of; the governor was ordered to enter them in his journal, and a copy sent to Mr. Fish.

It is proposed that each woman should have four good marks put to her credit every morning at work, and every breach of prison rule should lose one mark, to be worth one farthing.

1st. When a woman is put into the cell for bad conduct she forfeits all previous good marks.

2nd. Any woman who wilfully disobeys the officers of the prison, or is insolent to them, forfeits a mark.

3. The use of bad language forfeits a mark.

4. Swearing, or in any manner taking the sacred name in vain, or using bad words, &c., or immoral conversation, forfeits a mark.
5. Indecent behaviour forfeits a mark.
6. Quarrelling forfeits a mark.
7. Idleness and neglect of work forfeit a mark.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.—Bridge Street, Blackfriars.

[Inspected May 31, 1849.]

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit. The number of prisoners was 70; they had no complaints to make.

Diet.—The official dietaries. The bread consumed by the prisoners is made at Bethlehem Hospital.

Health.—The health of the prisoners is most satisfactory. The medical officer visits daily; and there was not any case of importance at the time of my visit. There had been two cases of small-pox, which were removed to the Small-pox Hospital.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplaincy of the Bridewell was vacant at the time of my visit; but the duties appear to have been properly performed. A very perfect register is kept by the chaplain and superintendent, from which I make the following extracts:—

Date.	No.	Crime and Sentence.	Superintendent's Remarks.	Chaplain's Remarks.
1849 March 23	271	Felonious intent; 7 days, and to be whipped. Alderman Hooper.	J. J. (13 years.) 1st time. The son of respectable parents, living in Crutched Friars. Is committed for stealing a watch-guard from his brother. Says he was led to do it by some other boys. Can read and write.	On going out, says he is going by desire of the Lord Mayor to the House of Occupation. Has been flogged; and I think a good whipping to the worst of these boys would prove very beneficial in every way. The effect upon the other youthful prisoners who witnessed it was visible.
April 9	327	Felonious intent; 14 days' hard labour. Sir Geo. Carroll.	J. H. (16 years.) 1st time. Says he lives with his brother in Drury-lane, and sometimes earns a few pence by holding horses. At one time worked for a brass-founder, but left the place owing to work being slack. Can read and write, and has been before in prison. 27th April. Admitted into the House of Occupation.	Says he has known his two fellow-prisoners for the last fortnight, but does not know that they are pickpockets; but I think there is something still to come out. Says now he will tell me the truth, which is this: that he has known these two boys two months; that they went away from home together, but had no intention *then* of picking pockets; but seeing a mob round a picture-shop in Cheapside, put it into their heads to pick pockets; but *he* went away in a few minutes, and the other two afterwards came to him, and the police followed them, and took them altogether. Confesses to have been a month in the Westminster Gaol. Says they all live near together, when they are at home.
April 9	328	Felonious intent; 14 days' hard labour. Sir Geo. Carroll.	M. C. (13 years.) 1st time. Lives with his father and mother in Little Wild-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. His father hawks poultry, and he sometimes goes about with him.	Says he does not know the above, nor the one below; never saw them before. They met in Cheapside, where he was looking after a job. Declares he never thought of picking pockets. Says now, that they told him, that is, H. told him, to say that they did not know one another; but he now confesses that they do; that they all live in Lincoln-court, Drury-lane. They left home with the intention of picking pockets, and talked about it before. When they got into Cheapside there was a crowd about a picture-shop, and there they tried to pick a gentleman's pocket of a handkerchief, *i. e.* K. did; they did not then separate, but moved together to the next shop window, and were there taken by the police. This is the whole truth.
April 9	329	Felonious intent; 14 days' hard labour. Sir Geo. Carroll.	W. K. (13 years.) 1st time. The companion of the two preceding. Says his father deserted him two years ago, and he has since lived with a young man and woman in White Hart-street, Drury-lane. I believe this boy and his two companions have been telling a parcel of lies; but perhaps before they go out I may be able to get a little truth out of them.	Says that he knows the two boys above; has known C. many years; used to go to school together; known H. about 2 months; lives in No. 12, Lincoln-court, and C. in No. 2 or 3, and H. lives in Orange-court, No. 7. They all left home together. Went out to thieve; it was their intention—they talked about it; C. first brought it up. When they got into Cheapside there was a picture-shop drawing the attention of people. He and C. tried to pick a gentleman's pocket, but they got nothing. The police were watching them, and drove them away, and two others in disguise then came and took them. Declares this to be the truth. Does not know that the others had confessed the truth, but he tells it as he did not wish to hold out in a lie.
April 14	358	Felonious intent; 14 days' hard labour. The Lord Mayor.	E. J. (23 years.) 1st time. Says he lives in the Hackney-road, and is a boot-maker. Denies having been before in prison, but looks like an old hand. Is committed for stealing a pair of boots.	Can read and write. Seldom goes to chapel. Acknowledges his guilt, and seems sensible of his degradation. Is a respectable young man, and has unhappily fallen into bad company. His family also is respectable; they live at 69, Nichols-square, Hackney-road. This man, though he was only yesterday in chapel, tells me how much his mind was affected by the sermon; it has quite altered his opinion of himself, and he trusts he shall never lose the impression. In going out, it is gratifying to me to hear from him again how much he has been impressed and benefited by what he has heard in chapel; and he tells me it is the same with several of the other prisoners on the same wheel as himself, who have frequently spoken of it. I can never be too thankful for these instances of blessing.
April 18	368	Felonious intent; 2 months' hard labour. Alderman Gibbs.	H. M. (24 years.) 1st time. Says he lives with his father in Milton-street, and is a porter. Committed for picking pockets. He looks miserably ill, and says he is so. Can read and write.	Confesses he has been picking pockets. Cannot say he was in distress, as he had a home to go to; but wanted money, and thought he might make a little this way. Can read and write.

Date.	No.	Crime and Sentence.	Superintendent's Remarks.	Chaplain's Remarks.
1849			J. H. (65 years.)	
May 28	474	Felonious intent; 3 months' hard labour. Alderman Moon.	1st time here, but has been in the Compter. Says he kept a baker's shop in Clerkenwell for 30 years, and has been two years out of business. Is committed for stealing a ragged quilt, worth about 2*d.* Says he knows he was wrong, and confesses that he has a small annuity.	Can read and write. Has an annuity of 12*s.* a-week, but it has not been paid to him for the last 11 weeks. He says necessity compelled him to do what he did, and that he believes if people can't live by honest means, they must live by dishonest; and that Providence has so constituted us that we must be fed, and that in a land of plenty we are at liberty to take for this purpose what is not given us. Has been in better circumstances, and served in almost every parish office but that of churchwarden.
			T. E. (18 years.)	
May 28	475	Unlawful possession of a basket and 200 herrings; 7 days' hard labour. The Lord Mayor.	1st time. A costermonger, committed for stealing some herrings at Billingsgate. Does not deny the charge. Says his father keeps a small shop in Goswell-street, but that he has not lived with him for two years.	Cannot read or write. Gets his living by selling fish, &c. Does not know why he stole the herrings. Never goes to a place of worship. Does not know that he is a sinner. Does not know that there is a Saviour; never heard of one. One of the saddest instances of deplorable ignorance I have ever met with. Never says his prayers; does not know any, not even the Lord's prayer.

Books; Expenditure.—I examined the books and found them neatly kept, and entered to the time of my visit. The expenditure is under the entire control of the governors of the Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals.

Discipline.—The prisoners are unlocked at six o'clock, they wash themselves at the several sinks, for which half-an-hour is allowed—then to work; breakfast and chapel at ten; the service lasts a quarter of an hour. They dine at one, for which an hour is allowed: resume their labour at two, sup at ten minutes before six, and are locked up for the night at six. The prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, after chapel, are allowed one hour exercise in the yard. On Sundays the prisoners are not unlocked until seven. Divine service takes place in the morning from nine till ten, and in the afternoon from three to four. The prisoners sit in the day-rooms during the intervals of Divine service on the Sundays; they take no exercise on that day, and there is no Sunday-school.

Women employed in washing and cleaning have the extra allowance of a pint of beer, three ounces of meat, and six ounces of bread, when so employed.

Observations.—I cannot but express my regret that so large a sum as is yearly appropriated to defray the expenses of this establishment, should be productive of so little positive benefit.

The confined site and construction of the building are very inconvenient for the purposes of penal discipline. The tread-wheels, which are placed in the second-floor, are dark, and afford every opportunity for the prisoners communicating with each other. They dine together in day-rooms without superintendence, and there is little or nothing in the discipline to deter either the old or the young offender. The want of yards for exercise is greatly felt. Every boy, previous to his discharge, has the option of being removed to the House of Occupation, another department of this magnificent charity, where they are well fed, clothed, taught a trade, and settled in life. Yet so little serious impression is made upon them by the discipline of the Bridewell that, in the majority of instances, they offer every sort of excuse to prevent their being sent. I endeavoured for a considerable time to impress two boys then undergoing imprisonment in the Bridewell, with the advantages they would derive from becoming inmates of the House of Occupation, but it was useless; their reply to all my entreaties was, that they intended to get work for themselves, and that were they to go, it would only be exchanging one prison for another. I see no reason why the prisoners should not take their meals in their cells, apart from each other.

I feel much interest on the subject of this charitable institution, and throw out, for the consideration of the governors and the authorities of the City, whether it would not be possible, as undoubtedly it would be advantageous, to consolidate this establishment with the House of Correction now building at Holloway, reserving the rights and privileges of both bodies as to committals; a certain proportion of the expenses, equal to the amount now expended on the Bridewell, continuing to be defrayed by the charity, for the maintenance of their prisoners in the New Prison. The moral advantages which would be derived from such an arrangement appear to me so certain and important, that I think this suggestion well worthy the consideration of those directly interested. An Act of Parliament would undoubtedly be required to give effect to such an arrangement; but as application must be made to the Legislature before the occupation of the new House of Correction, it might combine both purposes.

I may add that the treatment of City apprentices, who are sent for short terms to the Bridewell, and kept apart from other prisoners in separate rooms, and visited by the chaplain, appears well calculated to produce a salutary effect.

DEBTORS' PRISON FOR LONDON AND MIDDLESEX:—Whitecross Street.

I annex the state of this prison at the time of my visit.:—

Return of the Number and Classification of Prisoners in the Debtors' Prison, Whitecross-street, August 9, 1849, the day of inspection.

Males.	Females.	Jurisdiction.	Total.
34	1	London . . .	35
126	10	Middlesex . .	136
10	..	Palace Court .	10
3	..	County Court .	3
			184

The interior of this prison was extremely clean, and there were no complaints from the prisoners.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

I attend the prison daily. Every prisoner passes through the receiving-ward, and is examined before being passed into the body of the prison. Some prisoners, when in the infirmary, support themselves, and are attended by their own medical attendants, but the medicines are supplied from the infirmary. The most frequent diseases are of a pulmonary character, indeed, one-half of the cases. I should say the prisoners came in with pulmonary disease, which is aggravated by the confinement. The dietary for those unable to support themselves is on the scale approved of by the Secretary of State. The prisoners occasionally have too much meat and drink in the prison. The smoking must be a great inconvenience to many, but particularly to those affected with asthma.

Return of the Number of Sick in the Debtors' Prison, on the 9th day of August, 1849.

		Total.
In the Infirmary	11	21
Out-patients, &c.	10	
Number of prisoners, sick, receiving extra diet .		8

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

I was appointed chaplain in the year 1828. The duties performed by me are as follows:—On Sundays I read prayers and preach twice; the morning service commencing at half past 10 and the evening at 6 o'clock. A selection of prayers from the Liturgy, together with the exposition of consecutive portions of the Scripture, constitute the daily duty in the chapel. After service, both on the Sundays and the week-days, I am in the habit of visiting the new prisoners in the receiving-ward. The Lord's Supper is administered by me four times in the year. On my first appointment, through the liberal aid of friends, I received a considerable sum, and was enabled to place a number of useful books, both of a theological and useful character, in the several wards of the prison, under the charge of the respective matrons of the female prison and of the Infirmary. On the men's side, the books were intrusted to the care of the stewards of the wards; but on account of the continued changes in these latter officials the books were lost and injured, with the exception of the small libraries I deposited with the matrons and the steward of the receiving-ward and the Giltspur-street-ward. Encouraged by donations of books from the Archbishop of Canterbury, some clerical and lay friends during the last two years have made another attempt to circulate through the governor the produce of their liberality, and by lending the books to individuals, and requiring a return of them to me individually, the experiment has in a measure succeeded better than on the more comprehensive scheme with which I commenced 20 years ago. The Court of Aldermen, when required, furnish me with an ample supply of Bibles, Prayer-books, and Homilies. The prisoners generally conduct themselves very well; but as the attendance on Divine worship is entirely optional, the number of the inmates who attend the chapel on Sundays or week-days is not so great as it ought to be, or as it used to be when all who attended Sunday morning service, and against whom there was no charge of breach of prison rules, were served with a pound of beef on the Sabbath. There is great fluctuation in the number of frequenters at the chapel, not easily to be accounted for, except that the character and habits of the stewards exercise a very important and salutary influence or otherwise upon the inmates of the wards. Upon the whole, throughout my experience I have met, and continue to do so, many encouraging evidences that my ministration has been attended with signal benefit to the unfortunate objects of my charge. The average time spent by me in the prison is about three hours daily. Prisoners who do not attend Divine service are locked in their wards during its celebration. The reason why the service takes place so late as 6 o'clock on the Sunday evening is in order that the prison should be free from visitors, who are admitted at 1 and do not quit until 4 o'clock. Jews are allowed a separate apartment in which they celebrate their Passover.

I am of opinion that the establishment of a library and reading-room, with a prisoner as librarian, in a central part of the prison, to which all the prisoners should be admitted only on receiving a ticket from the governor or chaplain, would be very beneficial, and prevent that disreputable and lamentable mutilation of the books reported by the worthy chaplain.

Benefactions.—The charities, which are dispensed in kind, *i. e.*, either in money or victuals, are very considerable, and most unequally distributed.

The Middlesex prisoners, who constitute the great bulk of the inmates, receive the smallest amount. The following return shows the daily number of prisoners and the weekly amount of money distributed:—

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, Whitecross-street.

Return of the Daily Number of Prisoners in the Four Divisions of Middlesex, Poultry, Giltspur-street, and Ludgate, with the Weekly Amount of Charitable Monies, paid to the Prisoners in these Wards.

	Number of Prisoners.	Amount of Weekly Payments.		
		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Middlesex, four wards . .	136	1	2	0
Poultry	15	1	1	0
Giltspur-street	14	1	0	0
Ludgate	9	1	7	6

The committals to the three City wards are restricted to freemen of the city of London, clergymen, barristers, and attorneys. Among other benefactions, I remark one of the celebrated Nell Gwyn, which is distributed in bread to the City prisoners.

Books; Expenditure.—I examined the books, and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit. The expenditure is under the same control as the other prisons of the city of London.

Observations.—I have every reason to be satisfied with the officers of this prison: the governor exerts himself to the utmost of his power for the maintenance of order and cleanliness, but on passing through the day-wards the scene presented was most lamentable. Eating, drinking, smoking, and amusements of all sorts, appeared to be the sole occupation of the unfortunate inmates. The construction of the prison is such as to force every prisoner into each other's society. They sleep in large dormitories during the night, they herd together in large day-rooms during the day. There is neither time nor opportunity afforded for reflection nor retirement, even the visits of wives or daughters are open to the eyes and ears of all. The demoralizing influence of this prison is shown at once by the tone and bearing of the prisoners.

The several wards are under the management of stewards, who are elected by the majority, and their duty is to receive the money and manage the accounts. The following return shows the date of their several elections:—

London.

Ludgate Steward came in 25th March, 1848, elected 13th May, 1848.
Poultry and Giltspur ,, 7th April, 1848, ,, 30th Sept. 1848.

Middlesex.

No. 7 Ward ,, 21st Feb., 1848, ,, 7th Oct., 1848.
No. 7 Left Ward ,, 15th Dec., 1848, ,, 24th Feb., 1849.
No. 6 Ward ,, 8th Dec., 1848, ,, 7th April, 1849.
No. 8 Dietary Ward ,, 3rd April, 1848, ,, 24th Feb., 1849.

The fee of each prisoner on admission to the ward is 17*s.* 6*d.*, which is expended in cleaning the wards supplying the newspapers, salt, pepper, writing-materials, &c. The accounts are audited at regular periods, and when there is a surplus it is divided.

The poorer prisoners are employed as cleaners, and are elected to their offices in the same manner as the stewards.

The governor states—"I do think that there is much to be said against the present state of this prison, but its construction is the bar to any improvement." The quantity of wine brought in for the use of the prison is very small, that of porter and ale is considerable, but not excessive. Each prisoner upon an average receives three visitors a day, who, of course,

Return of the Quantity of Porter and Ale brought into the Debtors' Prison on the 7th to 13th May, 1849, both inclusive, when the average number of Prisoners keeping themselves was 160.

Date.	Porter.	Ale.	Total.
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
7 May	26	21	47
8 ,,	19	20	39
9 ,,	17	23	40
10 ,,	16	17	33
11 ,,	19	18	37
12 ,,	21	19	40
13 ,,	15	19	34

The above is the quantity daily brought into the gaol, and the publican brings back from one to two gallons every day, not used; the visiters are nearer three to each prisoner than two.

I annex an extract from the 52 George III., cap. 209, sec. 1, under which the prison was divided:—

That the said new prison (*i. e.* in Whitecross-street) shall be divided into four separate and distinct parts or prisons, in order that the same may be appropriated by the said Court of Mayor and Aldermen as hereinafter is mentioned, in manner following (that is to say),—one of the said parts or prisons for the confinement of prisoners confined under civil process in the custody of the Sheriff of Middlesex; two other of the said four parts or prisons for the said two compters of the city of London, and for the confinement of prisoners confined under civil process in the custody of the Sheriffs of London; and the

remaining or other of the said four parts or prisons for the said prison of Ludgate, and that each and every of the said four parts or prisons shall contain a sufficient number of separate and distinct wards or places of confinement, and be constructed in such manner that the males may be separated from the females confined therein, as well by day as by night, and shall contain sufficient apartments and places for the use of such prisoners as may be willing to work for their maintenance while in confinement; and also separate infirmaries or sick wards for the men and for the women, and a warm and cold bath, and commodious bathing-tubs; and that such new prison shall also contain proper and distinct airing-grounds for the said parts or prisons and the prisoners confined therein respectively, and a room as a chapel for Divine service, according to the rites of the United Church of England and Ireland, for the use of all the prisoners confined therein, and also sufficient offices and apartments for keepers and other proper officers, and that the way or passage into or out of the said intended new prison for prisoners shall be made in Whitecross-street aforesaid.

This division of a prison appropriated wholly to prisoners for debt into four parts is most inconvenient, and an obstacle to the introduction of a better classification of the prisoners; and whenever an opportunity offers I strongly recommend that the authority of Parliament should be obtained for abolishing these more than useless distinctions between the Middlesex and London prisoners.

The condition of this prison has been to me a subject of deep consideration, in the hope of of being able to suggest some means for its improvement, but its arrangement and construction presents insuperable difficulties in providing the means of separation or a more minute classification of the prisoners. The Queen's Prison affords a most remarkable contrast with that of Whitecross-street. In the former, the better-disposed debtor can relieve himself from the contaminating intercourse of those worse than himself by retiring to his room. In the Whitecross-street Prison this is impossible; but still it must not be supposed that this state of things is not without some counterbalancing advantages; in the Queen's Prison the retirement of the separate rooms may afford more convenient opportunities for the undetected indulgence of profligacy; while at Whitecross-street the prisoners during the day being restricted from access to their dormitories every action is of necessity exposed. The crying evil of Whitecross-street Prison is, that the well-disposed debtor, when so inclined, has no means of protecting himself from association with the depraved. The abolition of the jurisdictional divisions in the prisons above referred to, would afford the means of a much more advantageous classification than the existing one, and as the municipal authorities of London will have to go to Parliament in relation to the House of Correction now building at Holloway, one statute would suffice for both purposes.

The prohibition of smoking in the day-room, and the provision of a room for the purpose would be very beneficial.

The water-closets in the upper stories of the building are badly constructed, and, at times, very offensive.

The prison is, from its construction, much exposed to accidents from fire; and I recommend that a small fire-engine should be provided for use in emergency.

I notice in this prison, with some satisfaction, that workshops are provided, in which the debtors are permitted to work at their trades, their earnings being appropriated to the support of themselves and families. As many as 74 have availed themselves of this privilege during the year. I think the introduction of gas into the workshops desirable.

It would be a great injustice to the sheriffs, and also more particularly to the governor of this prison, not to notice the humanity and zeal which is shown in obtaining the discharge of prisoners whose cases, upon investigation, may appear to merit such interference. Many of such discharges are wholly due to the personal interference of the governor, in effecting amicable arrangements with their detaining creditors. The following Return will convey for a single year, 1849, some notion of the extent of this humane interference:—

RETURN of the NUMBER of DEBTORS DISCHARGED from the WHITECROSS PRISON during the Year 1849, whose Discharges have been obtained either through the interposition of Societies or benevolent individuals.

By the Mercers', Drapers', Merchant Tailors', and Clothworkers' Companies	109*
By Craven-street charity, in composition	40
Ditto by Insolvent Court	19
By funds in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, upon certificate of the governor	81
Total	249

The jurisdiction of the Palace Court being on the eve of abolition, the propriety of its abolition cannot be more clearly justified than by the following return, which shows that the amount of costs incurred in the cases of 89 prisoners who were sent to the Whitecross-street Prison between the periods of the 28th September, 1848, and the 29th May, 1849, amounted to 437*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; the original debts to 829*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* The costs being more than half.

* These debtors were discharged by composition, on payment of legal costs in passing the Insolvent Court.

NOTE.—The lamented decease of Her Majesty Adelaide the Queen Dowager has taken place since the compiling of this Report, and I cannot refrain from adding the following extract from a communication made to me by the governor of this prison:—"The prisoners here in the lamented death of Her late Majesty Queen Adelaide have lost a valuable benefactress; her deeds of charity being done in secret prevent me from stating the annual number of those who enjoyed her bounty."

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

Debtors' Prison for London and Middlesex, Whitecross-street.

A RETURN of COMMITMENTS from HER MAJESTY'S PALACE COURT, at Westminster, "an inferic Court of Record for the Recovery of Debts," from 28th September, 1848, to 29th May, 1849.

No.		Debt. £.	s.	d.	Costs. £.	s.	d.	No.		Debt. £.	s.	d.	Costs. £.	s.	d
1	Committed for 35 days	18	10	0	6	15	6	46	Committed for 25 days	1	13	0	0	1	1
2	,, 20 ,,	3	16	6	1	19	0	47	,, 40 ,,	19	10	3	2	0	9
3	,, 30 ,,	12	0	0	5	17	10	48	,, 20 ,,	2	14	0	2	5	10
4	,, 25 ,,	4	9	6	5	15	2	49	,, 40 ,,	10	0	6	0	3	2
5	,, 20 ,,	1	2	3	0	0	10	50	,, 35 ,,	14	0	0	6	11	4
6	,, 40 ,,	12	16	2	6	18	0	51	,, 30 ,,	3	18	0	6	8	10
7	,, 20 ,, and costs.	5	12	8	.	.		52	,, 30 ,,	10	11	0	0	11	8
								53	,, 10 ,,	0	13	0	0	5	0
8	,, 20 ,,	3	11	2	5	18	6	54	,, 30 ,,	7	4	9	6	13	2
9	,, 40 ,,	4	3	5	6	3	8	55	,, 25 ,,	10	0	0	5	6	8
10	,, 35 ,,	14	1	5	5	16	10	56	,, 35 ,,	15	17	4	5	15	2
11	,, 20 ,,	3	1	6	5	12	2	57	,, 25 ,,	5	5	0	5	15	2
12	,, 40 ,,	19	19	0	10	17	10	58	,, 30 ,,	7	16	7	10	5	8
13	,, 25 ,,	8	15	9	5	14	2	59	,, 35 ,,	5	9	5	4	7	8
14	,, 25 ,,	2	18	0	6	14	10	60	,, 35 ,,	3	4	0	15	1	10
15	,, 30 ,,	6	18	6	5	17	10	61	,, 35 ,,	16	12	9	9	19	2
16	,, 25 ,,	4	13	3	0	8	9	62	,, 35 ,,	9	16	0	1	9	8
17	,, 35 ,,	14	11	0	5	17	2	63	,, 40 ,,	18	13	0	0	18	0
18	,, 25 ,,	6	0	0	1	19	8	64	,, 35 ,,	15	10	0	5	19	10
19	,, 40 ,,	9	8	5	5	12	2	65	,, 35 ,,	10	10	0	5	12	2
20	,, 30 ,,	14	19	5	5	13	2	66	,, 35 ,,	15	5	2	5	9	0
21	,, 10 ,,	0	19	6	0	0	10	67	,, 35 ,,	8	14	6	10	0	0
22	,, 35 ,,	6	0	0	6	18	10	68	,, 30 ,,	5	7	3	5	0	0
23	,, 35 ,,	13	0	6	4	13	6	69	,, 30 ,,	9	10	0	6	16	10
24	,, 20 ,,	2	3	9	7	18	0	70	,, 40 ,,	19	17	0	6	5	10
25	,, 35 ,,	19	19	0	5	14	2	71	,, 35 ,,	11	1	0	5	17	10
26	,, 25 ,,	2	18	0	6	11	6	72	,, 35 ,,	8	13	0	5	17	10
27	,, 35 ,,	8	10	3	5	15	2	73	,, 35 ,,	6	13	6	1	19	0
28	,, 40 ,,	2	12	6	4	14	2	74	,, 30 ,,	6	2	3	0	18	0
29	,, 40 ,, and costs.	11	1	9	.	.		75	,, 20 ,,	5	13	10	.	.	
								76	,, 30 ,,	7	5	0	5	14	2
30	,, 35 ,,	19	19	4	6	1	8	77	,, 40 ,,	10	1	5	3	8	2
31	,, 35 ,,	19	19	0	12	11	0	78	,, 35 ,,	11	12	0	5	19	10
32	,, 35 ,,	19	19	0	12	11	8	79	,, 30 ,,	5	0	0	5	13	2
33	,, 25 ,,	6	1	7	9	10	5	80	,, 20 ,,	9	4	2	.	.	
34	,, 15 ,,	1	3	8	.	.		81	,, 35 ,,	10	15	3	6	15	5
35	,, 40 ,,	14	15	0	9	12	6	82	,, 30 ,,	13	10	0	6	8	2
36	,, 30 ,,	10	15	10	5	15	10	83	,, 12 ,,	1	0	5	0	5	6
37	,, 15 ,,	1	17	6	0	8	6	84	,, 35 ,,	11	16	2	1	19	8
38	,, 35 ,,	12	18	0	5	17	2	85	,, 40 ,,	18	12	6	5	10	2
39	,, 30 ,,	11	13	0	3	1	4	86	,, 35 ,,	18	11	11	10	19	0
40	,, 15 ,,	1	15	0	0	5	4	87	,, 30 ,,	7	3	8	.	.	
41	,, 30 ,,	3	0	0	5	18	10	88	,, 35 ,,	16	0	0	4	15	8
42	,, 35 ,,	14	18	0	5	17	10	89	,, 35 ,,	10	13	8	5	12	2
43	,, 30 ,,	10	2	0	5	13	10								
44	,, 15 ,,	2	4	6	.	.			Total . . £.	829	18	10	437	3	7
45	,, 30 ,,	3	11	0	5	1	2								

A very great increase in the number of prisoners committed to this prison from the County Courts may be expected, consequent upon the passing of the 12 and 13 of Victoria, cap. 101, which prohibits the committals of debtors to houses of correction, unless specially authorized by the Secretary of State.

House of Correction for Middlesex, Coldbath-fields.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR MIDDLESEX:—COLDBATH-FIELDS.

I annex a Return of the number and employment of the prisoners at the period of my visit:—

RETURN of the NUMBER and EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS on the day of Inspection, May 19, 1849.

MALES.		MALES.	
On the wheel	150	Coopers	1
Picking oakum	314	Lastmakers	1
Mat-making and spinning . .	67	Tinmen	1
Tailors	37	Stone-masons	1
Shoemakers	39	Brushmakers	1
Blacksmiths	2	Labourers in the grounds . .	32
Bricklayers	4	Preparing oakum	11
Plasterers	2	Basketmen	6
Painters	5	Scourers	4
Plumbers	1	Cleaners	106
Glaziers	1	Light cells (employed and unemployed)	26
Carpenters	5	Refractory cells	3

Return of the Number and Employment of Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Middlesex.

House of Correction for Middlesex, Coldbath-fields.

Males.	
Convalescent ward	15
Itch ward	2
From County Court	1
Jews	3
Reception cells	16
Discharged	43
	900

Females.	
Needlework	165
Knitting	51
Laundry	18
Oakum picking	1
Infirmary	1
Reception cells	9
Discharged	7
	252

Males	900
Females	252
Total	1152

There were some few complaints from prisoners, which proved of no importance when inquired into. Among the prisoners who requested to see the Inspector, when asked the usual question, whether they had any complaints to make, or wished to see the Inspector, was one, which I insert from its novelty. Benjamin S., upon being brought before the Inspector at his request, stated:—"I have been here for 18 months, and go out on Monday. I come to say that the governor and officers have behaved extremely well to me since I have been here; and as I know so many are dissatisfied, I think it right to come and tell you how I have been treated, and, as far as I have seen, everybody else."

The state of this prison at the time of my visit was clean, orderly, and well-regulated; and, considering the obstacles opposed to its satisfactory management, from its being erected on no general plan, but a confused heap of buildings, built one after another, as the demand for prison accommodation increased, and the ordinary number of its inmates, it containing on the day of inspection no less a number than 1,152, I consider its condition as reflective of the highest credit on all the authorities concerned in its superintendence, but particularly on the governor.

Diet.—I examined the articles of food, and found them of excellent quality. The dietaries have not been certified by the Secretary of State.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

I comply with the statutory enactments and the regulations of the prison in the discharge of my duty. The health of this establishment is most satisfactory; there is not a single patient in the male infirmary, and but one in the women's. We have constantly prisoners sent here of weak intellect; and nothing can be done with them but placing them in a ward together, and putting them under strict observation. They pick oakum, but are not tasked to any quantity. There has been one case of scurvy; the prisoner is now convalescent. I may say there have been no cases of scurvy since those which occurred some time ago among a class of prisoners who were convicted of unnatural offences, and were placed in strict solitary confinement. The itch is by no means so common as was formerly the case; the majority of itch cases come from the workhouses, and particularly from Shoreditch. Venereal disease is also of much rarer occurrence than formerly was the case. I have now been 22 years in the discharge of my duties as medical officer in this prison. I consider the extraordinary degree of health enjoyed by the prisoners here to be chiefly owing to the situation of the prison, and to the employment of the prisoners in works of creative industry, thereby occupying their minds. I consider the diet to be sufficient. I frequently examine the articles of food. I am here generally for an hour or an hour and a half every day.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The duties of chaplain are performed by two ministers. The details are as follows:—Two full services in both chapels on the Sabbath; in the morning at a quarter before 10, and in the afternoon a quarter before 3. There is no school on Sundays, but the prisoners read under the superintendence of the officers. On week days morning prayers are read in the chapel, with an exposition of Scripture; and on Wednesdays and Fridays the boys are catechised in the presence of the other prisoners. Prayers are read daily both to the men and women prisoners. Prisoners of the Roman Catholic persuasion occasionally request to see their priest; and on some occasions, from the difficulty of procuring his attendance, they have voluntarily resorted to us. The sacrament has been administered; but there are many more applicants than we can possibly admit: the average is about one or two recipients among the women, and five or six among the men. Very few of the officers communicate in the prison chapel. The conduct of the prisoners is generally good. All juvenile prisoners under the age of 17 attend school, and as many adults as can be received by the schoolmaster: he has always many more applicants than he can receive. The secular instruction comprises elementary knowledge in reading and writing, with a little geography and English history. The schools are well provided with books, and the chaplains attend there constantly to test the progress made by the prisoners. There is only one schoolmaster, and he has 200 scholars. There is a lending library, composed of books of mixed literature. Many books are sent into the prison by the friends of prisoners, subject to our inspection. The chaplains visit the prisoners in solitary confinement, and see every convicted prisoner in private. They further state that they consider the discipline of silence effective in preventing contamination among the prisoners. They do not believe that all intercourse between the prisoners is prevented, but that which takes place to be very trifling and of short duration. The temperance pledge has been administered, and lectures upon temperance given in the prison, but not under the superintendence of the chaplains. Several ladies visit the women prisoners; they read and expound portions of Scripture; they visit weekly, and an officer is always present with the prisoners. The schoolmaster is quite competent, and takes great interest in the progress of the prisoners. The books are not much mutilated. The Bibles and Prayer-books

I.
Home District.
—
County and Borough Gaols.
—
Middlesex.
House of Correction for Middlesex, Coldbath-fields.

last upon an average six years. The portion of time spent by the chaplains in the prison averages five hours daily, with the exception of one day, when they have a partial rest.

I visited the school, and examined the prisoners. The quickness of the boys in answering arithmetical sums, from a system compiled specially for their use by the schoolmaster, was worthy of remark. The mode of instruction followed is, that the keys to the arithmetical questions are given to the well-instructed prisoners, and they examine the answers of those under instruction, and when not correct return the book for revision. The progress made by the prisoners generally will stand a comparison with that in other prisons.

The schoolmaster states:—

I come into the prison at a quarter past 7, and take a class for instruction, which occupies me until half-past 8. I then leave the prison for breakfast until 9. I attend chapel, the service lasting there half an hour. At 10 I call another class; at a quarter past 11 another; at half-past 12 another; from 2 to 3 o'clock is occupied by dinner; at 3 I take another class; at 4 another, and leave the prison at half-past 5. The description of prisoners who attend the school are all boys under 17 years, and a proportion of the adults selected by the governor, principally those for long terms of imprisonment. The proportion of adults instructed is about 3 per cent. When prisoners come in I enter their names in a book, and test their ability, and class them accordingly. I feel I cannot get on as well as I could if I had assistance, particularly as the prisoners are not allowed to instruct each other. The school now consists of 180 scholars, whom I have to teach myself. I have been engaged as a teacher or schoolmaster 21 years, and six in this prison. The prisoners in school behave much better than those who attend school out of prison; but the reason is, that the great proportion of the adults attend school for the purpose of avoiding labour. I judge partly that this is the case by the degrees of attention paid by those in school, particularly in arithmetic. I move the prisoners from class to class, according to their progress; and the class examined by the Inspector yesterday was of the lowest grade. I do not believe either that the boys apply themselves to learning from any moral motive, but from the idea that it will be of service to them when out, or if sent abroad. Adults make but little progress; those between the ages of 16 and 18 are the best scholars. The time appropriated to instruction is about one hour daily to 30 boys."

The want of an assistant to the schoolmaster is most obvious, and I recommend the appointment of one to the justices.

Women's School.—The schoolmistress follows the same method with the women as the schoolmaster with the men.

I insert the following extracts from the chaplains' reports and journals, which show the deep interest taken by them in the future welfare and well-doing of the prisoners, and how carefully they discharge their important duties:—

Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. E. A. Illingworth.

January 30, 1849.—1. For J. H., I wrote to a medical man, who had taken much interest in his case while at the police station, and had given him hope of employment on his release. The boy had attempted to hang himself while there, and the medical man in question had been called in to attend him.

2. I have also received a visit to day from G. D., a young man discharged in December (after six months' imprisonment for felony), and whom I was enabled to reconcile with his friends; he is about to sail immediately for South Australia, through their assistance.

February 16, 1849.—3. An Irvingite minister visited the governor and chaplain this morning, to inform them of the well-doing of two sisters, who, in the year 1847, had been sentenced to imprisonment for larceny. He stated that he had been enabled to place them both, on their discharge, in situations, where they were still conducting themselves in a most exemplary manner; and also that, having known them prior to their imprisonment, he felt it his duty to bear testimony to the great change which had been effected in them through the means of the instruction they had received while under our charge.

February 23, 1849.—4. I received this morning a favourable account of J. W., a lad whom I had reconciled with his friends three years ago, and who had been by them sent to sea. He is still an apprentice on board the ship in which he first sailed.

Mem. This lad had been employed in an attorney's office, and was imprisoned for embezzling the monies of his employer, to gratify a passion for frequenting the lower order of theatres.

April 12, 1849.—5. Wrote in behalf of C. B. to her family.

Mem. The result of my mediation has been that, although her former habits have been of the most irregular character, they have given her a home, and found her sufficient work for her honest maintenance.

April 23, 1849, *Sunday.*—I administered the Lord's Supper in the women's chapel to four officers and one prisoner, J. D., sentenced to two years' imprisonment in January, 1848, for robbing her employer. In reference to this case of a prisoner admitted to the Lord's Supper, I beg to state that I have for the first time given, in addition to the *name* (which, in obedience to the Act of Parliament, has always been inserted in our journals), "*the date of admission, offence of which convicted,* and *term of imprisonment,*" as required by a Resolution of the Committee, dated the 23rd of March last.

I have, however, to express an earnest request that our compliance with this Resolution may not have the effect of bringing such prisoners under the special notice of the Committee; as we feel convinced that this would not only open a door to much insincere profession on the part of *applicants* for this privilege, and increase in a tenfold degree our difficulty in discriminating between genuine and pretended repentance, but also would be prejudicial to that singleness of motive which it is our duty to inculcate upon all whom we *admit* to the Lord's table.

And I would at the same time remind the visiting justices of what I then stated, that for these, and other reasons which might be added, we feel it needful to impress upon any prisoner whom we may receive, that he is not to look for any favour or advantage in the prison from the circumstance of his becoming a communicant.

The following are extracts from a few among many letters received from discharged prisoners.

1. From a young man who underwent 12 months' imprisonment for embezzlement, and who, on coming into prison, was deeply tainted with infidel principles.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
House of Correction for Middlesex, Coldbath-fields.

ESTEEMED AND REVEREND SIR,

THINK not from my long silence that I have either forgotten you, and the many essential kindnesses I received from you, or that I am no longer grateful for them. I have no other excuse to plead than a change of situation, with its attendant excitements and anxieties, and consequently an absence of that composure of mind which renders correspondence so much more agreeable. Since my writing you last, I have had an offer of a much better situation than the one I held at home. I consulted with my friends, and also with the gentleman in whose employ I then was. All advised me to accept of it, and my master kindly presented me with 2*l.* as a proof of his good wishes. I was very sorry to leave so kind an employer, and much more to separate myself from the best and kindest of parents; but my present situation being double the value of my late one, I was induced to accept it. * * * I have not at any time forgotten your kindness, and I trust I have not neglected your counsel and advice. I have experienced the truth of the proverb, that the path of duty is the path of safety; and, from the very little I in reality know of religion, I have found that "her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." * * * On some points of doctrine I sometimes feel somewhat perplexed; but experience has taught me not to rely on my own judgment, and, with Milton, I would say, "Henceforth I learn that to *obey* is best," &c. I entreat you to remember both me and my parents at the throne of grace, and may it be our happiness to experience all those blessings which God in His mercy intended we should enjoy through our redemption by Christ Jesus.

I am, &c.,
J. B.

Mem. This party has been two years and a half at liberty, and is still doing well.

2. From a young man imprisoned 12 months for robbing his employer, a tradesman, in whose service he had contracted habits of drunkenness and gambling:—

REVEREND SIR,

MY duty in returning my sincere thanks to you for the interest you have taken in my welfare will, I trust, excuse the freedom of this letter. Sir, it is with pleasure I inform you that Mr. T. has employed me (at mat-making, which he had learnt in prison). I went to work for him on Thursday last. He could not put me to work in a loom just at present, but he has given me work at different jobs about the place at 12*s.* per week, which I feel truly thankful for, and hope, by industry and punctuality, to give every satisfaction, and to merit a continuance of those favours. Sir, I have been able, during the short time I have been there, to see the major part of the men are of a low drunken character; but I trust, by the help of God, to be enabled to live a sober, honest, and godly life. And when I know that I am very far from what I ought to be, it gives me pleasure to feel that I am very different from what I once was. And as I am, as it were, about to enter again into society, I trust, by earnest prayer, to be enabled by God's Holy Spirit to withstand every temptation. * * *

I remain, your humble servant,
M. H.

The above letter was written in November, 1847; the writer continues in the same situation at the present time.

3. From a carpenter, who had for many years been a chapel clerk, and who had contracted an inveterate habit of drunkenness. Imprisoned 12 months for felony:—

REVEREND SIR, *December* 30, 1848.

IT is with much pleasure, and heartfelt gratitude, I avail myself of a few moments before the termination of another, and most eventful year, to return you my most sincere thanks for kind advice and attention paid me during the long period I remained under your ministry at the M. H. C., and also for your kindness in writing for me (to former employers) as you have done; and earnestly hoping, by God's grace, to fulfil all your anticipations, as described in your note to one of my late and present employers. I confess I dreaded the time for making a public appearance on the great theatre of the world, after the disgrace brought on me through dishonesty, occasioned by the greatest of all evils, intemperance. But, thanks to Almighty God, I came forth relying upon His aid, resolved to lead a new life; and such has been my lot (that), instead of being pointed at with the finger of scorn, I am, I firmly believe, more respected than I ever was before. Excuse (me), I pray, in thus intruding my affairs upon your time; but I feel it my duty, after three months, to express my gratitude for the kind treatment I received during my imprisonment from yourself and the governor, earnestly hoping, by divine aid, I may be for years able to testify by my life there may be a *reformed felon.* * * * I hope that many may feel as I do towards those placed in authority as governors of our prisons. Firmly believing that spiritual instruction and kind treatment will have more effect upon an ignorant depraved character than harshness and cruelty, I have observed it within those walls that some, if once out of favour, become hardened and careless about getting into good graces again; but, when the governor has kindly spoken to them, and has given them hopes of marks of favour, they have been quite altered men. May it please God long to bless you both with health and discernment to persevere in your arduous duties until the great day of retribution, when that which is now hid from view will be brought to light, and "forasmuch as you did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, you did it unto me, receive the kingdom prepared for you." May such be your happy reward. So prays your faithful and obliged servant,

J. T. B.

4. The following letter is from a young man formerly in Coldbath-fields, placed when a boy in the Refuge for the Destitute in 1842, from whence he was sent to Montreal as a shoemaker. In 12 months he was taken into partnership with his employer, and then wrote to me to request I would find out his brother at Dorchester, and send him out to him. I was enabled to do this; and the lad, who had previously been leading a miserable and half-savage life at one time as a chimney-sweep, at another as a drudge on board a coasting vessel, was eventually located with a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood of Montreal. The elder brother was, after some time, obliged to give up his trade; but he immediately obtained employment under the Hudson's Bay Company, in whose service he has been ever since. Several letters, of a very gratifying nature, have been received from him, and the following came to hand on the 18th of the present month, May, 1849:—

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HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Middlesex.
House of Correction for Middlesex, Coldbath-fields.

KIND SIR, Fort Vancouver, October 1, 1848.

I EMBRACE the present opportunity of addressing you with these few lines, hoping they will find you in perfect health. At the same time I beg to be excused for not writing to you more frequently; but the reason is, because I have been so awkwardly situated, always on the route till very lately. The last time I wrote to you I was on my way to Columbia (River), and after a great many dangerous and difficult trials with the Indians and the bad rivers we arrived in the warm and pleasant place called Columbia: it is a most splendid country. But my health is far inferior to what it was in my own country or in Canada, for I have had nine months of severe sickness; and the doctor tells me that I shall never enjoy good health here, for the climate won't agree with my constitution, and not knowing what to do if I return home, I felt inclined to consult you on the matter. I should return home and follow my trade, but so much close confinement greatly impairs my health. My employment since I left Canada was to attend on, and to travel with, James Douglas, Esq., and P. L. Ogden, Esq., and some of the other principal gentlemen of the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company. Kind Sir, I beg to be excused addressing you in such a poor and simple manner; but I here make bold to ask you if you could procure me a situation in any family if I return home. I can produce a good character of five years' employment with the same gentlemen. My reason for applying to you is, because I am an entire stranger in London, with the exception of the gentlemen of the Refuge. * * * I should not want to leave the country if it was not on account of my enjoying such bad health. If the French language was required, I can speak that also, and this is my own handwriting; so if there should be any common education required, I can undertake it also. * * * I also sent to my mother at Dorchester, but I am sorry to say that I have never heard from her, which lays very heavy on my mind, and I shall never be easy till I have heard how she is, and what is become of my sisters, and I should like to know if they are learning their book and their duty to their Creator: therefore I beg of you to give me some intelligence of what is become of them; and if you could assist me in my first request I should be very glad, and will endeavour, by the best of my ability, to repay your kindness.

Allow me, &c.—G. C. A.

Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. J. Williams.

January 29, 1849.—H. E. R.; wrote for him to the Rev. Mr. W., of Lambeth. This young man had previously declined my offer of writing for him, on the ground that Mr. Rotch had undertaken to do so. But he afterwards stated, that, finding himself at the last unexpectedly called on by Mr. Rotch to take the total abstinence pledge, the subject not having been named to him before (probably through some oversight), he hesitated, and, though the letter and the ticket were both lying before him, finally declined, alleging to me that he did not think it right to take so important a step without some little previous consideration, and that a remark once made by his mother occurred to his mind, "that if a young man had not moral strength to resist drink without the pledge he was not very likely to resist with the pledge." Mr. Rotch upon this declining to give him the letter, the young man was but too thankful to avail himself of my former offer.

February 20.—Received a very satisfactory visit from H. E. R., in whose behalf I wrote to the Rev. Mr. W. of Lambeth, as reported in my Journal of the 29th January. That gentleman has kindly supplied him with clothes, and taken him under his special care. The young man has work to go to next week. He came of his own accord to show himself, and express his gratitude.

March 5.—Received very satisfactory accounts of two female prisoners some time since discharged, C. and P. The one is in service, and the other living very steadily and respectably with her husband.

March 24.—Sent G. P., a boy who was sentenced to a month's imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court, to an uncle who is in business at Chichester, having first ascertained that he would consent to receive him. A letter has since been received from the boy, telling me of his safe arrival and kind reception.

April 7.—Received a satisfactory visit from R. F., whom two years since I recommended to the Refuge. He is about to be apprenticed in the country.

April 13.—Received a satisfactory visit from H. W., whom two years since I recommended to the Refuge. He is living steadily with his father and doing well.

Extracts from Chaplain's Reports.

J. H., discharged in January, after six months' imprisonment for felony, came, accompanied by an aunt whose husband had received him into his family, to visit the chaplain according to promise, and the account given of him by his aunt was most satisfactory. His uncle had left a situation (which he had held for nearly 20 years) with a tailor in St. James's-street, and had commenced business on his own account, in order to receive and instruct this youth, and had been rewarded by his proving not only exemplary in his conduct, but diligent and ready at his work. This lad described himself as having been much molested at first by the solicitations of another boy (since transported), who had been a fellow-prisoner, and who made several efforts to draw him again into crime.

Satisfactory accounts have been received of the following eight discharged prisoners, the six last of whom have come to see the chaplains, and speak of their well-doing: T. B., J. B., G. P., R. C., M. C., G. B., F. A., D. L.

The following letter is from S. H., a young woman who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for concealing the birth of her child. She had been servant at a public-house, and on her admission could neither read nor write:—

HONOURED SIR, Au Chateau de Maltoiché, St. Pierre les Calais, France.

How shall I excuse myself for my apparent neglect in not writing before after all your kindness, particularly as you told me to do so, to tell you of my welfare? but I trust you will, with your usual kindness, pardon my ingratitude. I have very little time to spare, as I am almost constantly employed. With grateful thanks to you and Mr. Williams* for so kindly interesting yourselves in my behalf, I am happy to inform you that my situation is a very comfortable one, and that my mistress is very kind. You will be pleased to hear, Sir, that there is a Protestant church, which I attend. I have not received the sacrament: it is to be delivered (as is the custom here) next Sunday evening, when I hope, if it please God, to receive it. I like France very much. My mistress's house is situated in

* Mr. Illingworth.

a most pleasant part of the country, about three miles from Calais, and has beautiful grounds attached to it. I begin to understand French very well, and I can say a great many words. Will you make my respects to the matron and governor? I trust you have your health, which blessing, I am grateful to say, I still enjoy. Now, with repeated thanks for your very great kindness, permit me to subscribe myself,

Honoured sir,
Your obedient servant,
S. H.

Labour; Work.—Every prisoner sentenced to hard labour, and who is capable, works a proportion of his time on the treadwheel. The deputy-governor states:—

I consider the wheel or stone-breaking the most effective punishments. With respect to oakum-picking, it is most unequal; what is a severe task to one man is a plaything to another. The London thief picks his allotted quantity in a short time, and thinks nothing of it. Some of them complete their tasks by 11 or 12 in the day, and are then allowed to read their books. The task is from 1 lb. to 3½ lbs., depending upon the quality of the junk and the quantity in store.

The prisoners are also employed in a variety of industrial employments, but more particularly in the manufacturing of carpets and matting. The entire of the manufactured work is taken by a contractor at a certain price, who furnishes materials, patterns, and determines the description, the governor simply selecting the prisoners for employment. The contractor appoints a person on his behalf to superintend the manufacture. He states:—

The day's work done by the prisoners here is very short of what is done out of doors. We are large manufacturers ourselves.

The deputy-governor states:—

There is a great and increasing difficulty in procuring work for prisoners. We are now picking oakum at 30*s.* a-ton, and we have had as much as 90*s.*

The matron states:—

We have been so distressed for the want of materials for work, that I have torn up old clothing into slips, and set the women to hem them as straps, which are useless. We have established schools for the purpose of teaching the women coarse work; and if they come in, as the great majority do, knowing nothing, they go out with a knowledge of how to knit a stocking or hem a strap.

The governor states:—

We have a scale of prices for each article manufactured in the prison. The prices are much below what would be charged out of doors. Boys sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment are employed in shoemaking and tailoring.

Books; Expenditure.—I examined the prison books, and found them neatly kept and entered to the period of my visit.

Discipline.—The deputy-governor states:—

The routine of the discipline is as follows: the officers are let into the prison at half-past 6, and the prisoners are unlocked, come down into the yards in regular order, are counted by the officers of their several wards, and wash themselves a few at a time; this brings it to 7, when the bell rings for work, when they go to the treadwheel, oakum-picking, and manufacturing. At half-past 8, the prisoners return to their wards for breakfast; at 9 the bell rings for chapel, service beginning at a quarter-past; at five minutes before 10 the bell rings for the resumption of labour and employment, which is continued until 2, one hour is then allowed for dinner; at 3, again to work until 5, supper at half-past, and they are locked up for the night at 6. On Sundays they rise at 7, breakfast at half-past 8, chapel at half-past 9, which lasts two hours; between the services the prisoners are inspected by the governor and chaplain: the second service begins at half-past 2, and is over at 4; exercise in the yards, supper at half-past 5, and locking up at 6. Officers are stationed in all the dormitories during the night. The officers take day and night duty alternately. The prisoners' feet are washed regularly once a-month. I am quite satisfied there is no contaminating intercourse among the prisoners. They communicate with one another occasionally, as opportunity may offer, upon trivial subjects, such as for what they were sent here for, the duration of their sentence, &c. We have had a great many debtors here from the Small Debt Courts; they are treated as misdemeanants: they have, in many cases, been placed in the prison dress, but in others, some so strongly objected to it that it was not insisted upon. They pick oakum, and have, in some instances, been slightly punished for misconduct. Their hair is not cut, unless particularly requiring it. Women have been received under the same circumstances, and were treated precisely in the same manner. The warders are allowed seven days' holidays, and the sub-warders three days, during the year.

The matron states:—

The discipline of the women follows precisely that of the men. We have lately instituted a uniform dress for the female warders: the dress is made in the prison, and is paid for by a deduction of 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week from their wages. The occupation of the new buildings has diminished the number of officers employed at night, the dormitories being almost done away with. One officer takes the night-watch now for a month at a time, coming on at 10 o'clock.

The governor states:—

I comply with the regulations and the Statutory Rules for Prisons. The produce of the garden is applied for the use of the prisoners. With the exception of potatoes, we grow vegetables sufficient for the use of the prison; we have a stock of onions remaining from last year. The 25th section of the 5th and 6th of Victoria, c. 98, which subjects the prisoners to additional imprisonment in the case of violent assaults on prison officers, has been applied with very good effect in several cases. By the construction of the Act the jurisdiction is given to the visiting justices, and there is this peculiarity in it that the case cannot be heard or determined before the expiration of the term of imprisonment. There is no difference as to time in the unlocking of the prison throughout the year. The magistrates have, with the view of encouraging the prisoners to good behaviour, authorized me to give well-behaved prisoners badges or stars, which are worn on the sleeve; an additional star is

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allowed every three months, which entitles the prisoner to receive 2*s.* 6*d.* for every star on his discharge.

Observations.—I have every reason to be satisfied with the management of this House of Correction; but that the silent discipline might be more effectually enforced in a better constructed prison is undeniable.

The practice of classing the men and boys together is, I consider, to say the least of it, injudicious, if not injurious; my experience inclines me to believe that the association of boys with adults always tends to harden the former, and to encourage that precocity of disposition which is one of the strongest incentives to criminal enterprise and audacity. The greatest eagerness is always manifested by juvenile delinquents to be considered as men; and their attempts to impose upon the officers by a bold and swaggering manner, and insisting upon their being older than is evidently the case, not unfrequently border upon the ludicrous. The recent erection of the New Prison at Clerkenwell, provides for all prisoners before trial, and will afford opportunities for a more judicious classification of prisoners in the two Houses of Correction for Middlesex at Coldbath and Tothill Fields. With respect to the criminal boys, I suggest that all those now committed to the two prisons should be sent to the House of Correction at Coldbath-fields, and the separate building there now appropriated to vagrants might be applied to their use; that they should be separated wholly from the men, and those committed for long periods, indeed for any term above a month, should be set to work, and taught some industrial employment, for whatever is acquired at this time of life is advantageous, if only the using a needle and thread to sew a button on a coat. I have no doubt but that a system of discipline may be introduced in regard to these boys, which at any rate would be infinitely superior to that enforced at the present time. I am also of opinion that it would be an advantage if all prisoners, sentenced to as long a period as six months, were received and treated in one prison, as a long detention affords a better chance not only of teaching them what may be useful in life, but also of making moral and religious impressions durable upon the mind. The penal appliances for such purposes would be of a different order from those enforced on culprits sent for a few days, in whom distaste for a prison, and consequently for the petty offences which bring them there, can only be created by sharp physical sufferings. I throw out for the consideration of the justices, whether it might not be advantageous to appropriate, as far as legally possible, one House of Correction for short, the other for long, terms of imprisonment, including in one the whole of the male juvenile delinquents.

The addition of the new buildings on the women's side of the prison, has been a most beneficial measure. I doubt the propriety of the practice (although very general) of allowing extra food to women who are employed in washing: it may be hard work, but it is no harder work than what was contemplated in their sentences, nor so hard as many, or indeed the large majority would have to perform out of prison in gaining an honest livelihood. Tea, sugar, and butter, now allowed to these women, should, I think, be restricted to those under medical treatment; and if the labour be really so severe as to require additional food, the increase should be made in the articles of food which comprise the regulated prison dietary.

I consider the payment of 2*s.* 6*d.* to prisoners who are committed for terms exceeding three months, and who receive stars for good conduct in prison, as impolitic and productive of no good moral effect. Experience always shows that the oldest and most hardened offender is the best behaved in a prison. The professional London thief will pick his oakum quicker, restrain the use of his tongue for a longer time, or until a safe opportunity offers for his speaking without being detected, while the novice commits offences against discipline from want of temper and habit. The motives to hypocrisy in a penal condition are numerous enough, and there is no necessity for increasing them. The firm and temperate government of a prison will always, with very few exceptions, *command* respect and obedience from those in a penal condition, without its indiscriminate purchase. In many cases prisoners on their discharge ought to be provided with the means of temporary subsistence, and of reaching their homes, but if such assistance is only to be obtained through the means of these badges, I very much question whether the half-crowns thus obtained are not often grievously misapplied.

I observe that the temperance pledge has been taken in this prison; I doubt very much the propriety of soliciting prisoners to enter into such engagements while in a state of durance. They have the opportunity of doing so, if they think fit, immediately on their discharge from prison, and if permitted in a penal establishment, it should be with the concurrence, and indeed at the instigation, of the chaplain.

I am of opinion that the imprisonment of debtors, from the Small Debt Courts, as convicted misdemeanants, is most improper. I annex a return of the number committed:—

RETURN of the NUMBER of DEBTORS Committed from the County Courts to the Middlesex House of Correction.

From 17th August, 1847, to the 18th May, 1849 . .	566
Discharged by leave of the Judges of the Courts . .	173
Stayed out their sentence	393

During my inspection, I received the following letter from a debtor prisoner, the case if correctly stated, appears a hard one:

SIR, *House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, 17th May,* 1849.

I WAS summoned to the County Court, Osborne-street, Whitechapel, the beginning of November, 1848, for a debt of 14*l.* 10*s.*, expenses between 4*l.* and 5*l.*; an order was made to pay 3*l.* per month; the first instalment was paid on or about the 6th of December. I was arrested the day after, and sent to prison previous to the next instalment becoming due. I petitioned the Insolvent Debtors' Court for relief from my debts; I inserted the balance of debt due to plaintiff, with

all my other debts, and gave plaintiff notice of having done so. I heard nothing more from the Court or plaintiff till I was arrested and brought to this place. My solicitor can furnish all the papers connected with the whole of my business.

I am, &c.,

To the Governor, &c. W. C.

Friendly Union Society for the Benefit of the Officers.—This society was established in 1833 and has for its benevolent object the establishment of a provision for officers of this prison in old age, or other contingencies. The officers, who are members of this society, receive annuities on their retirement. After three years' service a warder is subject to a deduction from his increased pay of 2*s.* a week, and a female officer to 2*s.* 6*d.*, which is deposited in the Finsbury Savings' Bank to the account of the Friendly Union Society. The fines of officers for inattention or misconduct, which amounted, from the 9th of December, 1836, to the 31st of December, 1848, to 374*l.* 19*s.*, are also paid to the same fund. The books are kept by the chief clerk, and no officer is permitted to draw out any amount unless by the consent of the visiting justices, such provision being entered on the minutes of their meetings. The officers on their appointment are informed that their increased pay, which commences after three years' service, will be reserved for their future benefit, and that this graduated scale of increase was granted for the express purpose of its being paid into the savings-bank as a provision for them in old age, or other contingency.

I consider this institution as a most valuable one, and worthy of imitation in other large prisons, but more particularly in counties, where several penal establishments under the same jurisdiction may be brought within its operation.

I annex the rules by which this society is governed:—

RULES and REGULATIONS of a SOCIETY called the FRIENDLY UNION, established by the OFFICERS of the HOUSE OF CORRECTION, COLDBATH-FIELDS. Under the sanction of the Magistrates.

Trustees.

BENJAMIN ROTCH, ESQ. | JOHN WILKS, ESQ.

Treasurer.—THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary.—NATHANIEL CROSSLAND.

As the prosperity of all societies depends in a great measure on a knowledge of the laws by which they are governed, it is particularly requested that members, on receiving a copy of these rules, will examine them attentively, and make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their contents, as ignorance of the rules will not be allowed as a plea for the remission or mitigation of any penalty incurred for a breach thereof.

This is to certify that Mr. _____

was, upon the _____ *day of* _____, 18___,

duly admitted a Member of the

FRIENDLY UNION SOCIETY.

_____ *Secretary.*

"Bear ye one another's burdens."

PRELIMINARY ADDRESS.

The duty of providing for old age, and those contingencies to which human life is liable, is so universally admitted, that any attempt to set forth the advantages of Provident Societies appears almost an unnecessary waste of time, inasmuch as every discriminating person must feel convinced of their utility; for, whilst they alleviate the sufferings of their afflicted members, and administer the balm of consolation to the widow and orphan, they at the same time cherish provident habits, and create a spirit of independence amongst the industrious classes, which tends materially to raise them in the scale of intellectual society. But, alas! experience teaches us that comparatively few avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered them of providing for the wants of the future.

How many of the appeals which are made to the generosity of strangers on behalf of families reduced to a state of wretchedness and destitution, by the sudden death, or protracted illness of the parents, might be avoided by the timely reserve of a small portion of their incomes, which would secure to them an independent claim in their season of adversity, instead of being compelled to seek relief by the humiliating means of a petition, or an application for parochial aid.

Why should those who have held responsible situations, and been respected for years, be reduced to the necessity of seeking refuge in a workhouse? Why should those who have an excellent shield in their own exertions, become the prey of poverty—perhaps the victims of misery, and in the hour of calamity, subject themselves to the most painful degradation; when, by deducting a trifling sum from superfluities (or even ordinary expenses) such calamities might be prevented?

Did those who are young seriously reflect on the brevity of life, or consider for a moment, that their constitutions and fortunes are as uncertain as the weather that heats and cools their blood, they would perceive that a Society of this description will prove their safeguard in adversity, a consolation to their gray hairs, a protection to their families, and an antidote to the frowns of misfortune, and hence would not hesitate to secure for themselves those comforts which the infirmities of age and sickness imperatively require, and the neglect of which thousands have cause to lament, when overtaken by the bleak winter of life, or the howling storms of adversity.

There are, however, many difficulties in the way of prison officers making that provision for the vicissitudes of life to which the feelings of independence might prompt them, inasmuch as there is

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scarcely a society or institution in London that will admit them into their community in consequence of the hazardous nature of their employment; these considerations induced the officers of Coldbath-fields to establish a society of their own on just* and economical principles, so that the claims of its members may be fairly and promptly supplied; and when the fraternal links which bind them together are severed by the hand of time, that a handsome provision may be made for interment, and the benefit of their surviving friends.

A BRIEF ANALYSIS of the FRIENDLY UNION SOCIETY.

THE above Society was established on the principles of mutual assistance, and expressly intended to supersede the necessity of petitions in cases of distress, by embracing the following objects:—

First—To promote the general welfare of its members by affording pecuniary assistance in the time of need; secondly, for granting sums of money to the widows, widowers, or legal representatives of the members at death; and, thirdly, to the members themselves when discharged from, or resigning their situations; hence any person joining the same will be immediately entitled to benefit in the case of death; and in the event of leaving the establishment, the money paid into the Society will be returned, subject to a trifling deduction of not exceeding five or ten per cent. (as the case may be). It will, therefore, be seen, by a careful perusal of the Articles, that the Society embraces the twofold object of a Life Assurance and Savings' Bank,† and that members may insure from 10*l.* 10*s.* to 70*l.* for the trifling sum of 6*d.* per week, without the least risk of losing their money; the funds of the Society being invested in the names of two of the magistrates for the County of Middlesex and the Governor of the prison; it is, therefore, presumed that no one can offer a reasonable excuse for not joining the Society, and consequently its perpetuity is certain.

RULES.

Constitution of the Society.

RULE 1. That this Equitable Society be denominated the "Friendly Union;" the number of members to be unlimited, and shall not be dissolved without the consent of five-sixths of the members, and pursuant to 10 Geo. IV., cap. 56, sec. 26.‡

It shall be under the management of two trustees, a treasurer, secretary, and a committee of twelve free members, six of whom shall retire from office every quarterly night, and three form a quorum for general business; the said committee to consist of an equal number of senior and junior members, who shall be chosen in rotation as their names stand on the list. The trustees, treasurer, and secretary to be elected annually.

Trustees.

2. That two responsible persons connected with the establishment shall be appointed (at a general meeting) trustees, agreeably to Act of Parliament, and all moneys, goods, chattels, and effects, together with all titles, securities for money, or other obligatory instruments and evidences whatever, and all right or claim belonging to or had by this Society, shall be vested in them for the use and benefit of the members thereof, and persons claiming on account of deceased members; and upon the death, removal, or resignation of any of the said trustees, another or others shall be appointed, in like manner, in his or their stead, and all moneys shall be vested in the succeeding trustee or trustees for the same estate and interest as the former trustee or trustees had therein. Provided always, that no person shall be appointed a trustee of this Society without the consent of a majority of the members present at a general meeting convened for that purpose.

Treasurer.

3. The treasurer shall be responsible for such sums of money as may from time to time be paid into his hands by the committee, secretary, or other person on account of the Society, and for the investment or application of the same in such manner as the committee shall from time to time direct.

Secretary.

4. The secretary shall attend all meetings of the Society, and be furnished with proper books at the Society's expense, in which he shall keep the accounts clear and intelligible, make minutes of every private or general meeting, and assist the committee with his best advice on all occasions. On the death, discharge, or resignation of any member, he shall (if necessary) convene a meeting of the committee to investigate the claim, and prepare a money-order, which shall be signed by himself and three members of the committee as an authority to receive the amount from the treasurer (should he not have sufficient funds in hand). He shall, once a quarter, or oftener if necessary, pay over to the treasurer such balance as he may have in hand, always reserving one month's contribution to meet any emergency that may occur. He shall produce the treasurer's book every quarterly night, with the balance regularly made up for the inspection of the members; and neglecting to bring the same, or to make up the balance, shall be fined 5*s.*; and should he not produce it within one week after he shall be fined one guinea and dismissed from his office, unless satisfactory cause can be shown for withholding the same. He shall conduct the correspondence and transact such business of the Society as may be intrusted to him, but shall on all occasions in the execution of the duties of his office act under the seperintendence, control, and direction of the committee.

Committee.

5. The committee shall attend as often as the business of the Society may require them,§ and should they be employed on the Society's business outside the prison, they shall be allowed 6*d.* each for refreshment every time of meeting. They shall investigate and settle all claims, examine candidates for admission, and enforce strict adherence to the Rules of the Society. In law affairs, civil and criminal, in which the Society may be concerned, they shall, in the names of the Trustees, either defend or prosecute as the nature of the case may require, and be protected in the same, provided

* An important feature in this society is an equalization of the benefits; the young member's interest, in most societies, bearing no proportion to the old member's advantages.

† To prove that much good has been accomplished, it is only necessary to advert to the Summary appended to these Rules, by which it will be seen that a sum exceeding 1,000*l.* has been disbursed among the various claimants on the funds of the Society—some of whom probably, without the aid thus rendered, might have sunk under the pressure of want.

‡ See Rule 31.

§ Any member of the Committee not present on quarterly night, (or on any other occasion when duly summoned,) shall be fined 3*d.*

they act in conformity with the rules of the Society; and to preserve order and impartially enforce all fines, two members shall be chosen from the said committee as prrsident and vice-president, who shall keep good order, and not suffer time to be wasted in useless cavilling, or allow any matter to be debated or put to the vote which the rules already decide. On the monthly meeting one of the committee shall keep the check-book and another take money, and, when the whole is collected during the evening, they shall count the same and see that it corresponds with the check and secretary's book, and if correct, affix their signatures to the amount received, and pay the same over to the secretary or such other person as may be duly appointed to receive the same.

Candidates.

6. That any person desirous of becoming a member of this Society, may apply for admission on any evening the committee meet, but shall not be considered a member until approved of by the members at a quarterly or general meeting.

Admission of Members.

7. Such persons as are approved of by the committee, shall be proposed at a quarterly or general meeting, when any member shall be at liberty to question such candidate relative to the state of his or her health, &c., and if approved of by a majority of the members present, he or she shall be fully admitted on subscribing to the declaration in the register of the Society; such admission to bear date from the time of paying the first subscription; and for the general protection of the Society, every member (previous to admission) shall give such information as may be required, that his wife, or her husband (if married) is in sound bodily health, and that themselves are not subject to any complaint calculated to shorten life, or which at stated periods renders him or her incapable of following their employment; and any member deceiving the Society in this respect, shall be excluded, and forfeit all claim on the funds of the Society. Provided always, that a person having an afflicted wife or husband shall not be precluded from joining the Society and participating in all its advantages, except those relating to the death of a wife or husband.

Contributions.

1. Every member, on or after admission, shall pay the sum of 6*s.* 6*d.** entrance-money, and 6*d.* tor a copy of the rules, and continue to subscribe to the funds of the Society at the rate of 6*d.* per week; such member to be free and entitled to the benefits hereinafter named at the expiration of twelve calendar months.

Monthly Meetings.

9. The committee and secretary shall meet on the first Monday in every month, immediately after the lockings of the prison are settled, to receive subscriptions, examine candidates for admission, and for the consideration or transaction of any other business which may be deemed necessary for the benefit of the Society; and every member whose subscription is not paid by seven o'clock, shall be fined 1*d.*, and an additional 1*d.* for every month the same remains unpaid.

Quarterly Meetings.

10. There shall be four quarterly general meetings of this Society, to be held on the second Wednesday in January, April, July, and October, in every year, for the admission of members, appointment of committee, and for the discussion of any other business connected with the welfare of the society, on which occasion the six senior members of the committee shall retire from office, and the vacancies be filled up from the list, commencing from the last name appointed on the preceding quarter, and any member refusing to serve the office in his turn shall be fined 6*d.*

Loss of Situation.

11. Any free member discharged from his or her situation, shall be allowed the money paid into the Society, subject to a deduction of five per cent. Provided always, that if such discharge be occasioned by confirmed sickness or old age, duly attested by the surgeon of the establishment (should such be required), the member so discharged shall, in lieu of the foregoing, be entitled to benefit after the following scale, viz.: if a free member, 5*l.*; if a free member one year 7*l.*; if three years, 10*l.*; and 1*l.* 10*s.* extra for every additional year, until the same amount to 50*l.*

Resignation of Members.

12. Any member resigning his or her situation shall be allowed the money they have paid into the Society, subject to a deduction of ten per cent.

Provided always, that if such resignation is occasioned by confirmed sickness or old age,† duly attested by the surgeon of the establishment (should such be required), the member so resigning shall be entitled to benefit according to the scale laid down in the 11th rule.

Cases of Distress.

13. Should there be anything peculiarly distressing in the case of a member discharged, or resigning his or her situation, the secretary shall, upon a requisition signed by seven free members, convene a general meeting of the Society to take the subject into consideration; at which meeting any member shall be at liberty to propose that a s all sum be granted from the funds of the Society, in addition to what such member may be entitle to receive—such grant never to exceed 5*l.* Provided always, that this Rule shall not be considered as applying to persons who have previously closed their account with the Society, but as relating exclusively to the condition of members at the time of their discharge or resignation.

Exclusion for Non-payment.

14. Any member being three months' subscription in arrear shall receive a notice from the secretary informing him or her of the amount due, and requesting that the same be paid on the following monthly night. Provided always, that any member neglecting to clear the books on the next

* For the convenience of members, the entrance-money may be paid by instalments with the first three months' subscription.

† The above applies exclusively to members who, in the opinion of the surgeon, are no longer capable of discharging efficiently their duties at the prison.

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monthly night after receiving such notice, shall be suspended from all benefit; and should the said member be five months' subscription in arrear, he or she shall be excluded, and forfeit all claim on the funds of the Society.

Funeral Allowance.

15. At the death of a free member, 7*l.* shall be paid to the widow, widower, or legal representative of such member; but if the deceased member has been free one year, 9*l.* shall be paid; if two years, 11*l.*; if three years, 14*l*; and 2*l.* extra for every additional year until the same amount to 50*l.*; and at the death of the wife or husband of any free member, such member shall receive one half of the amount granted at the death of a free member, agreeably to the foregoing scale. Provided always, that no member shall be entitled to more money at the death of a subsequent wife or husband than so much as will, with the benefit previously received, make up the full amount that he or she would have been entitled to had no such previous death taken place.

N.B.—The burial and marriage certificates must be produced previous to the money being paid.

Non-Free Members.

16. At the death of a non-free member, the sum of 5*l.* shall be paid to the widow, or legal representative of the deceased member; and at the death of the wife or husband of a non-free member, such member shall be entitled to 2*l.*; and in the event of a member leaving the establishment previously to becoming free, the money paid into the Society shall be returned, subject to the same deduction as a free member.

Extra Benefits.

17. When the stock of the Society shall amount to 200*l.*, the benefits shall be increased 5 per cent. to all members who have been free three years, and 10 per cent. to all above five years. There shall also be paid to each member, while the stock remains at 200*l.* or upwards, an annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the whole amount of subscription he or she may have paid into the Society. Provided always, that if the funds of the Society should at any time be more than sufficient to pay every member 20*s.* in the pound, the dividends shall be increased from time to time in such proportion as the surplus funds will admit of.

Equalization of Benefits.

18. That in order to effect the purposes for which this Society was established, and to insure to young and old members equal participation and benefit from the same, it is unanimously agreed, that should extraordinary sickness or mortality reduce the funds so much as not to afford what every member is entitled to according to the Articles, the committee shall have power to levy an equal contribution on the whole of the members to make up such deficiency, in order that all may reap equal benefit.

Society's Property (how disposed of).

19. All money arising from contributions, fines, interest, &c., shall be applied to the purposes in these rules mentioned, and in defraying the necessary expenses attending the management of the affairs of the Society, and such other purposes as may be considered calculated to promote the general welfare and interest of its members; the said funds shall be invested in the savings-bank, in the treasurer's name, on behalf of the Society; and, when there is a sufficient sum deposited to purchase 100*l.* Stock, besides a surplus of at least 20*l.* for incidental expenses, it shall be invested in the names of two trustees in such Government or other securities pursuant to 10*th* Geo. IV., cap. 56, sec. 13, as may be considered by the members most beneficial to the interest of the Society.

Auditors.

20. That for the purpose of duly investigating the accounts of this Society, three members shall be appointed at the annual meeting as an audit committee, who, with the secretary, shall meet at a time most convenient to themselves, to examine the accounts for the past year, see what money has been received and expended, and that the report read at the annual meeting is a faithful abstract of the same, and, if correct, they shall attest the same by affixing their signatures to the report previous to its being printed.

Special Meeting.

21. Should any extraordinary circumstances occur relative to the affairs of the Society, or a case arise upon which the committee are of opinion that the Rules are not sufficiently explicit thereon, they shall authorise the secretary to convene a general meeting on the subject, and every member who does not attend such meeting, shall nevertheless be bound by and subject to all such rules, regulations, and orders, as shall be determined on by a majority of the members then present. Provided always, that no bye-law, rule, regulation, or order, made at any such meeting shall be deemed good and valid, unless made pursuant to 10th Geo. IV., cap. 56, sec. 9. The members present at any such meeting shall have the power of appointing their own chairman, who shall be vested with the same authority as the president of the committee.

Notice of Motion.

22. In order that the affairs of this Society may be conducted on the most equitable system, and that the members may be fully prepared to meet any question coming before them, notice of the same shall be given to each member three days previous to the subject coming on for discussion; and to avoid mistakes, every motion or proposition shall be submitted to the president in writing, with the name of the member proposing the same affixed thereto: provided always, that no motion shall be received, or fresh business entered into, after ten o'clock.

Decision of Questions.

23. All questions that come before the Society shall be decided by show of hands; and in order to give every member an opportunity of expressing his sentiments on any subject under consideration, no one shall be allowed to speak a second time on the same question, nor to occupy the attention of the meeting more than ten minutes, (except the member who opens the business, who shall also be allowed to close the same): provided always, that this shall not prevent the chairman from calling on any member who has previously spoken to explain any matter that he may consider essential to the equitable adjustment of the subject under consideration.

Order and Decorum.

24. In order to facilitate the affairs of the Society, and promote good order during the transactions of business, any member not obeying the chairman when called to order, shall be fined threepence for the first offence; and sixpence for every subsequent offence committed the same evening; and any member refusing or neglecting to pay the same, or any other lawful fine, within two months after the next quarterly night, shall be excluded, and forfeit all claim on the funds of the Society.

Fines for Non-attendance.

25. At every general meeting of the Society specially convened, the secretary shall call over the names at a quarter past the time specified in the notice, when every member not present to answer to his name, or leaving before the close of the business, without the consent of the chairman, shall be fined 3*d*. Provided always that non-free members, females, and members on prison duty or sick, shall be exempt from the above fines.

Disputes, how settled.

26. Should any dispute arise between this Society and any of its members, their executors, administrators, or other person or persons claiming benefit on account of any member, or member's wife, or husband, relative to any alleged breach of the rules, or withholding the benefit of, or expelling any member from, the Society, or on any account whatever which cannot be decided by the rules, such dispute or difference shall be settled before two or more of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, whose decision shall be final, and not subject to any appeal at law or equity.

Annual Meeting.

27. That the second Wednesday in January shall be the annual meeting for the election of officers, payment of dividends, and for the discussion of any other business that may come before the Society. The committee shall also prepare a report (to be read at this meeting) of the Society's receipts and expenditure, expiring in the month of December, together with the amount of the Society's property, and how disposed of. Provided always, that every member who has cleared the books up to December shall be entitled to his or her dividend, in the event of leaving the establishment previous to the annual meeting.

Financial Statement.

28. At the end of every year the committee shall cause to be printed and delivered to the members a general statement of the receipts and disbursements, pursuant to the Act 10th Geo. IV., cap. 56, sec. 33.

Alteration of Rules.

29. Should it be found necessary at any future period to revise, alter, or amend any of the foregoing rules, a requisition to that effect shall be drawn up in writing, and signed by seven free members, requesting the secretary to convene a general meeting of the Society on the subject, which requisition shall be publicly read before the Society on the two succeeding monthly meetings; and if on a general meeting (notice of which must be given to every member) it should meet with the approbation of three-fourths of the members then present, the same shall be adopted; but should any member bring forward a motion, the object of which shall be to alter any of the foregoing rules, or in any way endeavour to procure a division of the Society's property, or any part thereof (except as hereby directed), he shall be fined 21*s*.; and in default of payment, be excluded, and forfeit all claim on the Society.

Embezzlement of Society's Property.

30. That should any member or officer of this Society embezzle, or otherwise misapply any money or other property belonging thereto, or impose, or commit fraud thereon, or wilfully connive at any such offence being committed by any other person, by whatever artifice the embezzlement, waste, or misapplication may be effected, it shall subject each and every such member or officer, on full proof of guilt, to be immediately excluded from the Society, and the person or persons so offending shall be proceeded against according to the statute in that case made and provided.

Permanency of the Society.

31. That this Society shall not be dissolved on any pretence whatever, without obtaining the votes or consent of five-sixths in value of the then existing members of the Society, to be ascertained in manner hereinafter named; and also the consent of all persons then receiving, or then entitled to receive, relief from the Society, either on account of sickness, age, or infirmity, to be testified under their hand, individually and respectively; and for the purpose of ascertaining the votes of such five-sixths in value, every member shall be entitled to one vote, and an additional vote for every five years he may have been a member: provided always, that no member shall be entitled to more than five votes in the whole; and in case of such dissolution, the intended appropriation, or division of the funds, or other property of the Society, shall be fairly and distinctly stated in the proposed plan of dissolution, prior to such consent being given.

Returns required by Act.

32. The returns of the rate of sickness and mortality required by law to be sent by every Friendly Society, at intervals of five years, to the barrister by whom the rules of the Society may have been certified, shall be henceforth sent to the registrar of Friendly Societies in England, according to such form as shall be prepared for that purpose by the said registrar, under the direction of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and with every such return shall be sent a report of the assets and liabilities of such Society. (9 and 10 Vict., c. 27, s. 5.)

Penalty for not making Returns.

33. The treasurer, trustees, stewards, or other principal officer of every Society, who, by the rules of such Society, are, or is bound to prepare, or cause to be prepared, the yearly general statement of the funds and effects of such Society, shall be the persons who shall be respectively bound to make, or cause to be made, and to send to the registrar of Friendly Societies the said returns of the rate

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of sickness and mortality, and the said report of the assets and liabilities of such society; and every such person who shall refuse, or wilfully neglect to make, or cause to be made, or to send the said returns of sickness or mortality, or the said report of the assets and liabilities of such Society, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the Acts 10 Geo. IV., c. 56, and 4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 40, or 9 and 10 Vict., c. 27, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of 5*l.*, to be recovered with costs, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction where such Society shall have its place of meeting, and on non-payment thereof, the same, with the reasonable cost of conviction, shall be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender or offenders, by warrant under the hand and seal of such juftice. (9 and 10 Vict., c. 27, s. 6.)

Book of Accounts.

34. That a book or books be kept, in which all moneys received or paid on account of any particular fund or benefit for which the rules of the Society provide, shall be entered in a separate account, distinct from the moneys received and paid on account of any other benefit or provision. (9 and 10 Vict., c. 27, s. 4.)

The foregoing rules and orders having undergone a revision, were submitted to and approved of at a general meeting of the Society specially convened for that purpose, on the 14th day of April, 1847, and finally examined and ordered to be printed at a subsequent general meeting held on the 25th day of May, 1847, and signed by the following members on behalf of the Society, and pursuant to 4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 40, s. 4, and 9 and 10 Vict., c. 27, s. 12.

WILLIAM LAMBERT, JOHN CAMPBELL,
EDWARD CLOSE, JOHN MACHIN,
JOSEPH SMITH, JOHN MOORE.
NATHANIEL CROSSLAND, *Secretary.*

Affidavit.

I, Nathaniel Crossland, of 16, John-street, Spa-fields, Clerkenwell, Secretary to the "Friendly Union Society," House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, in the county of Middlesex, make oath and say, that in making the alterations in the rules of the said Society, the provisions of the Act under which the said Society is enrolled have been duly complied with.

Sworn this 21st day of May, 1847, before me,

WALTER BUCHANAN,
A Justice of the Peace acting for the County Middlesex.

Registrar's Certificate.

I hereby certify that these alterations of rules are in conformity to law, and to the provisions of the statutes in force relating to Friendly Societies.

JOHN TIDD PRATT,
London, June 1, 1847. *The Registrar of Friendly Societies in England.*

Copy kept by Registrar, J. TIDD PRATT.

Summary of Claims paid by the Friendly Union Society.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Subscriptions, &c., returned to members	805	14	6
Paid on account of funerals	108	16	0
Ditto to members leaving the establishment on account of ill health	186	7	9
	£1,100	18	3

In Conclusion—a few words by way of Caution.

1. In all your meetings avoid a spirit of litigation or animosity; look upon them as the bane of all social order, and keep them at the greatest distance.
2. Let not the difference of opinion be a cause of dissension among you, but let every one freely give to others the liberty they wish to enjoy themselves.
3. Neither give nor take offence, nor too readily take up an evil report, or cherish prejudices against each other.
4. Let every individual be attentive to the good of the whole; and the whole alike respecting the interest of each individual.
5. Let those who are in office act with faithfulness and impartiality in the discharge of their duties; and those who are not, cheerfully submit to the rules of the Society.

Declaration to be signed by every Member on Admission.

I, *A. B.*, desirous of becoming a member of the Friendly Union Society, do hereby solemnly declare that myself (and wife or husband, if married) to the best of my knowledge and belief, are of sound healthy constitution, and not subject to any complaint calculated to shorten life, or which at stated periods renders me incapable of following my employment; and I likewise agree to be subject in every respect to the rules and regulations of the Society; and should it at any time appear that I have made and signed a false declaration to gain admission, I shall consider the members strictly justified in expelling me from this Society, and suing me for any money I may have fraudulently obtained therefrom.

Witness my hand this day of 18 .

(Signed)

HOUSE OF DETENTION FOR MIDDLESEX.—Clerkenwell.

[Inspected 23rd May, 1849.]

Return of the Number of Prisoners in the House of Detention at Clerkenwell 23rd May, 1849.

Males	74
Females	61

Return of the Officers Employed in the Middlesex House of Detention, 23rd May, 1849.

No.	Name.	Rank.
	Male Officers.	
1	William Beeby	Clerk.
2	William Stevens	Assistant clerk.
3	John Sims	Chief warder.
4	William Willoughby	Store-keeper.
5	William A. Worth	Gate porter.
6	George Edwards	Inner ditto.
1	Thomas Clarke	Warder.
2	Thomas W. Cooper	,,
3	John Hull	,,
4	Charles L. Ottey	,,
5	Lewis Hill	,,
1	Richard Pannett	Warder of works.
2	George Hayward	Cook.
3	John Morley	Attending furnaces.
4	James Oldfield	Infirmary nurse.
1	George Joliffe	Sub-warder.
2	George Wright	,,
3	William Kealy	,,
4	Frederick Gwynne	,,
5	Alfred Foster	,,
6	Nathaniel Forth	,,
7	John Williams	,,
8	Charles Preston	,,
9	Isaac Le Brument	,,
10	John M'Loughlin	,,
11	Hugh M'Cullum	,,
30		
	Female Officers.	
1	Agnes Peake	Chief warder.
2	Elizabeth Selwood	Infirmary warder.
3	Jemima Albert	Reception warder.
1	Mary Ann Albert	Warder.
2	Rachael Smith	,,
3	Mary A. Osmond	,,
1	Hannah Wood	Reception sub-warder.
1	Mary Bell	Sub-warder.
2	Priscilla Dorrington	,,
3	Elizabeth M'Loughlin.	,,
4	Elizabeth M'Carthy	,,
1	Mary Oldfield	Cleaner.
2	Sarah Alston	,,
3	Maria Nott	,,
4	Mary Phœbe	,,
15		

Males	30
Females	15
Total	45

Every part of this prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints. The introduction of some employment for the prisoners seems very desirable. The governor states that 10 out of 12 ask for work, which he is unable to give them.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

I am obliged to see every prisoner once a-day, and to attend the prison twice a-day, at half-past 3 and at half-past 7, to examine the prisoners who arrive in the vans from the police courts. There are only eight reception cells, and they are insufficient for the number daily committed here. The time spent by me here is about an hour and a half daily, examining prisoners. The health of the prisoners is most excellent; there is not a single case under medical treatment.

Diet.—The regulations detailing the diet, certified as fit and proper for enforcement by the Secretary of State, have been departed from by the justices, the quantities having been reduced in the following proportion: bread for male adults reduced from 24 oz. daily to 20 oz.; females, from 18 oz. to 16 oz.; boys under 16, from 24 oz. to 16 oz.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

Two full services are performed on the Sundays, with daily prayer, and visiting each prisoner in separate confinement. There has been no opportunity of administering the sacrament. The prisoners have applied, and been visited by ministers of their own persuasions. They are supplied with books of mixed literature from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. One of the warders distributes the books, and occasionally instructs; but there is no regular schoolmaster. The instruction is more for supplying the want of occupation than any particular benefit, their stay being so short. They are allowed to be very liberally visited by their friends, and a very loose set are admitted to see them. The more respectable prisoners frequently express their gratitude in being kept away from the others.

The chaplain's journal is merely a record of the duty performed by him, without observations.

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Books.—I examined the prison books, and found them regularly kept and posted to the time of my visit.

Discipline.—The governor states the routine of the discipline to be as follows:—

At 7 o'clock the bell rings, and the warders go round and count their prisoners at a quarter past; a sub-warder goes round, and sees that the beds are properly made, and the cells swept out. The breakfast for the prisoners is served to them at half-past 8, and they are left in their cells until half-past 9, when they begin going to chapel, which occupies half an hour for 150 prisoners. At half-past 11 they are back again in their cells. In going to chapel, every prisoner must be out of sight before the next leaves his cell. At 12 o'clock visiting commences. Visitors, on applying to see a prisoner, receive at the office a tin plate, marked with the number and division in which the prisoner is classed; and all articles, either of food or clothes, are introduced in the same manner. The visitor is admitted into the body of the prison, and converses with the prisoner at his cell-door. No length of time is prescribed for the visit, nor are the number of visitors limited. I have known as many as six visits to a prisoner in a day. During the last nine months there have been 15,579 visitors admitted to see prisoners. There is a complete mob always at the gate, and the regular thieves send in girls to visit their accomplices, furnishing them with their names, &c. They assemble at a public-house opposite the gate in large numbers. The nuisance arising from this is almost intolerable. The prisoners dine at 2, and at 3 are let out, two at a time, for exercise, which occupies until 5 o'clock. They sup at half-past 5, and are then permitted to have their hammocks slung; and in winter, in nine cases out of ten, they turn into bed, although they have the option of remaining up with gas-light until 8. The time required in going to and from chapel on the Sundays is such that it prevents the possibility of any exercise in the airing-yards. The practice with regard to the admission of provisions to prisoners is, that they may have any reasonable quantity of cooked food, and a pint of beer. They are permitted to furnish themselves with food for a single day, and then return to the prison diet. On Sundays, a very large quantity of food is admitted; girls on the town send in large quantities to boys.

H. W., gate-keeper, states:—

Two-thirds of the visitors to prisoners are prostitutes, or the companions of thieves; it is of frequent occurrence that some who have been prisoners themselves come here and visit others. A most disreputable set of people assemble round the gate at the visiting time, and it is with great difficulty that a policeman, who has been specially appointed to this duty, can maintain order. On Sundays, very large quantities of food are sent in for thieves by their associates, such as chickens, rabbits, pudding, mutton, and beef. The language which takes place at the gate is dreadful. It is quite common for girls to bring dinners, sufficient for two men, to the prison for boys, and scarcely a visitor comes to the gate without having tobacco and pipes, which I oblige them to leave at the gate; but if I detect them one day, they try it again to-morrow. The beer-shop at the corner is principally supported by the visitors to the prison.

The number of boys committed for trial has decreased very materially since the passing of the Juvenile Offenders Act: we used to have from 30 to 40; they have now decreased to 9 or 10. The following notice is posted in each cell:—

NOTICE.

1. The object of the discipline of this prison is not solitary confinement, but only separation from bad companions, and the prevention thereby of evil communication, and immoral contamination; opportunity, therefore, of communicating with the officers is afforded by means of a bell, which, on being rung by the prisoner, will immediately bring an officer to his cell, an important advantage in case of illness or accident, or when any necessary communication is to be made by the prisoner; but if this privilege be abused, and the bell rung unnecessarily, or under frivolous pretences, it will be punishable as a prison offence.

2. The fittings of this cell having been arranged with a view to the health, comfort, and cleanliness of the prisoner, any wilful dirtying, damaging, marking, defacing, putting out of order, or displacement of them, or any part of them, or any unnecessary use or waste of the water or gas, will be considered a prison offence. Every cell will be carefully inspected by the officer in charge on the placing of any prisoner therein, and before the removal of any prisoner therefrom, in order to ascertain if any such offence has been committed, so that no mistake may be made as to the real offender.

By order of the Visiting Justices,

House of Detention, 6th September, 1847. CHARLES WRIGHT, *Clerk.*

This new prison, which is built upon the separate plan, is appropriated to prisoners for trial at the Middlesex Sessions, or under remand from the several police courts. The cells have been duly certified as fit and proper for separate confinement under the statute. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers. A considerable number of the cells are not occupied, and could they be appropriated to some useful purpose, it would be very desirable. The class for want of sureties in the House of Correction, who cannot legally be placed at labour, and whose treatment is a subject of much difficulty, might perhaps be accommodated here, or at least a portion, selected from the most respectable. I consider the admission of persons as visitors to prisoners whose characters are known to be disreputable as very reprehensible; the governor has full power to prevent such visits. The practice of allowing prisoners to provide themselves with diet for a single day is very inconvenient; I am of opinion that they ought to decide whether they intend to support themselves entirely or not. I examined in several instances the quantity of food brought to the gate for prisoners, and considered it in some cases excessive.

The regulations for this prison are only certified as temporal and provisional, and now the discipline has been tested for some time, it is desirable that a more perfect code of rules should be drawn up by the justices.

All the menial offices of cooking, cleaning, &c., are done by paid officers, and the large proportion of warders to the number of prisoners seems to require the consideration of the justices, whether reductions may not be made without at all impairing the efficiency of the establishment; it must, however, be recollected that this prison, like Newgate, is subjected to great variations in the number of its inmates; just before the sessions the numbers increase, and after the terms, or gaol delivery, for some little time, the inmates are comparatively few.

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The separate system is enforced in this prison with a minuteness of detail and expenditure of time which seem quite irrational. There can be no question as to the advantage of separating prisoners from each other, but I consider we may refine too much, and that the time wasted in the transit of perhaps a hundred prisoners to and from the chapel and exercise is but poorly compensated for by ensuring the impossibility of a harmless word or two being interchanged between a prisoner on the way.

The practice of fining officers for inattention or misconduct is established in this prison, and at the time of inspection the amount levied was 9*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, but the justices had come to no decision as to the application.

The want of a sufficient number of reception cells is the cause of great inconvenience to the surgeon, who is obliged to await the uncertain arrival of the vans.

I find that debtors from the small Courts were formerly committed to the old prison in large numbers, and, were it necessary, 60 spare cells might be appropriated to their use. In the year 1831, 297 debtors were committed to the old prison. I enclose a copy of one of such commitments.

Court of Requests for the Tower Hamlets.

At a Court held the 26th day of August, 1832.

To the beadles of the said Court, or any one or more of them, and to the keeper of the New Prison, Clerkenwell, for the county of Middlesex, and the keeper of the gaol for the liberty of His Majesty's Tower of London.

You, the said beadles, or any one or more of you, are hereby required to take the body of Daniel Santry, and convey him to the said prison, if residing within the said county, or to the said gaol, if residing within the said liberty, and deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant; and you, the said keeper, are hereby required to detain the said Daniel in the said prison for the space of forty days, unless he shall sooner pay the sum of thirty-six shillings, and four shillings and eleven pence costs, adjudged and ordered by the said Court to Daniel Santry, or be sooner discharged by due course of law.

By the Court,
LUSH.
LANG.
STRATTON.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Debt . . .	1	16	0
Costs . . .	0	4	11
	£2	0	11

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR MIDDLESEX.—TOTHILL FIELDS, WESTMINSTER.

House of Correction for Middlesex, Tothill-fields.

[Inspected June 1, 1849.]

I annex a Return of the number and employment of the prisoners at the time of my visit.

RETURN of the PRISONERS in the HOUSE of CORRECTION at WESTMINSTER.

OFFENCES AND SENTENCES.	Handicraftmen.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Oakum Picking.	Cleaners.	Sick or Infirm.	Convalescents.	Cooks.	Washing, Needlework, and Knitting.	Not Employed.	Total in Custody.
UNDER SENTENCE TO HARD LABOUR.											
Males.											
Felons	8	6	8	256	21	..	2	3	..	..	304
Misdemeanors	..	1	1	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Vagrant Act	1	..	1	121	..	..	..	..	..	1	124
Females.											
Felons	..	..	..	6	12	..	1	..	71	..	90
Misdemeanors	..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	21	..	26
Vagrant Act	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	18	1	22
UNDER SENTENCE TO SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT.											
Males.											
Soldiers	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Misdemeanors	1	3	2	97	5	1	..	..	..	7	116
For want of Securities:											
Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14
Females	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	19
Females.											
Misdemeanors	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	44	..	47
Total Males	10	10	12	524	26	1	2	3	..	25	614
Total Females*	..	..	..	14	12	2	3	..	154	19	203
Grand Total	10	10	12	538	38	3	5	3	154	44	817

In custody on the 25th day of May, 1849 811
In custody on the 1st day of June, 1849 817
Increased . . . . . —— 6

* Children with their Mothers . . 13

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Every part of this prison was unexceptionally clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints, except from certain prisoners convicted of misdemeanors, which I found upon inquiry had either already been disposed of by the justices, or were under reference to the Secretary of State.

Diet.—The surgeon states that the diet is sufficient; has found that the varying of the dietaries in substituting mutton for beef, and rice for potatoes, occasionally, is very beneficial. The meat is served out cold to the prisoners, and he considers it most advantageous it should be so where the numbers are so great; with only one cooking-place, the meat can be neither hot nor cold. Has seen the following order of the Quarter Sessions with regard to the reduction of food:—

Resolved—That the dietaries of the said house of correction for vagrants and prisoners committed for offences in workhouses, or for assaults on workhouse officers, shall in future be bread and water for prisoners committed on periods not exceeding seven days, and bread and gruel for prisoners committed for periods not exceeding 14 days, and bread and porridge for prisoners committed for periods not exceeding 21 days.

Believes the above directions have just been carried into effect in the House of Correction at Cold Bath Fields. Has observed that the vagrant when sent to prison is generally out of health, arising from want of sustenance. Considers that such a diet as ordered for the first seven days would be very prejudicial. Has been requested to report on the alteration to the visiting justices. His opinion of the injurious effects likely to ensue from the experiment of such a diet is formed upon 30 years' experience among the criminal population.

With reference to the above order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, I may observe that this alteration of the diet has never been submitted to the Secretary of State for approval. I examined the various articles of food, and found them of good and wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

I attend the prisoners daily, and the average time spent by me in the prison is between two and three hours. There have been five cases of cholera, two of which were fatal. We have now, I think, more cases of itch, and fewer of venereal. The health of the prisoners is generally very satisfactory. A room for infirm prisoners committed under the Vagrant Act is much wanted. Corporal punishment is inflicted upon boys with a birch, and has never in one case exceeded three dozen of lashes; I am invariably present at its infliction. Every prisoner is seen twice a week, and the Acts of Parliament and prison regulations complied with by me.

RETURN of PRISONERS receiving extra Food on the 1st day of June, 1849, showing the cause.

Name.	Cause.
J. B.	Scrofula.
G. B.	Gout.
W. H.	Scrofula.
J. D.	Bad legs.
C. R.	Spermatocele.
E. C. J.	Dyspepsia.
J. R.	Lepra.
W. S.	Disordered bowels.
H. S.	Epilepsy.
H. L.	Stricture and weakness.
A. M'M.	Previous privation of food.
D. A.	The same, and extensive boils.
J. H.	The same.
D. L.	The same, and large abscess.
A. D.	Weakness.
C. F.	Uterine disease.
M. A. S.	Lying-in cases.
A. R.	Lying-in cases.
C. M.	Menorpagy.
M. A. W.	Uterine disease.
C. W.	Long imprisonment and loss of appetite.
C. L.	Pain of side.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS under Medical Treatment on the 1st June, 1849.

In Infirmaries.

Males, 3. Females, 5.

Slight Indispositions.

Males, 21. Females, 16.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

An assistant chaplain has recently been appointed at a salary of 200*l.* per annum, and the duties are divided between us. We each perform two full services on the Sunday, one service being performed in the work-room in consequence of the insufficiency of the accommodation in the chapel, which is at present under enlargement. On week-days prayers are read daily to all the prisoners. Every prisoner is seen and examined by the chaplains. Prisoners of the Catholic persuasion very seldom, except in cases of sickness, express a desire to see their priest. Very considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the attendance of a Catholic priest, in instances where prisoners

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have requested their attendance, but latterly we have procured the attendance of the Rev. Mr. Eyre from Chelsea, who, although not attached to the district, has paid every attention. The Sacrament has been administered to the sick only. We have a schoolmaster for the adults, and two for the boys, and a schoolmistress for the women, they are all capable. All prisoners under 17 years of age attend the school for one hour daily, and receive elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Adults are selected according to their cases, and when not committed for three months, we do not admit them into school. Independently of the secular knowledge imparted, they are taught the Church Catechism, instructed in Scripture, and their progress frequently tested by the chaplains. There is a lending library of miscellaneous literature, the books generally from the Christian Knowledge or Religious Tract Societies, and I only wish it were sufficiently extensive to prevent the admission by the friends of prisoners of a number of what may be termed trash. A very great number of books rejected by us are obscene works, at least of ambiguous character. The prisoners convicted of political misdemeanors all attend the chapel, and with one exception profess to be members of the Church of England. One, however, now states he has undergone a change in his opinions, and objects to read the Bible. Under the present system, as applied to the boys, I think there is no chance of their improving. The picking of oakum has nothing useful in it or engaging to the mind; it tends rather to brutalize them. I think the separation of the boys from the men to be advisable, indeed I am sure it is so; in many cases they believe themselves men before they are hardly boys.

The chaplain keeps no character book, but occasionally takes note of particular cases. The average time spent by the chaplain in the prison is from five to six hours daily.

The governor, upon being questioned relative to the difficulty of obtaining a Catholic minister when required at the special request of a prisoner of that persuasion, states:—

The ordinary proportion of Catholic prisoners to Protestants during late years has been about half of the former to the latter: it was formerly one-third, but has augmented since the great increase in the commitments of Irish paupers under the Vagrant Act. I have endeavoured frequently to obtain the attendance of a Catholic minister in the neighbourhood, but in vain; and in reply to the urgent request of prisoners, I have been obliged to ask them to name a priest who the prisoner may know, in order that I might apply for his attendance. Upon very pressing occasions I have made a private application to the Rev. Mr. Eyre, residing at Chelsea, who has kindly attended at my desire, but who resides quite out of the district. Repeated instances occur where I am unable to procure the attendance of a Catholic priest when request is made by a prisoner.

I annex a return of the number of prisoners who have been committed to this prison monthly during the period of one year, showing the religious persuasions which they professed to belong to on examination:—

RETURN from the House of Correction at Westminster of the different Religious Persuasions entertained by the Prisoners, from June 1, 1848, to May 31, 1849.

RELIGIONS.	June, 1848.	July, 1848.	Aug., 1848.	Sept., 1848.	Oct., 1848.	Nov., 1848.	Dec., 1848.	Jan., 1849.	Feb., 1849.	Mar., 1849.	April, 1849.	May, 1849.
Church of England . .	424	386	393	438	488	499	592	436	579	532	501	443
Roman Catholic . . .	279	263	241	242	275	281	261	272	296	299	281	291
Other Dissenters . . .	16	13	15	19	12	16	17	17	22	20	17	11

Extract from the Governor's Journal.

May 7, 1849.—The Rev. D. W. Eyre, Catholic minister, visited J. S., a prisoner of the Catholic persuasion, who is seriously ill in the infirmary.

This gentleman visited, as he has done before, at the special request of the governor. Repeated applications are made by Catholic prisoners to receive visits from their priests, but there is no one living in the neighbourhood of the prison who will attend, excepting the gentleman above stated.

May 10, 1849.—The Rev. D. W. Eyre, Catholic clergyman, visited J. S., a prisoner seriously ill in the infirmary, of that persuasion.

J. S., 28 years of age, committed on the 28th ult. as a vagrant, died in the infirmary at 10 o'clock this night.

John L., schoolmaster, states:—

I am specially charged with calling upon the parents and relations of prisoners on their discharge from the prison, receiving my instructions from the chaplain. The general condition of the parents of the juvenile prisoners is that they are mostly very decent people, and that the boys have no reason to leave their homes; it is generally through their being led away by other boys. In some cases the parents are very badly off, but in the great majority of instances, certainly not. I never observed any feeling of shame in them for their children having been in prisons; in many instances they were ignorant where the boys had been, having lost sight of them for some time. One instance I recollect of a boy, named J., having been away from his parents for four years; he was many times in this prison. He came in with another boy, named P., who stated he was destitute; that his father and mother lived at Reading, the father being a whitesmith, and that if I liked to write down to Reading I should find everything he had stated correct; but I found out without writing that his father lived near the House of Correction at Clerkenwell. I called upon the father, and found his son had been away from him above a twelvemonth, he not knowing where he was or anything about him.

G. J., the other boy, had been here repeatedly—in the first instances for begging, then for stealing. His father was well off and had a cab of his own living close to ——. The fathers both came to the gates to receive their sons. P. I suppose is still doing well. J. continued to do so for some time, but relapsed, and has been transported; he was only 10 years of age when he first came to prison, and P. 14. A younger brother of J., when only 10 years of age, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for stealing. I have frequently had instances of boys stating themselves orphans or destitute when I have found they had parents and friends in good circumstances. I can only account for it by supposing they were either afraid or ashamed to own it. I have generally found their friends

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willing to receive them, but in some few instances not. The produce of the robberies by these boys is generally applied in visiting the small theatres. I think the boys are much better and easier managed when separated from the men; they all like to be treated as men, and they acquire very quickly in school. I believe, in some cases, that the instruction in prison has given them a taste for reading which has followed them when out. I recollect a boy, named J., once meeting the chaplain and thanking him for the learning he had acquired in prison, for it had enabled him to get a situation. Many of these boys ascribe their first going astray to their parents being reduced in circumstances and going to live in a low neighbourhood. The most generally expressed wish of the boys is to go to sea, and get away from their bad companions; five out of six will say that.

I examined the several classes in school, and made the following notes:—

W. H., age 27, stonemason, been two months in prison. Was at school when a boy, but has lost all he acquired in guilt. Is now receiving what he lost, and reads pretty well.

G. C., age 18, paper-stainer, never at school, been four months in prison school. Reads tolerably.

H. L., age 23, twice convicted, never at school out of prison: been at school three months once before and three months now. This man reads fluently; can repeat the Lord's Prayer, but is ignorant of the Church Catechism.

J. J., age 21, gentleman's servant, was at school as a boy, but lost all his learning. Could not say his letters when he came in. Has been in prison school eight months. This man is dull and acquire but slowly. Could not repeat one of the Commandments.

W. L., age 21, costermonger, never at school; been eight weeks at prison school. Is improving.

T. P., age 20, paper-stainer. This man was 12 months in Coldbath-fields, three months in the prison school here, and manifests the most extraordinary inaptitude for acquiring knowledge. With every pains bestowed upon him, and even manifesting much desire of improving himself, he is positively unable to retain the most simple task upon his mind.

G. W., age 29, gardener. Never at school. Six weeks in prison school. He is apparently getting on fairly in reading.

A. A., age 24, railway porter. Read very imperfectly when committed. Has been nine months in school, and is progressing very satisfactorily both in reading and writing.

J. H., age 22, tailor. Never at school. Been four months in prison school. Improving. Getting on well in reading and writing.

J. M., age 19, french-polisher. Never at school. Been seven weeks in prison school. This man's progress is very satisfactory, he understand what he reads, and is getting well on in writing.

First-class boys. Highest degree of attainment, 24 attending.

J. B., age 16. Never at school. Six months in prison school on a former committal, and three months now. This boy reads and writes well, and answers perfectly questions from Church Catechism. He is rather an interesting lad, says he has had no where to go on discharge, and would gladly go to any asylum that was offered.

R. R., age 13. This boy's short life has been almost entirely passed in prison. All that he knows he has acquired either in this prison or at Coldbath-fields. He reads fluently. Has had a sister transported, and will, doubtless, be so himself.

J. J., age 14. Never at school, *says* his father and mother deserted him. Is convicted a third time of robbing a till when in employment. A very bad boy, I believe, in principle, but most attentive in school. He reads and writes remarkably well.

T. G., age 16. This boy's life almost wholly passed in prisons. Reads and writes well. Is affected with scrofulous disease. Was sentenced to transportation; his sentence commuted to 10 months' imprisonment, of which only two months remain to be completed.

Fourth-class boys, highest but one in attainments.

Without particularising individuals, I may say this class was most remarkable from the number of boys reading well and understanding what they had acquired.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the attention of the schoolmasters and the progress made by the prisoners in the schools.

Women's School.

C. L., age 12. Mother alive. Staymaker. Two months in the prison a year and a half ago, now sentenced to six months; at school for five years. Could read but not write when she came in. Now reads remarkably well, and is improving in writing.

M. B., age 18. Father a blacksmith. Was at Brixton for two months, learnt to read there. Has been six months in prison while here. This girl is learning to write, and getting on well.

C. B., age 16. Parents alive. In service. Been away from her parents seven months. Prefers going to an asylum. Has been three times in prison. She reads well, and writes, and is evidently improving.

M. L., age 17. Father a prisoner. Was at National school. Is learning to write. She has been away from her parents nine months, and once before in prison for felony. Improving.

I. M., age 15. Parents alive. Labourers. Never in prison before. Sentenced to three months. At National school. Reads well.

C. L., age 18. Father a tailor in America. Mother alive, residing in town. Never at school except in prison; been six times in the House of Correction, once in Brixton Compter, and is sentenced to three months now. Her first offence she committed three years ago. She is very dull.

S. F., age 15. Father a cheesemonger. Never at school. Was convicted of felony and sentenced to six months' imprisonment four years ago. Learnt to read there, but has forgot all her learning. She is now acquiring it again and is learning to write.

M. J., age 14. Father and mother alive. Been six times in prison. Reads imperfectly.

A. D., age 19. Never in prison before. Convicted of stealing from the Destitute Refuge, Manor House, Chelsea.

E. H., age 16. Never in prison before. Was with the other prisoners and convicted of the same offence. She had ran away from her place, and Mrs. G. had got her admitted into Manor House. Her mother had worked for Mrs. G. I am afraid there is little hope of these two girls.

M. M., age 15. Father and mother alive. The former a labourer. The mother a very indifferent character; been several times in prison. Is improving in reading, and learning to write.

Labour.—The treadwheels have been taken down, and the bulk of the prisoners, including the boys, were employed in picking oakum.

Books.—I examined the prison books and found them neatly kept, and entered to the time of my visit.

Debtors.—From Michaelmas, 1848, to June, 1849, the number of debtors committed here from the Small Debt Courts amounted to 40, of which 38 served the time of their imprisonment, and two were discharged by order of Court.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows:—The bell rings at half-past 6 as a signal for the prisoners to rise and for the attendance of the officers. A quarter of an hour after a carbine is discharged by the patrole in the court-yard, as a signal to unlock, two officers being posted in each gallery to overlook the prisoners as they leave their cells. The prisoners descend into the yards and form in regular order. The officers superintend the prisoners washing, which is completed in a few minutes. The prisoners are then marched to their labour and employment which they continue at until half-past 8. The rules of the prison affecting prisoners are read at the breakfast tables, and all such as desire to see the governor, chaplain, or surgeon, have their names entered. They are allowed three quarters of an hour for breakfast, and at a quarter past 9 the bell rings to resume work. They continue to work until ten minutes before 10, when the bell rings for chapel. The first service begins at half-past 10, the second at a quarter past 11, each service lasting about three quarters of an hour. After chapel the prisoners resume their work. The prisoners who are entitled to discharge are let out of the prison at half-past 9 generally in the presence of the governor, and if deserving they receive some small sums to defray their expenses home. The prisoners, who are received in the prison the night before, are examined by the surgeon between the hours of seven and eight in the morning and passed into their respective classes. At 12 the bell rings for the admission of visiters to debtors, bail cases, and others. At 2 the dinner bell rings, which is the signal for all visiters to quit the prison, and the dinners are served, for which the prisoners are allowed an hour. Work is resumed at 3 and is continued until 5, when all the oakum is collected, weighed, and accounted for. At half-past 5 supper is served, at a quarter to 6 the prisoners fall in, are mustered, searched, and then locked up for the night, the locking up being completed by a quarter past 6. They exercise in the yards morning and evening and during the dinner hour. On Sunday the prisoners rise at the usual hour, and assemble in the work-rooms. Two services, the morning commencing at 10 o'clock, and finishing at half-past 11, and in the afternoon from half-past 3 to half-past 4. They dine and sup, and are locked up at the usual hour. The quantity of oakum required to be picked as a daily task, is, from male adults at hard labour 3½ lbs., boys, 2 lbs.; misdemeanants, and those not sentenced to hard labour, 2 lbs. and 1½ lbs.

The following are among the number of books which have been sent in but withheld from the prisoners; the principle acted upon being to admit all historical and scientific works, biography, voyages and travels, and to exclude novels, plays, &c.

A LIST of BOOKS that have been sent to the Prisoners, and rejected by the Visiting Justices and the Chaplain.

Name of Prisoner to whom sent.	Title of the Books.
W. V. . .	Paine's Rights of Man, Victor Hugo, Les Transactions de Virtomnius, Traité de l'Associations.
E. J. . .	The Labourer, The Chartists' Trial, The Right of Public Meeting, The Antiquary, The Pilot, Afloat and Ashore, The Monastery.
J. W. . .	Shakspeare's Works.
J. S. . .	The Winter's Tale, Antony and Cleopatra.
E. S. . .	Papers of the Pickwick Club.
A. S. . .	Don Juan, Jack Ashore, The People's Journal, Memoirs of an Umbrella, Burns' Poems, History of Tête-à-Tête* (this book was very obscene, with obscene language written upon it).

* Brought by prisoner's wife.

Observations.—By the 38th section of the 38 Geo. IV., it is enacted that, "Whereas persons convicted of offences are frequently sentenced to imprisonment without being sentenced to hard labour, it shall be lawful for two or more Visiting Justices of any prison to order that all such persons confined in such prison in pursuance of any sentence or conviction, except such prisoners as shall maintain themselves, be set to some work or labour, not severe; and it is hereby declared, that no such prisoner who shall be of ability to earn, and who shall have the means of earning or otherwise providing for his own subsistence, shall have any claim to be supported at the expense of the county, riding, or division, or by the sheriff or the keeper of the prison. Provided that where such ability shall cease by reason of sickness, infirmity, the want of sufficient work, or from any other cause, every such person shall, during the continuance of his inability, receive such provision and support as shall be directed for other convicted prisoners in the same prison." The magistrates of Middlesex having taken the opinion of eminent Counsel upon the construction of this clause, have ruled that every prisoner not sentenced to hard labour, who is desirous of availing himself of the provisions of this clause, and be excepted

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from labour not severe, shall pay a weekly sum of 5*s.* to the county for maintenance, the prisoner still continuing subject to the 15th rule of section 10, 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, as being convicted, and prohibited from receiving any food, clothing, or necessaries, other than the gaol allowance. I have not, in the course of my experience, found any such practical solution of this clause, which has always been a difficulty, and I am of opinion that the only way of arriving at a conclusion, is by following the course pursued by the Middlesex justices, and considering the 38th section in relation with the regulations of the Act referred to.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the management of this prison, which, although of modern erection, is very inconvenient in form and general arrangement. As at Coldbath-fields, the silent system is enforced, and the prisoners are employed in large rooms, under the superintendence of the officers. The boys in this prison have been lately separated from the men, but are (like the men) employed in picking oakum, a labour of no utility, and tending rather to deaden than stimulate the development of their mental powers.

The experience of the results of the Juvenile Offenders Act is hardly, as yet, sufficient to pronounce upon its effects; but the punishment of whipping appears to have very little effect in discouraging these boys from the repetition of offences. There are many instances of boys having been whipped three or four times over, and still returning to prison. They have no other resource on their discharge but to rejoin the same society and the same pursuits, the certain consequence being further committals to prison, and finishing with transportation to another country, where fresh scenes and new hopes may awaken and rouse their minds to better purposes.

The following are instances of the little effect of whipping:—

House of Correction, Westminster.

M. D., age 14 years, sentenced one month for begging; has been repeatedly in prison for begging and stealing, and whipped four times. Was admitted into the Refuge, at Hoxton, on his discharge from this prison, having then served three months for stealing a piece of bacon from a shop. During the five months of his being in the Refuge, he behaved well, and likely to become a reformed character. Since he has left it, he has been getting his living by begging and selling pincushions about the streets. Has a younger brother (J. D.), who has been repeatedly in this prison for begging and stealing, and whipped six times. Their mother has also been in this prison for begging. She is living with a Chelsea pensioner, to whom she is not married. They both drink.

John Laurence.

The love of enterprise is the leading passion in many of these boys. The great majority, on being asked the question "What profession would you like to follow?" always answer, "Send me to sea; I want to go to sea." The difficulty, also, of obtaining an honest livelihood in England, and the trifling wages given to boys in employment, are discouraging to quick minds, and among the great inducements to a persistance in criminal pursuits. I think they would be found eminently useful in the founding of a new colony, if controlled by a large majority of free settlers, where the exciting succession of fresh scenes and incidents would give a fresh impetus and direction to their precocious dispositions. We have lamentable experience of the energy of boys in recent revolutionary scenes, when acting in competition with men; and this energy might undoubtedly be directed to good and useful acts, as to destructive ones. The foundation of such a colony, where the colonists should be thrown as much as possible upon their own resources, in such a favourable climate as Australia, with little or no assistance but the labour of a carefully selected corps of these boys, for I would give them a military organization, is an experiment of which I should have great hopes, and like to see tried. The evidence of the officers in this prison, where every pains is taken to ascertain the real causes which have occasioned the lapse of these boys into crime, confirm my experience in other parts of the kingdom, that many of them have good homes, and parents capable of providing for them, but that the temptations to criminal pursuits are so great, especially when held out to them by corrupt companions of their own age, and immediate neighbourhood, that even comfortable homes are abandoned, and not returned to when opportunity offers. The extent of this evil is such, that to induce the belief of it being remedied by any single application would be moral quackery; but every measure tending to raise the moral standard of the country will necessarily lead to its diminution. Juvenile delinquency can never be affected by penal inflictions unless accompanied by the moral feeling of shame, or the physical one of pain. In the great majority of the cases of these boys, the moral sense has never been developed, and as to any pain, their temporal condition in a prison is superior to what of necessity it is out. It is therefore from the general moral and physical improvement of the condition of the humbler classes that we can alone expect any decrease in the amount of juvenile delinquency.

I have recommended, in my Report upon the House of Correction at Coldbath-fields, that the boys should be located and treated in one of the two prisons. I again urge this important recommendation. The sight of the numerous class of boys in this prison employed in the miserable task of picking oakum is most painful, especially when something useful might be taught them, without any diminution in the corrective or deterring influence of the discipline.

Many improvements have been made in the arrangement of the prison buildings, especially the chapel, and others are projected. I should strongly recommend that the walls of the airing-yards should be lowered; they are obstacles to the circulation of fresh air, and of no utility. Thirteen of the sleeping-cells have been glazed and lighted with gas, and I think that the number might be very beneficially increased.

THE QUEEN'S PRISON.

I annex the state of this prison at the time of my visit.

RETURN of the Distribution and Number of Prisoners confined in the Queen's Prison on the 14th of July, 1849, the day of Inspection.

Class.	Description.	Number of Rooms.	Number of Prisoners.	Rooms with 1 in each.	Rooms with 2 in each.	Who maintain themselves.	Who do not maintain themselves.	Remarks.
1st .	Remanded by Insolvent Debtors' Court for fraud, or have vesting orders against them with which they have not complied.	29	28	28	..	12	16	. .
2nd .	Those who do not maintain themselves.	39	42	36	3	..	42	. .
3rd .	Those who do maintain themselves	115	127	103	12	127	..	5 in 4th Class.
4th .	Misdemeanants	8	..	..	..	..	..	Five 3rd Class prisoners in this division by consent.
	Females	16	8	8	..	5	3	
	Total . . .	207	205	175	15	144	61	

I made a most minute inspection of this prison, and have reason to be satisfied with its condition. Indeed, the general cleanliness of the rooms, where so much is dependant upon the individual occupant, was very satisfactory; the instances of uncleanliness and neglect were few in number, and in almost every case where fault could be found the prisoner had become the habitué of the prison, and neglected or evaded the means now open to all for discharge.

The classification of the prisoners is in accordance with the 5 Vict., c. 22, and the 11 Vict., c. 7, they being divided into the following classes:—

The first class comprising—

Debtors adjudged under the 77th, 78th, and 96th clauses of the 1st and 2nd Vict., cap. 110, as not entitled to the benefit of the said Act, and to be discharged at some future period;

Debtors refusing or neglecting to file a schedule of their property when ordered to do so by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors under the provisions of the 36th section of the 1st and 2nd Vict., cap. 110;

Bankrupts against whom a warrant may be issued and lodged by the Commissioners of Bankruptcy for fraud or contempt of Court.

Second.—Debtors who do not maintain themselves, and are not included in the first class.

Third.—Debtors who do maintain themselves, and are not included in the first class.

Fourth.—Prisoners committed for libel.

Fifth.—Prisoners committed for assault.

Sixth.—Prisoners committed by courts-martial.

Seventh.—Prisoners not included in any of the foregoing classes.

The regulation of this prison is vested in the Secretary of State.

The following are the provisions with respect to prisoners who do not maintain themselves:—

8. The keeper shall see that debtors and other prisoners of Class 2, who, under the 53 Geo. III., c. 113, make oath that they are not worth 10*l.*, during the first six months of their imprisonment be allowed 5*s.* per week, and during the second six months 3*s.* 6*d.* per week; at the expiration of which period this allowance shall cease altogether: these prisoners to be confined in the rooms and yard appropriated for them, except between the hours of 9 o'clock A.M. and 3 o'clock P.M., when they will have free access to the *yard* of the 3rd Class. That debtors of Class 1, who in like manner make oath that they are not worth 10*l.*, be allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* per week during the first 12 months of their imprisonment: at which time this allowance shall cease altogether, except in the case of those poor debtors who are remanded for a longer term, whose allowance of 3*s.* 6*d.* per week may continue until the term of imprisonment awarded is expired; and that prisoners of Classes 4, 5, and 7, who in like manner make oath that they are not worth 10*l.*, be allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* per week. In any case of a prisoner whose weekly allowance of money shall cease, as hereinbefore provided, but who shall satisfy the keeper that he is destitute, and suffering from the want of subsistence, and shall subscribe a declaration to that effect; the keeper is authorized to provide such prisoner with the diet for destitute debtors sanctioned by the Secretary of State, according to the following scale:—

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Breakfast.

Males.	Females.
1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 8 ounces of bread.	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 6 ounces of bread.

Dinner.

	Males.	Females.
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, ½ pound of potatoes; 8 ounces of bread.	3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone; ½ pound of potatoes; 6 ounces of bread.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	1 pint of soup; 8 ounces of bread.	1 pint of soup; 6 ounces of bread.

Supper.

Males.	Females.
Same as breakfast.	Same as breakfast.

Ingredients of Soup and Gruel.

NOTE.—The soup to contain per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt.

The gruel when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints to contain 1½ ounces of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

The diet is to be eaten in the room appropriated by the keeper for that purpose, and under such regulations as he shall direct, in order to prevent waste or misappropriation of it. No part of the diet will be allowed to be taken from such room; and all prisoners receiving the prison diet are required to keep the diet-rooms, and the furniture and utensils appropriated to their use, perfectly clean, and orderly arranged in the intervals between each meal.

A fire will be allowed in the diet-room of each class from 8 o'clock A.M. until 9 o'clock P.M., from the 10th of October to the 31st of March.

Debtors and other prisoners who are in a condition to leave the prison if they think proper to avail themselves of the legal means of so doing, are to receive no weekly allowance. The keeper shall keep a book for the names of all debtors unable to maintain themselves, who shall receive an allowance from the prison under this rule; such book to be laid before the Secretary of State at Lady-day and Michaelmas, or oftener if required.

9. In any case in which the keeper shall be satisfied that a prisoner is destitute, and suffering from the want of the means of subsistence, such prisoner refusing to make oath that he is not worth 10*l.*, from a belief that he is possessed of property above that value, although it is not immediately available, the keeper is authorized to make such prisoner the allowance of money prescribed by Rule 8, on receiving a certificate signed by three persons (whose respectability is attested by the minister and churchwardens of the parish in which they reside), stating their belief that the prisoner is friendless, and without the means of subsistence; or if he shall satisfy the keeper that he is destitute, and suffering from the want of the means of subsistence, and shall subscribe a declaration to that effect, the keeper is authorized to provide such prisoner with the diet for destitute debtors sanctioned by the Secretary of State; provided that in every case a prisoner receiving such allowance shall be removed to, and confined in, the ward assigned to prisoners who do not maintain themselves.

13. He shall see that, in addition to the county-money, necessary bedding, furniture, and bedroom utensils be supplied to any prisoner whom he believes to be unable to procure such articles; and fuel from the 10th of October until the 31st of March; and in well-authenticated cases of poverty and distress, he may grant to other prisoners the use of such portion of the Government bedding, furniture, and fuel, and for such time as he may think absolutely necessary—provided that in every case

It will be observed that in the above Regulations reference is made to the 53 Geo. III., cap. 112, entitled "An Act for providing Relief for the poor Prisoners confined in the King's Bench, Fleet, and Marshalsea Prisons," by which every county in England was assessed at a certain annual rate in the following proportions, and of which the surplus, after providing for the maintenance of destitute prisoners, was to be turned over to the Treasurer of Bethlem Hospital.

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Counties and Divisions.	The Sums to be paid by them for the Relief of the Prisoners in the Prisons of			Counties and Divisions.	The Sums to be paid by them for the Relief of the Prisoners in the Prisons of		
	King's Bench.	Fleet.	Marshalsea.		King's Bench.	Fleet.	Marshalsea.
	£.	£.	£.		£.	£.	£.
Bedford	5	5	..	Northumberland	15	10	..
Berks	10	10	..	Nottingham—			
Bucks	10	5	..	North Division	5	5	..
Cambridge—				South Division	5	5	..
County	5	5	..	Oxford	10	5	..
Isle of Ely and town of Cambridge	5	5	..	Rutland	5	5	..
				Salop	10	10	..
Chester	10	10	..	Somerset—			
Cornwall	10	5	..	West	10	5	..
Cumberland	10	5	..	East	10	5	..
Derby	10	10	..	Southampton	15	10	..
Devon	20	15	..	Stafford	15	10	..
Dorset—				Suffolk—			
East Division	5	5	..	Beccles Division	..	5	..
West Division	5	5	..	Woodbridge Division	5	..	..
Durham	15	10	..	Bury St. Edmund's Div.	5	5	..
York—				Ipswich Division	5	..	..
East Riding	10	10	..	Surrey	50	40	50
North Riding	15	10	..	Sussex—			
West Riding	30	20	..	East Division	10	5	..
Essex—				West Division	10	5	..
East Division	10	5	..	Warwick	15	10	..
West Division	10	5	25	Westmoreland—			
Gloucester	15	10	..	East Ward	5	..	..
Hereford	10	5	..	Kendal Ward	..	5	..
Hertford	10	10	..	Wilts	15	10	..
Huntingdon	5	5	..	Worcester	10	10	..
Kent—							
East Division	10	5	..	Anglesea	2	2	..
West Division	10	5	25	Brecon	2	2	..
Lancaster	30	25	..	Cardigan	2	2	..
Leicester	10	10	..	Carmarthen	3	3	..
Lincoln—				Carnarvon	2	2	..
Holland Division	5	5	..	Denbigh	3	3	..
Kesteven Division	5	5	..	Flint	2	2	..
Lindsey Division	10	5	..	Glamorgan	3	3	..
Middlesex	100	50	200	Merioneth	2	2	..
Norfolk	15	10	..	Monmouth	3	3	..
Northampton—				Montgomery	2	2	..
East Division	5	5	..	Pembroke	2	2	..
West Division	5	5	..	Radnorshire	2	2	..

The monies thus assessed on, and collected from, the several counties in England, amounting to 1,500*l.*, are applied to the partial maintenance of destitute prisoners in the Queen's Prison; the residue, which is considerable, being paid over, in accordance with the statute, to the treasurer of Bethlem Hospital. I submit that there are several charges now defrayed by the public, which are fairly chargeable against the county money, which would diminish the surplus annually paid over to Bethlem Hospital; an institution already so munificently endowed, as not to require such aid. The surplus has only accrued since the abolition of imprisonment of the person under mesne process and the amalgamation of the Fleet and Marshalsea with the Queen's Prison. The following additional items should, I think, be charged against the county monies:—

ITEMS proposed to be charged in future to the Counties' Money Account, instead of the General Account of Receipts and Disbursements, by the Keeper of the Queen's Prison, as heretofore.

	£.
Fuel supplied to poor prisoners, about per annum	80
Washing, bed-linen, &c., supplied to ditto, say	30
Medicines for ditto	15
The supposed average expense of wear and tear of furniture, bedding, &c., supplied to ditto	200
	£325

Health.—The condition of this prison in respect to health is very satisfactory. One of the most important duties of the medical officer is the authorization of nurses, and the admission of spirits to infirm and aged prisoners.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

The duties required of me as chaplain of the Queen's Prison, and for which I receive a salary of 150*l.* per annum, are to perform two full services on the Sundays, visit the infirmaries when there are

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sick, and the prisoners generally at my discretion. I do not give this as an epitome of what ought to be done in so large a sphere of usefulness in this prison, but what is required from the chaplain. There is a small lending library in the prison, principally composed of religious books, which is not much known or used among the prisoners. I have been compelled, from the smallness of the salary, to abridge the duties I had laid down for myself on my first entering upon the office, and to accept the visitation of a district in St. George's parish, comprising about 7,000 souls, for which I receive a stipend of 100*l.* a-year. Before entering upon my duties, I thought it right to go through the prison, and call upon every prisoner in his room. I had been told that I should be insulted, but the very reverse was the case, and I received not the slightest incivility but from one individual. The service on the Sundays takes place at 11 in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon. The debtors' attendance is, I regret to say, very small, indeed. The chapel is open to all, and persons residing outside the prison are in the habit of attending. The sacrament has been regularly administered. Considers that the idleness prevailing amongst the prisoners is most ruinous to their present and future moral welfare. Thinks the establishment of a public reading-room and library would be beneficial.

Benefactions.—I annex a return of the benefactions, which are distributed amongst the prisoners, at the discretion of the Governor.

RETURN of the BENEFACTIONS and CHARITIES for the POOR PRISONERS in the QUEEN'S PRISON.

QUEEN'S PRISON.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Chamberlain of the City of London, annual donation, which is received quarterly	10	0	0
Gift of Lady Bertie annual donation	1	12	0
Gift of Mercers' Company ditto	1	12	5
Gift of Mr. Smith, per Fishmongers' Company ditto	0	3	4
Gift of Mr. Hackett ditto ditto	0	13	4
Gift of Mr. Mouse ditto ditto	0	3	4
Gift of Sir John Peachey, per Grocers' Company ditto	0	5	0
Gift of Mr. Garrett, per Salters' Company ditto	0	6	8
Gift of Mr. Horne ditto ditto	0	5	0
Gift of churchwardens of St. Sepulchre ditto	0	10	0
Gift of Lady Ramsay, 100 lbs. of beef sent yearly at Christmas, by the parishes of Allhallows Lombard-street, and St. Andrew Undershaft, alternately.			
Gift of Mrs. Margaret Symcott, 65 penny loaves, sent every eight weeks.			
Gift of the Leather Sellers' Company, quarterly, about	1	4	8
Gift of the parish of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, a fore-quarter of beef, weight 27 stone 6 lbs., and a peck of oatmeal, annually, at Midsummer.			
Gift of the Company of Parish Clerks, annually, on the 1st of November	1	1	0
Gift of the Company of Drapers, 60 threepenny loaves, annually, in December	0	15	0
Gift of Mrs. Craythorne, per Company of Cutlers, annually, in December	0	15	0
Gift of Thomas Dawson, Esq., paid annually, by the parish of St. Ethelburga, London	0	9	0
Gift of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Christmas	1	0	0

FLEET.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
From the Court of Common Pleas, 3*l.*, payable the day after each of the four terms (formerly, but now reduced) about 1*l.* 10*s.* each term	6	0	0
From the Leather Sellers' Company on the four quarter days { at Christmas	1	8	8
{ the other quarter days	1	4	8
From the Saddlers' Company, at Christmas	0	10	0
From the parish of St. Ethelburga, London, at Christmas	0	9	0
From the Drapers' Company, at Christmas	1	10	0
From the Merchant Tailors' Company, at Christmas	1	10	0
From the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Christmas	1	0	0
From Thomas Strechley, every third year, on Easter Monday, payable at Christ's Hospital, received in 1842 by warden	2	0	0
A legacy from a Mrs. Misson, payable by the Chamberlain of London half-yearly, Christmas and Midsummer	6	0	0
From the Grange Inn, Cary-street, London, every Easter Monday	2	0	0
From dividends arising from the sum of 40*l.* 11*s.*, South Sea Annuities, in the names of the secondaries of the Court of Common Pleas and the warden per annum	1	4	0
From a Mr. Burton, on account of a house corner of Farringdon-street, formerly Fleet Market, payable at Christmas	2	0	0

MARSHALSEA.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
The legacy of Mrs. Mary Simcott, sent every eight weeks by the Chamberlain of the City of London, consists of 65 penny loaves.			
The legacy of Sir Thomas Gresham, amounts to 10*l.* per annum, and is paid by the Chamberlain of the City of London, quarterly, at the rate of	2	10	0
The gift of the Leather Sellers' Company is paid quarterly, and amounts per annum to	5	2	8
The legacy of Mr. Jacobs is paid at Easter, by the proprietors of the Grange Inn, in Carey-street, and amounts to	2	0	0
The legacy of Mr. John Marks is 1*l.*, and the interest of 21*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, Old South Sea Annuities, is paid annually by the Company of Mercers, about April, and amounts to	1	13	1
The legacy of William Roper, Esq., is paid annually by the Company of Parish Clerks, about October, and amounts to	1	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
The legacy of Mr. John Craythorne is paid annually by the Company of Cutlers, about Christmas, and amounts to	0	15	0
The legacy of Mr. Thomas Dawson is paid annually by the churchwardens of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate-street, about Christmas, and amounts to	0	9	0
The legacies of Mrs. Lettice Smith and Mr. Arthur Mouse are paid annually by the Company of Fishmongers, about Christmas, and amounts to	0	6	8 sometimes
	0	13	4
The legacy of Mr. Thomas Garrett is paid annually by the Company of Salters, about March, and amounts to	0	6	8
The legacy of Mr. Thomas Cattell, consists of a quarter of beef and a peck of oatmeal, is sent annually by the churchwardens of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, about Lady-day; the general quantity is from 35 to 36 stone.			
The legacy of Mr. I. Stokes is sent annually by the Company of Drapers, about December, and consists of 60 threepenny loaves.			
The legacy of Mr. Ralph Carter consists of beef annually, proportioned to the number of poor prisoners, is sent alternately by the churchwardens of Allhallows, Lombard-street, and by the churchwardens of St. Andrew Undershaft, about Christmas; the general quantity is from 80 to 100 lbs.			
The legacy of Mrs. Margaret Dean consists of beef annually, proportioned to the number of poor prisoners, is sent by the Company of Ironmongers, about November; the quantity varies from 2 stone 6 lbs., to 1 stone 6½ lbs. and 10 loaves.			
The legacy of Sir John Peche, Knt., is paid annually by the Company of Grocers, on about Good-Friday	0	5	0
Voluntary Donation.			
The donation of the Archbishop of Canterbury is paid annually at the palace of Lambeth, about Christmas, amounts to	1	0	0
CHARITIES FOR THE DISCHARGE OF DEBTORS.			
The legacy of Henry Allnut, Esq., (commonly called the Allnut Charity,) for the release of debtors, whose respective plaintiffs will accept a small sum, not exceeding 14*l.*, in full satisfaction for debt and costs, amounts to, per annum	120	0	0
The legacy of Dr. John Pelling, for the like purpose, amounts to . per annum	9	0	0

Books.—The journals and other prison books are examined every six months; and the expenditure is under the immediate control of the Treasury.

Observations.—The population of this prison is of a mixed character, and may be comprised under three heads, the vicious, the imprudent, and the unfortunate, and, I fear, that the latter class form but a small minority of the inmates. The better description of debtors are generally reserved, and keep themselves apart from others, while the profligate and weak generally herd together, and endeavour to occupy their time, and drive away any reflection, in smoking, drinking, and idle pastimes. The influx of visitors to the Queen's Prison is enormous, and although much vigilance is shown by the officers, and detection not unfrequently take place, ardent spirits too often find their way into the prison through some channel or another. Women also of loose character come in among the crowd of visitors, and there is great difficulty in drawing a line which shall exclude any individuals who have not been guilty of previous indecorum when visiting the prison. The chaplain laments the low tone of morality which prevails throughout the prison, and the marked disinclination, almost amounting to prejudice, of its inmates to attend Divine service in the chapel. I am afraid that but too little care has been taken to foster serious feeling among the prisoners, or to encourage their attention to religious observances. The satisfactory government of any body of men, and especially prisoners, can only be accomplished by a combination of moral and physical agency, and this requires the most perfect unanimity and co-operation between the governor and chaplain, and the united appreciation and deference to this principle of action by the subordinates. In the Middlesex Debtors' Prison and in all county gaols prayers are read daily, and I recommend that the Queen's Prison should not be an exception to this regulation, and that the entrance of visitors should be suspended during its performance, as well as the cries of the itinerant venders of articles, which, indeed, ought to be entirely prohibited in a prison. I should also recommend the establishment of a reading-room, to be furnished with books and newspapers, to which prisoners should be admitted on payment of a small sum, or as a mark of favour for good conduct by the governor and chaplain. No prisoners guilty of misconduct should be admitted even by payment. The room to be lighted with gas, and kept open until 10 o'clock every evening, and to be under the unceasing superintendence of a paid officer, assisted by a well-conducted prisoner. Any measure will be beneficial which will conduce to the better observance of moral and religious duties within the prison, even if obtained but by the prospect or realization of some temporal advantage to the prisoner.

The arrangement of the Queen's Prison is inconvenient for the purposes of effective superintendence. The governor and deputy-governor's houses are without the *enceinte* of the prison, and it would require no common disturbance to reach their ears at the time of its occurrence: thus the preventive effect of misconduct being always liable to detection by the presence of the superior officers is lost in the Queen's Prison. I am of opinion that the management of the details of this prison is left too much in the hands of the subordinate officers, particularly at night, when the keys are left with the chief turnkey, who locks or unlocks the prison gates in cases of sickness or otherwise without reference to the governor or deputy. A visit once a week through the wards by either of the superior officers at a late hour of the night would, I am persuaded, have a very beneficial effect not only on the conduct of the prisoners, but the

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vigilance of the subordinate officers. If practicable, the keys should be lodged during the night with the governor or his deputy.

A striking clock, to be fixed in some conspicuous part of the prison, is much wanted, indeed an establishment of so much importance should not be without it. By a recent regulation the prison gates are now closed at nine o'clock throughout the year.

SURREY COUNTY GAOL.—HORSEMONGER LANE.

[Inspected June 12, 1849.]

I annex a return of the number and distribution of the prisoners at the time of my visit.

RETURN from the COUNTY GAOL of SURREY, HORSEMONGER LANE, of the NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of PRISONERS in CUSTODY, on the 12th of June, 1849.

	Males.	Females.
For trial at the Assizes	1	..
,, General Quarter Sessions	9	1
,, Adjourned Session	7	5
,, Guildford Borough Session	2	..
For re-examination	10	10
For want of sureties to keep the peace for limited periods	24	28
Under sentence of transportation	35	2
,, of imprisonment	17	3
Under summary conviction for assaults	33	..
Deserters awaiting a route	3	..
Acquitted on the ground of insanity	1	1
Total Criminal Prisoners	142	50

	Males.	Females.		
Sheriff's Debtors	41	1	52	1
County Court Debtors	11	..		
			194	51
Total Criminal Prisoners and Debtors			245	

The male prisoners under sentence of imprisonment and under summary conviction for assaults were employed in picking oakum and chopping wood.

The male transports were unemployed, from want of a sufficient supply of rope for oakum-picking. The other male prisoners were unemployed.

Ten of the female prisoners were employed in the wash-house, laundry, and kitchen. The other female prisoners were unemployed.

Upon visiting the wards of this prison, I found the one appropriated to prisoners for want of sureties unclean and disorderly. The books in the possession of the prisoners were in a mutilated state, and fragments of them were found in the pockets of one of the prisoners. A variety of articles, including pen and ink and pencils, were found in the sleeping cells. In the women's wards the laundry was in a dirty and disorderly condition, and the prisoners under no superintendence. In two or three of the cells indications of the presence of vermin were to be seen on the walls; and the matron being called upon to explain, was unable to do so. The prisoners at the crank-wheel regulate the number of their turns by calling out in a loud voice in the presence of an officer. The men convicted of misdemeanors had completed their tasks of oakum picking, and were wiling away their time in idling about the yards and corrupting each other, at an early hour.

There were several complaints from prisoners, which, upon investigation, I found of no importance.

Diet.—The surgeon states the diet is quite sufficient. I examined the articles of food, and found them of wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

My attendance here is daily. I see the prisoners before they are classed, and also in solitary confinement, daily. I am present at all corporal punishments. There has been no epidemic or disease of any moment in the prison. Much inconvenience is experienced from the want of a yard attached to the infirmary for convalescents.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states,—

I perform two services on the Sunday, with one sermon. During the intervals of Divine service the men and women prisoners attend school. Prayers are read every morning, and a brief lecture given. The infirmaries are visited as well as the prisoners who are in close confinement for misconduct or by sentence of Court. The sacrament has been administered at the usual periods; I have many more applications than I am able to admit. It is very rarely that any prisoner applies to be attended by a member of his particular persuasion. The prisoners are amply supplied with books, but they mutilate them shockingly, and also deface them; in fact, I find them almost all scribbled in. The schoolmaster circulates the books. He acts as chapel clerk; both he and the schoolmistress are capable The debtors do not very often ask to see me. I frequently test the progress of the prisoners in the school. My attendance in the prison averages several hours daily.

The schoolmaster states:—

I come into the prison at eight o'clock in the morning, and see that the chapel is ready for Divine

service. Immediately after chapel I go on with the instruction of the prisoners from half-past nine to twelve in the morning, and in the afternoon from two to five in the summer, and from two to locking-up time in the winter. On the Sundays after chapel I read two sermons to the several classes of prisoners, and hear them read who have been instructed through the week. The prisoners are asked every morning if they wish to attend the school, or if instructed, whether they would like to be employed in knitting or bookbinding for the use of the prison. There were only 16 in school this morning. There are instances where boys do not attend the school. The instruction comprises reading and writing; the teaching to write is carried on in the school only. I do not give pen and ink out of the school, nor can I account for the steel pens found by the Inspector on the prisoners. I am aware that the books circulated among the prisoners are scribbled over, but I cannot account for it; I give them over to the turnkeys, who are answerable. The transports waiting the order for their removal were in the school for one hour daily, and were also permitted to knit, but they abused the indulgence. It is very seldom that we have a prisoner for a longer time in school than a month, with the exception of the bail class.

The chaplain's character book contains a vast variety of information relative to the criminal population; and I insert the tables compiled therefrom, and appended to his last Report.

STATISTICAL TABLES appended to Chaplain's Report.

	Males.	Females.	Debtors.	Total.
Prisoners admitted, as by the Office Returns	2,575	967	421	3,963
Of this number there were re-admitted on the same charges	21	..	..	..
Sent back remanded and discharged 2 males, 2 females; paid fines and left 26 males	28	2	..	..
Sent to Newgate fully committed at first hearing during Sessions	65	15	..	..
Surrendered in Court and discharged	5	1	..	..
	2,456	949	..	..
Employed when taken	1,230	148	..	..
Not employed when taken	613	65	..	..
86 paupers, 136 mendicants, 191 reputed thieves, no occupation 200	613	..	..	..
285 housewives, 87 paupers, 9 mendicants, 303 prostitutes, 14 reputed thieves, and 38 no occupation	..	736	..	..
	2,456	949	..	..
Married persons 704 males, 328 females; widowed 69 males, 88 females; single 1,683 males, 533 females	2,456	949	..	..
Bereft under 16 of father only 488 males, 182 females; mother 256 males, 130 females; both 233 males, 171 females	977	483	..	..

In what kind of School instructed.

	Males.	Females.	Both.
None	519	224	743
Charity schools:—			
National (Church of England)	723	206	929
Papists	156	66	222
Jews 1 male; in gaol 8 males, 2 females	9	2	11
Dissenters *	112	56	168
Day and other schools	937	395	1,332
Total	2,456	949	3,405

* Including 83 males, 85 females, Borough-road schools.

Religious Persuasions professed by Prisoners or their Parents now or formerly.

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Church of England	1,268	518	1,786
Church of Rome	404	230	634
Church of Scotland 20 males, 10 females; Lutheran 3 males; Jewish 14 males, 1 female	37	11	48
Methodists 92 males, 30 females; Baptists 37 males, 20 females; Independents 66 males, 29 females; Unitarians 2 males; followers of Joanna Southcote 1 male	198	79	277
None	549	111	660
Total	2,456	949	3,405
Received Episcopal confirmation, Church of England	224	129	353
Received Episcopal confirmation, Church of Rome	186	99	285

I.
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Horsemonger Lane County Gaol.

Degrees of Religious Knowledge.

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Ignorant of the first principles of religion, and could not repeat the Lord's prayer	767	177	944
Could repeat the Lord's prayer, with a vague knowledge of its meaning	663	268	931
Could repeat the Lord's prayer and the Creed, but not the Commandments	621	350	971
Could repeat the Lord's prayer and the Creed, and the Commandments	405	154	559
	2,456	949	3,405

General Intelligence.

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Considerable	4	1	5
Tolerably good	321	119	440
Limited	2,053	816	2,869
Lamentably ignorant	78	13	91
	2,456	949	3,405

Containing Statement of Charges, Results, and Ages of the Male Prisoners.

Offence with which Charged.	Number of Accused.	Discharged by the Magistrates.	Bills Ignored.	Not Guilty.	Fine or Imprisonment.	Removed by Escort.	Imprisoned from				Transported for				
							1 to 21 Days.	1 to 6 Months.	6 to 12 Months.	1 to 2 Years.	7 Years.	10 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	Life.
Murder	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Attempt to Murder	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutting and Wounding	32	19	..	2	..	..	2	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
Rape	11	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Burglary	32	8	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	4	3	5	..	..	..
Housebreaking	45	17	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	5	7	2	..	..	1
Highway Robbery	6	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Arson	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Forgery	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Perjury	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horse Stealing	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Sheep Stealing	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Bestiality	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bigamy	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sending Letters, &c.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Larceny by Clerks and Servants	75	25	..	8	..	..	9	14	12	4	1	..	..	..	..
Larceny from the Person	244	70	3	22	..	..	11	70	14	7	22	20	..	1	..
Larceny from Shops	233	49	4	5	..	..	40	102	3	6	16	1	..	..	..
Larceny on Navigable Rivers	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Larceny General	583	202	14	41	..	..	60	190	14	21	23	3	1	..	..
Receiving Stolen Property	15	4	..	3	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Embezzlement	33	20	..	1	..	..	1	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Poaching	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Trespassing	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempting Suicide*	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uttering	97	75	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	13	1	2	..	..	..
Obtaining Property by false pretences	53	22	..	6	..	..	1	13	4	6	1	..	..	..	..
Conspiracy	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assaults	835	39	..	..	..	..	338	454	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Threatening Language	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breach of Revenue Laws	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Illtreating or neglecting Children	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assault with intent	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Attempt to incite to unnatural Offence	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vagrancy	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Military Desertion	61	..	..	..	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bastardy	10	1	..	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sacrilege	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	2,456	590	21	106	2	61	463	893	63	79	80	36	3	3	6

* One drowning, four poison, one strangulation.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger Lane County Gaol.

Containing Statement of Charges, &c. Male Prisoners—continued.

Offence with which Charged.	AGES. Under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 17.	17 and under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.	Admitted Evidence.	Cases disposed of.	Cases Remaining. C.	R.
Murder	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	*3	..
Attempt to Murder	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	2
Manslaughter	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	..
Cutting and Wounding	..	..	3	3	1	9	4	1	1	..	..	32	..	..
Rape	..	..	..	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1
Burglary	..	..	..	10	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	27	2	3
Housebreaking	..	..	5	17	18	2	2	..	..	..	..	44	1	..
Highway Robbery	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Arson	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Forgery	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Perjury	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Horse Stealing	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Sheep Stealing	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..
Bestiality	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bigamy	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1
Sending Letters, &c.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Larceny by Clerks and Servants	1	1	18	16	18	13	5	3	..	..	..	73	2	..
Larceny from the Person	4	6	24	98	92	15	3	2	..	..	..	240	4	..
Larceny from Shops	3	9	48	75	72	13	8	5	..	..	..	220	7	..
Larceny on Navigable Rivers	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Larceny General	15	17	74	154	161	76	54	18	10	1	1	570	12	1
Receiving Stolen Property	..	..	..	1	5	2	2	2	2	1	..	15	..	..
Embezzlement	..	..	4	4	16	1	5	2	1	..	..	32	..	..
Poaching	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Trespassing	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
Attempting Suicide*	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Uttering	..	..	1	17	47	26	2	4	..	..	..	95	..	..
Obtaining Property by false pretences	..	..	2	2	17	15	7	5	3	2	..	53	..	..
Conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Assault	3	6	23	170	368	154	76	25	8	2	..	833	1	1
Threatening Language	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Breach of Revenue Laws	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Illtreating or neglecting children	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Assault with intent	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
Attempt to incite to unnatural Offence	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Vagrancy	..	..	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
Military Desertion	..	..	..	16	37	7	1	..	..	..	..	61	..	..
Bastardy	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	1	..	..	..	10	..	..
Sacrilege	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Total	26	40	206	602	928	368	180	71	27	6	1	2,407	36	10

* Manning, Jordan, and Watson

Containing Statement of Charges, Results, and Ages of the Female Prisoners.

Offences with which Charged.	Number of Accused.	Discharged by the Magistrates.	Bills Ignored.	Not Guilty.	Acquitted on the ground of Insanity.	Imprisoned from 1 to 21 Days.	Imprisoned from 1 to 6 Months.	Imprisoned from 6 to 12 Months.	Imprisoned from 1 to 2 Years.	Transported for 7 Years.	Transported for 10 Years.	Died in Gaol.
Murder	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attempt to Murder	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cutting and Wounding	28	7	1	..	..	10	..	9	..	1	..	..
Burglary	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perjury	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Bigamy	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Sending Letters	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Child Stealing	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Larceny by Servants	53	23	1	6	..	4	14	3	2	..	..	..
Larceny from the Person	147	68	9	19	..	1	12	21	6	4	1	..
Larceny from Shops	95	10	4	1	..	26	40	7	3	3	..	..
Larceny General	240	115	6	13	..	32	60	8	..	1	..	1
Receiving stolen Property	11	3	1	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..
Attempting Suicide*	15	9	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
Uttering	59	46	..	1	..	..	1	5	3	..	..	..
Obtaining Property by false pretences	10	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Assaults	272	5	..	1	..	69	186	10	..	..	..	1
Illtreating or neglecting Children	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Concealing the Birth	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	949	299	22	45	2	143	324	68	16	10	8	2

* One drowning, four poison, one strangulation.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger Lane County Gaol.

Containing Statement of Charges, &c. Female Prisoners—continued.

Offence with which Charged.	AGES.										Evidence for Crown.	Cases disposed of.	Cases Remaining.	
	Under 12.	12 and under 14.	14 and under 17.	17 and under 21.	21 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and under 70.	70 and under 80.			Committed.	Remanded.
Murder	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Attempt to Murder	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
Cutting and Wounding	..	..	1	13	11	1	2	..	..	..	..	28	..	..
Burglary	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Perjury	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Bigamy	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sending Letters	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Child Stealing	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Larceny by Servants	1	3	10	14	10	7	6	2	..	..	..	53	..	..
Larceny from the Person	..	..	2	37	18	17	10	1	..	..	..	141	4	2
Larceny from Shops	..	2	4	7	30	33	12	3	4	..	..	94	1	..
Larceny General	..	4	6	12	38	85	54	36	9	6	1	237	3	..
Receiving stolen Property	..	..	..	1	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	10	1	..
Attempting Suicide	..	..	2	8	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..
Uttering	..	..	1	16	23	11	5	2	1	..	..	56	1	2
Obtaining Property by false pretences	..	..	1	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
Assaults	..	1	7	54	88	76	37	13	5	1	..	272	..	..
Illtreating or neglecting Children	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Concealing the Birth	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Total	1	10	34	164	289	246	132	47	19	7	1	933	12	4

Trade or Calling of Male Prisoners.

Accountants and commercial travellers	39	
Chimney-sweepers 8, stablemen 112	120	
Errand-boys, potmen, and potboys	89	
Hawkers of fish and fruit 121, brooms 17, general 72	210	
		458
Journeymen :—		
Bakers 30, blacksmiths 90, bricklayers 51, butchers 11	182	
Carpenters 119, engineers 20	139	
Firework-makers 2, French polishers 8	10	
Gardeners 15, hatters 11, leather-dressers 44	70	
Painters and plumbers 33, printers and bookbinders 23	56	
Shoemakers 74, tailors 34	108	
Tanners	7	
Twine-spinners	6	
Watchmaker 1, weavers and spinners 2	3	
		581
Labourers :—		
Farm 77, masons 89, railway 58, general 238, waterside 148		610
Masters :—		
Beershop-keepers 5, greengrocers 5, grocers 5	15	
Hair-dressers 8, marine store-dealers 10	18	
Wheelwrights 2	2	
		35
Medical and law students 2, mendicants 136, paupers 86, thieves 190	414	
No occupation 188, policemen 2	190	
Servants of gentlemen 14, seamen 34, soldiers 52, shopmen 27	127	
Watermen 23, living independently 18	41	
		772
		2,456

Female Calling or Occupation.

Chair-caner 1, sackmakers 2, dressmakers 10	13
Hawkers of fish and fruit 18, lace and caps 16, general wares 9	43
Housewives 286, needlewomen 34	320
No occupation 39, paupers 86, mendicants 8	133
Prostitutes 303, reputed thieves 14	317
Domestic Servants :—	
Of all work 56, cooks 5, nurses 9, housemaids 3	73
Shoebinders 6, shopwoman 1, washerwomen 42, teacher 1	50
	949

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Surrey.
Horsemonger Lane County Gaol.

Connexions.

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Low	2,399	925	3,324
Doubtful	19	11	30
Decent and respectable	38	13	51
	2,456	949	3,405

Where Born.

	Males.	Females.	Both.
In the English counties	2,177	757	2,934
At sea and in the British colonies	16	12	28
Welch counties	9	6	15
Scotch counties	30	11	41
Irish counties	213	160	373
Foreign countries	11	3	14
Total	2,456	949	3,405

Whence Received.

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Southwark Police Court	1,000	554	1,554
Lambeth Police Court	928	315	1,243
Wandsworth	132	26	159
Greenwich 79 males, 7 females; Woolwich 43	122	7	129
Rural districts and elsewhere	273	47	320
Total	2,456	949	3,405

The Schools.

The schoolmaster and schoolmistress have continued their unremitting labours with zeal and ability, almost without interruption, throughout the year.

	Males.	Females.	Both.
Learned to read	195	36	231
Learned to write	205	31	236
Learned to cipher	310	..	310
Learned to knit	282	170	452
Learned to net	88	..	88
Learned to bind books	24	..	24
Learned to sew	..	22	22
Total	1,104	259	1,363

Pairs of stockings knitted in the year by males, 40; females, 123 = 163 in all.

In the female's school the articles made in the year numbers	1,035
In the female's school the articles mended in the year numbers	3,000
Total	4,035

The average attendance of males in school	34,198
The average attendance of females in school	16,589
Total	50,787

The conduct of 3 only has been reported as 2 indifferent and 1 bad; all the rest have conducted themselves with propriety.

The least number in gaol of debtors and criminals on any Monday morning in the year	194
The greatest number in gaol of debtors and criminals on any Monday morning in the year	308

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Horsemonger Lane County Gaol.

Average Number of Prisoners in Custody for the 52 Monday mornings in the year (in whole numbers and decimal parts).

	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
Committed for trial at the Assizes	5·48	·769	6·249
Committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court	3·942	1·173	5·115
Committed for trial at the General Quarter Sessions	4·019	1·134	5·153
Committed for trial at the Adjourned Quarter Sessions	19·615	10·346	29·961
Committed for trial at the Guildford Borough Sessions	·903	..	·903
For re-examination	15·98	7·5	33·48
Under sentence of imprisonment	19·461	3·48	22·941
Under summary convictions	31·346	..	31·346
For want of sureties	18·076	21·942	40·018
Transports	20·673	1·634	22·307
Military deserters	2·634	..	2·634
Unable to leave the gaol through sickness	·091	·076	·095
Insane, to remain during Her Majesty's pleasure	1·	·710	1·711
Breach of revenue laws	·442	..	·442
Total on criminal charges	143·946	48·807	192·753
Debtors	44·923	1·134	46·057
Inclusive Totals	188·519	49·942	238·461
Average of the Grand Totals both debtors and on criminal charges, male and female			238·461

Prisoners' Educational Attainments.

Ages.	Neither Read nor Write.		Read Imperfectly.		Read and Write Imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Totals.		Both.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 12	12	1	3	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	26	4	30
12 and under 14	13	5	1	6	31	3	..	..	..	..	45	14	59
14 ,, 17	83	21	21	13	92	13	5	..	..	..	202	47	249
17 ,, 21	175	64	84	52	344	93	11	..	..	..	614	209	823
21 ,, 30	225	112	84	71	561	165	23	2	3	..	896	350	1,246
30 ,, 40	86	51	37	36	236	91	22	4	2	..	383	182	565
40 ,, 50	38	27	12	24	112	44	23	3	..	..	185	98	283
50 ,, 60	19	9	6	7	36	16	8	..	1	..	70	32	102
60 ,, 70	13	5	1	4	13	3	3	..	..	..	30	12	42
70 ,, 80	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	6
Total	665	295	250	216	1,439	429	96	9	6	..	2,456	949	3,405
Grand Total	960		466		1,868		105		6		3,405		..

Employment.—Prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and those convicted of assaults, are employed chopping fire-wood, and picking oakum; those for trial in knitting. The detention of transports for any lengthened period in this gaol, there being no hard labour provided, is exceedingly inconvenient.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them accurately kept and entered to the time of my visit.

Debtors.—Having received an intimation from outside the prison that the sheriff's officers, on conducting debtors to this gaol, were in the habit of intimating to them that it was customary to give gratuities to the officers of the gaol under whose superintendence they would be placed, I inquired into the truth of the statement, and examined the officers.

C. P. states:—

I receive all classes of debtors when they come in. I believe the sheriffs' officers tell the debtors to give the officers of the prison money; and I have received in this way sometimes 1*s.*, sometimes 1*s.* 6*d.* The Masons' Arms, a public house close to the gaol, is recommended to the debtors, but they were not compelled to get their beer from this house. The debtors no doubt get more than they ought. We have now 42 debtors in, and 24 take beer. There is no cooking place for either class of debtors, except the small fire-places in their sleeping-cells. It is very inconvenient in the summer time. I believe one debtor boards several. There is only a candle in the gallery leading to their cells and the water-closets at night, and this the debtors have to furnish themselves. They are locked in at 8 in the evening, but have access to each other's rooms in the galleries. They may play at cards or have light all night, as nobody visits them. Visiting-rooms for the two classes of sheriff's and County Court debtors have been established for the reception of their visiters, who are not allowed access to their rooms. The debtor who is boarding other prisoners has been here for two years, and has not filed his schedule. The debtors are not allowed to receive visiters on Sundays.

A. B. states:—

I attend the debtors; they do occasionally give me something. The debtors may get their beer from where they please. I have never received any present from the landlord of the Masons' Arms. Some few of the debtors take a pint of wine daily; they may get it where they please.

Discipline.—The conduct of the officer in receiving small sums of money from debtors, has already been reported by me to the justices, and dealt with.

The accommodation for debtors in this county gaol is of a very inferior order. Such as support themselves are unprovided with any kitchen to cook their victuals, and but for the single candle in the corridor, furnished at their own expense, all the debtors would have to grope their way to their beds, or to the water-closet, at night in the dark. I strongly recommend that gas should be introduced into the debtors' wards, and particularly into the galleries. This portion of the prison should be regularly visited at night, and the lights extinguished at a certain hour.

I consider the superintendence of the women to be very defective: the state of the wards, at the time of my visit, both as regards cleanliness and order, was not creditable. On the men's side, also, but more particularly in the bail class, there was a want of order and cleanliness, and several of the prisoners were in possession of articles which they ought not.

The quantity of oakum allotted to convicted prisoners as a task is too little, and ought to be increased; the constant presence of an officer with the large class committed for assaults, and their being subjected to silence, and made to take their exercise round the yards, in single file, at regulated periods, would I think be beneficial. I am of opinion that it should be made compulsory upon all boys to attend the school.

I must strongly recommend the justices to place the officers in uniform. I know no measure more likely to create in them a respect for themselves, and to elicit it from others, in both of which there appeared to me something wanting.

This gaol being almost appropriated solely to prisoners committed for trial, who are constantly fluctuating, by their being disposed of at the Assizes, Central Criminal Court, and Sessions, renders their satisfactory management while associated together a work of no little difficulty. Without the constant presence of an officer in each ward, the prevention of contaminating intercourse is impossible; but if it can be prevented even at this rate, I consider it ought to be done. The noise from the trial classes, which unceasingly break in upon the quiet which ought to prevail in a prison, where the inmates must be all under painful and dangerous circumstances, is very discreditable, but is not within the power of the officers to suppress without further assistance, and a closer supervision of the prisoners.

GUILDFORD.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Guildford County House of Correction.

I annex a return of the number and distribution of the prisoners at the time of my visit.

A RETURN of the NUMBER, DISTRIBUTION, and EMPLOYMENT of PRISONERS in the HOUSE of CORRECTION at GUILDFORD, on December 6, 1849.

Number of Prisoners.

	Males.	Females.
Convicted of felony	81	13
Convicted of misdemeanor	18	1
Summary Convictions.		
Under the game laws	6	..
Under the revenue laws	6	..
Unlawful possession of stolen goods	4	..
Unlawfully pawning	..	1
Robbing gardens	5	..
Wilful damage to windows	2	6
Ditto ditto to a fence	1	..
Under the Vagrant Act	9	..
Reputed thieves	16	..
Total	148	21
Grand Total, 169, and 1 infant with the mother.		

Distribution of Prisoners, on the evening of the 5th December, 1849.

Class.	No. of Cells.	Males.	Females.
No. 1	19	36	..
,, 2	12	30	..
,, 3	12	22	..
,, 4	17	27	..
,, 5	17	29	..
,, 6	8	..	12
,, 7	4	..	7
Infirmary	4	4	2
Total		148	21

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Surrey.

Guildford County House of Correction.

Employed.

	Males.	Females.
Treadwheel labour	122	..
Picking oakum	8	1
Cleaners of prison	6	1
Shoemending	1	..
Repairing tin cans	1	..
Lobby man, removing corn and meal to and from the mill	1	..
Employed as cook	1	..
Garden work	1	..
In solitary confinement, by order of the Governor, for misconduct	2	..
In refractory cell, by order of the Governor for misconduct	1	..
Employed in laundry	..	5
Needlework and knitting	..	12
Sick { Infirmaries	2	1
Sick { in cells	1	..
Nurses	1	1
Total	148	21

The GREATEST NUMBER of PRISONERS in CUSTODY at one time, during the year ending Michaelmas, 1849, was on the 1st day of April, viz.:—

Males	175
Females	35
Total	210

The DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER of PRISONERS throughout the Year ending Michaelmas, 1849.

Males	160 $\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{6}\frac{9}{5}$
Females	23 $\frac{1}{3}\frac{8}{6}\frac{8}{5}$
Total	184 $\frac{1}{3}\frac{6}{6}\frac{7}{5}$

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBER of PRISONERS COMMITTED, and the PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES, during the last 5 Years, ending Michaelmas.

Year.	Prisoners Committed.	Punishments.
1845	599	1,038
1846	685	1,683
1847	678	924
1848	721	827
1849	929	1,189

The condition of the prisoners was anything but satisfactory at the time of my visit: the upper part of the chapel was dirty, and the corridor sides of the divisions, and the benches, defaced with almost innumerable names and low ribaldry. Upon examining the sleeping cells, in some more than the allotted quantity of bedding was found, and concealed under the bedding, in others, were filthy rags, and almost every inconceivable dirty article, clearly proving that the officers had not inspected the state of the bedding for some time: several of the ventilating apertures were also stuffed up with rags. In one of the refractory cells a prisoner was found in bed at one o'clock in the day, his bedding not having been removed. In the male infirmary, upon examining the bedding, a collection of dirty and filthy articles were found concealed, and among them a set of dominoes. I noticed among the prisoners who were taking their meals in the oakum shed, knives of a dangerous description. The prisoners in many instances were sleeping three in a cell, and on the floor. Upon examining the prisoners, I found that they were unsupplied with any gaol clothing, and in many instances, they were most imperfectly clad. Their persons were also dirty, particularly their feet. There were several complaints from prisoners, complaining of the want of sufficient clothing and diet.

Diet.—The surgeon states he considers the diet to be sufficient.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

I visit the prison every day, and oftener if necessary; and I also examine all the prisoners twice a-week. I do not examine the prisoners' feet. The clothing appears to me sufficient; there is gaol clothing allowed, but when absolutely necessary, I order clothing for the prisoners; that is in case of ill health. Occasionally some of the prisoners are insufficiently clad, but they were not generally so. The water-closets are offensive; the soil runs into cesspools close to them. I comply with the regulations. There are no reception cells. The health of the prison is satisfactory.

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MEDICAL REPORT of the PRISONERS in the HOUSE of CORRECTION at GUILDFORD, on Thursday, December 6, 1849.

M. S.	Pneumonia.	J. H.	Scrofula.
G. S.	Consumptive.	E. C.	Scrofula.
J. H.	Rheumatic gout.	J. K.	Sore throat.
T. C.	Bronchitis.	G. S.	Gravel.
J. B.	Chronic ophthalmia.	W. D.	Extra diet.

The chaplain states:—

I have noticed the offensive defacing and writing on the sides of the partitions in the chapel. I have not mentioned it to the justices nor the governor. I perform two full services on the Sundays, and read prayers daily on the week days; the prayers being a selection from the Liturgy. I visit the sick and those in solitary confinement. I do not see the prisoners in private; there is no room for the chaplain, which I find very inconvenient. I visit the school daily; the prisoners are divided into classes according to their degree of intelligence, they do not make much progress. The attendance at the school is voluntary, and I think the great inducement with the prisoners to attend is that they escape the treadwheel. Each class has an hour in the morning and an hour in the afternoon. There is a library of mixed literature, the schoolmaster has the charge and circulation of the books. The behaviour of the prisoners in the chapel is pretty good, and is improved since they are less crowded by some twenty being kept away. The prisoners do not repeat the responses in the Liturgy; they were detected, on one occasion, in talking, and the justices directed that they should not respond. The prisoners are supplied with Prayer-books, but will not use them because not allowed to read the responses. The sacrament has been administered; about two or three prisoners at a time have communicated. I consider the schoolmaster as quite competent; he was an assistant in the National School at Guildford. The prisoners mutilate the books; we are in want of some more, but there is but little encouragement to supply them. The average time spent by me in the prison daily is about three hours.

The schoolmaster states:—

I come into the prison at 9 o'clock in the morning, and take a class of prisoners, instructing them in reading, writing, and arithmetic, the latter as far as the rule of practice. I continue engaged in this duty until 5 in the afternoon, with the exception of an hour for dinner. My belief is that the greater portion of the prisoners attend school for the purpose of avoiding labour. They are very inattentive in the chapel; they will not use the Prayer-books because not allowed to make the responses. I think the discontinuance of the responses has increased the talking and inattention. Prisoners who are already tolerably well instructed are not allowed to attend the school. The women prisoners are not instructed. There is school on Sundays for religious instruction during the intervals of Divine service, at which the Scriptures are read and expounded.

I examined a class of prisoners who were attending school in the chapel, and found the progress made to be rather low in the average when compared with other prisons.

Labour.—The hard labour is the treadwheel and picking of oakum for the men, the women wash and mend the prison linen.

Books.—I examined the prison books, and found them neatly kept and posted to the time of my visit.

Discipline.—The principal warder states:—

The routine of the discipline is as follows. The bell rings to awaken the prisoners at half-past 5, and they are at work on the wheel by 6 all through the year. They get their breakfast at 8, for which they are allowed half an hour. They return to the wheel at half-past 8, and continue there until 12, when they go to chapel for prayers. They dine at 1 in the mess-room, return to the wheel at 2, and continue at labour until 6. They are marched back to the mess-room at 6 and locked in their cells at half-past. They are on the wheel for 32 minutes at a spell, with 16 minutes' rest. On Sundays they are unlocked at half-past 6, and are kept in their cells during the day, with the exception of the time they are attending chapel, Sunday-school, and at their meals. They are locked up at half-past 5. The prisoners have no gaol clothing except when actually required for covering. The want of gaol clothes is a great inconvenience and trouble to the officers. It tends to a constant buying and selling of articles, and generally among the prisoners. I do not believe the discipline has much effect upon the prisoners. Occasionally one or two work in the garden outside the walls.

Observations.—The discipline of this prison is altogether of a physical character, and is described by the officers to produce little or no effect upon the prisoners. I cannot commend the method, or rather the want of method, with which it is administered. It must, however, be admitted, that the continued overcrowding of the prison is a great obstacle to its good management. At the time of my visit many were sleeping three together in cells intended for a single prisoner. One great defect and obstacle to good management in this prison is the want of gaol clothing, which tends to the constant intercourse between the prisoners and their friends, by the introduction of parcels at the gate, the trafficking for articles of clothing with one another, and the utter impossibility of maintaining a proper degree of cleanliness in the cells. If prisoners are not supplied with clothing, every dirty rag, however filthy or useless, becomes of adventitious value, and is carefully retained and concealed among the bedding. The officers, finding it impossible to keep the cells in proper order, grow neglectful of their general duties, and this state of things extends from one part of the prison to another, as is shown by the state of the men's infirmary at the time of my visit. I strongly recommend the justices to provide gaol clothing, not only as an indispensable element of a good system of penal discipline, but as also required for the maintenance of health and cleanliness among the prisoners. A uniform dress for the officers is also very desirable. I am of opinion that the restriction of the prisoners from joining in the responses in the chapel is injudicious, and more likely to increase than diminish the disorder;

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and the evidence of the chaplain and schoolmaster of their inattention in the chapel, confirms me in this view. The presence of an officer in the upper division of the chapel would be sufficient to repress any disorder of the kind complained of, for I never recollect an instance where misbehaviour during Divine service was not confined to one or two ill-disposed individuals.

The practice of working prisoners in the garden outside the walls, I consider to be improper; indeed, nothing short of a *habeas corpus* can legally authorize a convicted prisoner to go beyond the walls of the prison in which he has been sentenced to imprisonment.

I have also to notice the want of proper reception cells, as required by the Gaol Act.

The laundry is also very inconvenient, and too small for the establishment.

The application of the labour of the tread-wheel to the grinding of corn, is productive of no pecuniary results, and, moreover, tends to the inconvenience of prisoners being employed in the carriage of articles to and from the exterior gate, which ought always to be avoided as much as possible in well-regulated prisons.

The emptying of the soil from the water-closets into cesspools within the walls, and close to the main buildings, ought not to be tolerated in a public establishment. The water-closets are offensive, and there appears to be no difficulty in carrying the drains beyond the prison walls.

The chaplain should be provided with a private room, and see every prisoner on committal and discharge.

The completion of the new House of Correction at Wandsworth will doubtless involve the question, as to whether the use of this prison should be discontinued or not. The site on the side of a declivity is bad, and the arrangement of the buildings is not convenient for the maintenance of a good system of penal discipline; but the House of Correction at Brixton has similar disadvantages, and the consolidation of these defective prisons into one, would, I am persuaded, be the measure most beneficial to the moral as well as the pecuniary interests of the county of Surrey.

House of Correction at Brixton.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR SURREY AT BRIXTON.

I have visited this prison several times, but the cholera prevailing there at the time of my visit I judged it proper to postpone the inspection until my next Report.

Kingston-on-Thames House of Correction.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR SURREY AT KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

[Inspected May 3, 1849.]

I annex a return of the number and distribution of the prisoners at the time of my visit.

Return from the County House of Correction at Kingston-on-Thames of Prisoners in Custody on day of inspection, May 3, 1849.

MALES.

Initials.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Conduct.
R. C.	Under bastardy laws	3 calendar months	15 Feb.	Good.
C. J.	Misdemeanour	2 ,, ,,	19 March	,,
T. T.	Smuggling	6 ,, ,,	22 March	,,
A. B.	Assault	2 ,, ,,	24 March	,,
P. L.	Under bastardy laws	1 ,, ,,	7 April	,,
G. F.	Furious driving, &c.	1 month	10 April	Careless and inattentive.
T. P.	Ditto do.	,,	,,	Good.
E. T.	Misdemeanour	21 days	14 April	Orderly.
H. T.	Drunkenness, &c.	,,	18 April	Generally orderly.
C. F.	Breach of Excise laws	3 months	,,	Quiet and orderly.
E. F.	Doing wilful damage	1 month	20 April	Good.
W. R.	Taking spirits into Queen's prison.	1 calendar month	24 April	Tolerably good.
R. M.	Cruelty to a horse	14 days	27 April	Good.
C. J.	Misdemeanour	7 days	28 April	,,
E. C.	Ditto	20 days	,,	Careless and inattentive.
J. R.	Cruelty to a horse	10 days	30 April	Orderly.
J. S.	Drunkenness, &c.	,,	,,	,,
J. H.	Vagrancy, &c.	3 days	2 May	Orderly (under treatment for itch).
G. B.	Ditto	,,	,,	,, ,,
C. A.	Ditto	,,	,,	,, ,,
H. B.	Disorderly in street	7 days	,,	Orderly.
J. D.	Ditto do.	,,	,,	Orderly (away from class with itch).
J. M.	Ditto do.	,,	,,	,, ,,

Say 23 males convicted.

J. W. remanded on charge of felony.

Total . . . 24 males.

Return of Prisoners in Custody, &c.—*continued.*

FEMALES.

Initials.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	Conduct.
E. K. .	Assault	2 calendar months	7 April	Good.
M. S. .	Assaulting police constable.	1 calendar month .	,,	Orderly.
N. H. .	Selling liquors without a licence.	1 month . . .	14 April	Bad.
E. S. .	Misdemeanour	1 calendar month .	,,	Good.
C. P. .	Ditto	,, ,,	,,	,,
S. L. .	Drunkenness, &c. . .	21 days	17 April	Middling.
M. S. .	Throwing stones in public streets.	1 calendar month .	19 April	Tolerably good.
M. G. .	Ditto do.	,, ,,	,,	Middling.
M. S. .	Ditto do.	,, ,,	,,	Tolerably good.
S. D. .	Abusive language, &c.	21 days	20 April	Good.
A. J. .	Obscene language . .	14 days	21 April	Middling.
S. B. .	Ditto do. . .	,, ...	,,	At first very bad; latterly better.
S. W. .	Ditto do. . .	,, ...	,,	,, ,,
M. A. .	Ditto do. . .	,, ...	,,	Very indifferent.
M. P. .	Assault	21 days	23 April	Quiet; very idle.
M. H. .	Prostitution, &c. . .	14 days	26 April	On the present occasion good.
S. H. .	Assault	6 weeks . . .	27 April	Orderly.
S. P. .	Wilful damage, &c. .	10 days	30 April	,,
M. H. .	Breach of Excise laws .	21 days . . .	1 May	,,
A. K. .	Drunkenness, &c. . .	14 days	,,	,,
B. W. .	Assault	,, ...	2 May	,,
S. W. C.	Ditto	,, ...	,,	,,
N. H. .	Ditto	,, ...	3 May	Indifferent.

Total . . . 23 females.

Every part of this prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

Diet.—The surgeon states the diet is sufficient. I examined the articles of food, and found them of wholesome quality.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

The prisoners are remarkably healthy, the only exceptions, if they can be so called, are the cases of itch and venereal. My attendance is daily; and there have been only three deaths during the last 40 years. The prisoners are examined before they are classed. Complies with the Prison Regulations.

RETURN of PRISONERS under MEDICAL TREATMENT on day of inspection.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
E. F. .	Influenza, with severe headache.	E. K. .	Cold.
T. H. .	Itch and ulcers.		
G. B. .	Itch.		
C. A. .	,,		
J. D. .	,,		
J. M. .	,,		
	Male child of a female prisoner. Chicken-pox.		
	7 males.		1 female.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

On Sunday I perform two full services, with sermons. I read prayers daily, and on Wednesdays and Fridays catechise. There is no school. I see every prisoner on coming in and going out.

Labour.—The employment in this prison is picking oakum, the tasks being 1½ lbs. for men and women; and also the making of skewers for the use of butchers.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly kept and posted to the time of my visit.

Discipline.—The governor states:—

The discipline enforced here is that of silence, which is well kept up during the day. The prisoners are under supervision until 10 o'clock at night, but not after that hour.

Observations.—This prison consists of a number of rooms, wholly unfitted for penal pur-

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poses. The governor appears to do everything in his power to maintain order and discipline, but the completion of the new House of Correction will, without doubt, put a stop to further continuance of this prison for the purposes of penal discipline.

As considerable difficulty is experienced in finding fit and proper places of confinement under the County Court Act, I strongly recommend the appropriation of this prison to this exclusive purpose, on the completion of the new House of Correction at Wandsworth. The separation between the sexes is perfect, and the means of classifying such prisoners who maintain themselves from those who do not, easily effected.

I regret to notice the progressive increase in the population of this prison since the year 1839, as appears by the following table of prisoners committed there in each year.

1834 . . .	301	1842 . . .	564
1835 . . .	264	1843 . . .	641
1836 . . .	318	1844 . . .	683
1837 . . .	274	1845 . . .	719
1838 . . .	287	1846 . . .	843
1839 . . .	294	1847 . . .	1,017
1840 . . .	503	1841 . . .	1,049
1841 . . .	596		

Berkshire.

County Gaol at Reading.

BERKSHIRE.—COUNTY GAOL AT READING.

[Inspected in September 1848 and 1849.]

I annex a Return of the Prisoners at the period of my visit.

RETURN of PRISONERS in the COUNTY GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION at READING, on the 20th day of September, 1848.

Initials.	Age.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Employment.
J. L. .	38	Stealing a sack, &c. . .	10 years' transportation .	Shoemaking.
J. T. .	25	Housebreaking . .	7 ,,	,,
J. S. .	19	Stealing 24 mats . .	10 ,,	,,
J. R. .	18	Stealing 4 shirts and previously convicted.	7 ,,	,,
H. F. .	24	Stealing money from the person.	15 ,,	,,
E. G. .	24	Stealing 4 spades, and previously convicted.	7 ,,	,,
J. R. .	19	Housebreaking . . .	7 ,,	,,
G. J. .	18	Theft, and previously convicted.	7 ,,	,,
A. L. .	33	Larceny, and previously convicted.	14 ,,	,,
J. B. .	56	Stealing sheep . . .	7 ,,	,,
H. R. .	39	Stealing a coat, and previously convicted.	7 ,,	,,
J. L. .	28	Assault and robbery . .	10 ,,	,,
J. P. .	22	Receiving stolen fowls, and previously convicted.	7 ,,	,,
J. N. .	31	Larceny, and previously convicted.	7 ,,	Unemployed.
T. L. .	33	Stealing money . .	7 ,,	Shoemaking.
R. D. .	25	Stealing money, and previously convicted.	15 ,,	,,
G. G. .	20	Theft	7 ,,	,,
E. B. .	25	Stealing 30 yards carpet, and previously convicted.	7 ,,	,,
W. C. .	24	Stealing money, and previously convicted.	10 ,,	,,
T. Y. .	21	,, ,,	10 ,,	Pumping.
T. B. .	21	Stealing from a till . .	7 ,,	,,
J. J. B.	39	Arson	15 ,,	,,
J. H. .	27	Rape	20 ,,	Pumping and tailoring.
W. F. .	28	Arson	10 ,,	,,
T. B. .	25	Receiving a stolen calf .	10 ,,	Pumping.
E. G. .	42	Stealing sheep . . .	7 ,,	Unemployed.
H. C. .	24	Larceny	10 ,,	Pumping.
J. J. .	28	Stealing 500 files . .	10 ,,	Unemployed.
W. A. .	20	Stealing a horse-cloth, and previously convicted.	10 ,,	Pumping.
F. D. .	22	Robbery, and previously convicted.	10 ,,	,,
F. P. .	34	Stealing goods from a shop	14 ,,	Pumping and tailoring.
J. E. .	28	Forgery	14 ,,	Pumping.
R. R. .	23	Rape	10 ,,	Pumping and tailoring.

Return of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, on the 20th day of September, 1848—*continued.*

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Initials.	Age.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Employment.
W. R.	21	Stealing wearing apparel	7 years' transportation	Pumping.
W. L.	23	Stealing ducks, and previously convicted.	7 ,,	Pumping and tailoring.
T. B.	21	Stealing a pair of scissors, and previously convicted.	7 ,,	Pumping.
J. B.	26	Desertion	7 ,,	,,
J. W.	31	Stealing bread, and previously convicted.	7 ,,	,,
J. W.	19	Stealing a box	7 ,,	,,
T. W.	29	Stealing 9 sheep	15 ,,	,,
B. O.	40	Stealing potatoes	7 ,,	Shoe-mending.
W. S.	40	Receiving stolen goods	14 ,,	Pumping.
F. C.	31	Stealing 7 ducks	7 ,,	,,
W. R.	23	Assault and robbery	15 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
B. B.	22	Housebreaking	15 ,,	Pumping.
H. W.	29	Stealing wearing apparel	10 ,,	,,
H. R.	22	Stealing an umbrella	7 ,,	,,
J. L.	28	Stealing 10 lbs. copper	7 ,,	,,
J. J.	20	Stealing wearing apparel	18 calendar months' hard labour.	Gardening.
G. C.	20	Stealing a shirt	3 ,,	Pumping.
T. W.	16	Stealing wearing apparel	6 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
G. H.	28	Stealing an umbrella	6 ,,	Polishing.
T. O.	28	Stealing 2 pigs	6 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
H. B.	33	Stealing bacon	3 ,,	Pumping.
C. F.	21	Housebreaking	12 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
J. B.	30	Stealing hay	3 ,,	Pumping.
T. N.	32	Housebreaking	2 years' hard labour	,,
E. J.	25	Assault and robbery	6 calendar months' hard labour.	Pumping and knitting.
W. W.	23	Stealing a pig	12 ,,	,,
J. E.	41	Stealing wearing apparel	12 ,,	,,
J. S.	22	Stealing sheep	Acquitted on the ground of insanity; to remain in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure.	Unemployed.
J. D.	17	Stealing a coat	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Pumping.
W. S.	20	Stealing a shirt	3 ,,	,,
J. J.	20	Stealing 2 coats	3 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
R. H.	21	Stealing a silk handkerchief	3 ,,	,,
C. W.	13	Stealing money	6 weeks' hard labour, and once whipped.	Unemployed.
J. Y.	20	Stealing bread, &c.	9 calendar months' hard labour.	Polishing.
J. H.	17	Stealing fruit	3 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
W. S.	22	Embezzling money	3 ,,	,,
D. B.	40	Stealing an axe	9 ,,	Painting.
M. A.	16	Stealing a pair of boots	3 ,,	Pumping.
J. F.	21	Assault and robbery	6 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
G. H.	26	Stealing potatoes	12 ,,	,,
J. S.	19	Housebreaking	18 ,,	Gardening.
R. B.	18	Stealing money	6 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
W. S.	27	Stealing leather	12 ,,	Gardening.
S. T.	17	Stealing a watch	3 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
G. R.	21	Stealing wearing apparel	18 ,,	,,
H. W.	16	Wilful damage with intent to steal.	12 calendar months' hard labour, and whipped.	,,
H. C.	28	Stealing a tame rabbit	3 calendar months' hard labour.	,,
J. L.	28	Stealing a sheep	18 ,,	Gardening.
E. A.	30	,,	6 ,,	Cleaning and polishing.
G. R.	28	Housebreaking	2 years' hard labour	Pumping and knitting.
T. W.	16	Stealing a pig	12 calendar months' hard labour.	,,
H. W. D.	29	Stealing a calf	12 ,,	Polishing.
J. M.	29	Housebreaking	18 ,,	Pumping.
A. E.	20	,,	12 ,,	Gardening.
H. J.	18	Stealing part of a cheese	12 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
J. H.	21	Stealing potatoes	18 ,,	,,
J. B.	24	Housebreaking	9 ,,	Cleaning and polishing.
S. M.	21	Stealing a tame rabbit	3 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
A. P.	21	Stealing a coat	3 ,,	Gardening.
T. S.	23	Housebreaking	6 ,,	Cleaning.

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Berkshire.

County Gaol at Reading.

Return of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, on the 20th day of September, 1848—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Employment.
W. L.	23	Stealing leather	12 calendar months' hard labour.	Shoe-mending.
T. S.	19	Stealing a sheep	18 ,,	,,
J. C.	48	Stealing a silver spoon	6 ,,	,,
W. B.	27	Stealing boots	Awaiting trial	,,
C. W.	31	Stealing a bill-hook	,,	Unemployed.
H. J.	28	Stealing 14 handkerchiefs	,,	Tailoring.
D. G.	36	Stealing perfumery	,,	Polishing.
J. M.	20	Stealing bread	,,	Knitting.
G. B.	32	Stealing 14 handkerchiefs	,,	Unemployed.
W. S.	23	Stealing hay	,,	Knitting.
J. W.	20	Stealing money	,,	,,
J. C.	27	Stealing cheese.	,,	Unemployed.
G. C.	23	Stealing bread	,,	,,
G. H.	15	Stealing 2 pair tips	,,	,,
W. G.	18	Stealing a pair trowsers	,,	,,
J. P.	26	Stealing a duck	,,	,,
H. S.	16	Stealing money	,,	,,
T. W.	19	Stealing a handkerchief	,,	,,
F. H.	19	Rape	,,	Knitting.
J. D.	50	Stealing fowls	,,	Unemployed.
J. B.	18	Stealing money	,,	Knitting.
R. L.	25	Stealing a lamb	,,	Unemployed.
J. H.	23	Stealing money.	,,	,,
R. P.	21	Housebreaking	,,	,,
W. L.	14	Stealing money	,,	,,
J. L.	36	Stealing 7 caps	,,	,,
J. G.	17	Stealing bread	,,	,,
R. A.	43	Stealing 40 lbs. coal	,,	,,
J. P.	20	Stealing a watch, &c.	,,	,,
C. S.	17	Vagrancy	6 weeks' hard labour	Washing.
J. K.	15	Stealing fruit	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Pumping.
J. G.	18	,,	,,	Washing.
J. C.	26	Misdemeanor	2 years' hard labour	Pumping and knitting.
W. S.	58	For want of sureties	12 calendar months' imprisonment.	Pumping.
C. J.	21	Wilful damage	14 days' hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*	Cleaning.
T. R.	17	Misconduct in Union	6 weeks' hard labour	Pumping and knitting.
J. T.	20	Wilful damage	14 days' hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*	Pumping.
T. P.	24	,,	,,	,,
W. R.	20	Vagrancy	6 weeks' hard labour	,,
T. W.	16	,,	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Cleaning.
J. P.	26	Assault	6 ,,	Pumping and knitting.
C. H.	17	Misconduct in union	6 weeks' hard labour	Gardening.
J. N.	63	Stealing turnips	14 days' hard labour, or pay 18*s.* 8*d.*	Unemployed.
F. P.	27	Assaulting constable	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Pumping and knitting.
A. M.	18	Trespass	14 days' imprisonment, or pay 20*s.*	Pumping.
E. M.	19	Wilful damage	21 days' hard labour, or pay 8*s.* 3*d.*	,,
A. B.	22	Poaching	14 days' imprisonment, or pay 20*s.*	,,
G. C.	27	Vagrancy	1 calendar month hard labour.	,,
T. M.	40	Wilful damage	7 days' imprisonment	,,
J. C.	16	Misconduct in union	6 weeks' hard labour	,,
J. T.	29	Vagrancy	1 calendar month hard labour.	,,
W. H.	21	Assault	2 calendar months' imprisonment or pay 5*l.*	,,
T. W.	40	,,	2 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*	,,
G. L.	17	Not supporting bastard child	2 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 2*l.* 10*s.*	,,
J. S.	24	Wilful damage	14 days' hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*	Unemployed.

Return of Prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, on the 20th day of September, 1848—*continued*.

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Initials.	Age.	Charge or Offence.	Sentence.	Employment.
B. Y.	27	Assault	2 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 5*l.*	Pumping.
W. M.	17	,,	6 weeks' imprisonment, or pay 30*s.*	,,
W. N.	18	Poaching	2 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*	,,
T. M.	62	Stealing fruit	,,	Unemployed.
J. M.	29	Wilful damage.	21 days' hard labour, or pay 8*s.* 3*d.*	Pumping.
G. F.	28	Leaving service	2 calendar months' hard labour.	,,
F. K.	12	Stealing Fruit	3 ,,	Unemployed.
J. A.	30	Assault	2 calendar months' imprisonment, or pay 5*l.*	Pumping.
C. C.	16	Misconduct in union	6 weeks' hard labour	Pumping and knitting.
J. D.	47	For want of sureties	12 calendar months' imprisonment.	Carpentering.
R. W.	30	Misconduct in union	1 calendar month hard labour.	Unemployed.
S. L.	13	Wilful damage	21 days' hard labour, or pay 8*s.* 3*d.*	Pumping.
G. M.	15	Assault with intent	12 calendar months' imprisonment.	Pumping and knitting.
H. S.	40	Vagrancy	3 calendar months' hard labour.	Pumping.
J. B.	39	Unlawfully pawning.	1 ,,	Shoe-mending.
J. B.	36	Vagrancy	3 ,,	Tailoring.
C. S.	47	For want of sureties	Awaiting trial	Unemployed.
J. R.	16	Killing a sheep	,,	Knitting.
J. H.	23	Assault	,,	,,
J. T.	27	,,	,,	Unemployed.
J. N.	21	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	Under examination	,,
W. H.	29	,, ,,	,,	,,
J. C.	32	,, ,,	,,	,,
E. M.	31	Having base coin in his possession.	Awaiting trial	,,
W. P.	49	Assaulting police officer	,,	,,
S. R. G.	..	For debt	,,	,,
G. M.	..	,,	,,	,,
H. D.	..	,,	,,	,,
J. T.	..	Contempt of Court under Small Debts Act.	40 days' imprisonment	,,

FEMALES.

M. M.	18	Assault and robbery	15 years' transportation	Needlework.
S. P.	19	,,	15 ,,	,,
M. A. B.	20	Stealing cotton print	7 ,,	,,
M. J.	29	,,	12 calendar months' hard labour.	,,
M. A. L.	19	Stealing a pair boots	,,	,,
M. M.	22	Housebreaking	,,	Ironing.
M. J.	26	Wilful murder of bastard child.	Awaiting trial	Needlework.
C. B.	26	Stealing boots	,,	Nursing.
E. O.	20	Stealing wearing apparel	,,	Unemployed.
J. J.	27	Stealing a watch	,,	Needlework.
C. M.	19	Vagrancy	6 weeks' hard labour	,,
S. G.	22	Breaking windows	6 weeks' hard labour, or pay 12*s.* 6*d.*	Nursing.
E. L.	70	Wilful damage	4 calendar months' hard labour, or pay 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*	Folding clothes.
A. S.	16	Vagrancy	6 weeks' hard labour	Needlework.
S. F.	55	,,	1 calendar month hard labour.	Cleaning.
S. M.	30	Wilful damage.	1 calendar month hard labour, or pay 1*l.* 0*s.*6*d.*	Picking coir.
M. A. H.	22	Vagrancy	1 ,,	Nursing.
L. H.	15	Obtaining money under false pretences.	6 ,,	Cleaning.
S. H.	57	For want of sureties	Awaiting trial	Folding clothes.

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This prison, at my several visits, has always appeared a pattern of order and regularity. The persons of the prisoners were clean, and there were no complaints.

Diet.—The official diet.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

The general state of the prisoners health is good. I visit the prison daily, and see every prisoner twice in the week. The prisoners are examined by me before being classed. I am present at all corporal punishments; the number of lashes inflicted is about 25. I comply with the Prison Rules and Statutory Regulations.

RETURN of every PRISONER under MEDICAL TREATMENT in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Reading, on the 20th September, 1848, also of every Prisoner receiving Extra Diet.

Initials.	Disease.	Extra Diet.	Medical Reasons for such increase.
J. J. .	Debility from spitting blood.	Tea, mutton-chop, and half-pint porter daily.	Thought necessary from the weak state he was left in after the spitting of blood had ceased.
E. G. .	Affection of stomach .	Tea	Ordered in consequence of the weak state of the stomach.
R. W. .	Debility from typhus fever.	Tea, mutton-chop, and 1 pint of porter daily.	Thought necessary from the weak state the fever had left him in.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states—

On Sundays I perform two full services, visit the sick, and in evenings generally see the prisoners in their cells. Prayers are read daily, being a selection from the Liturgy, accompanied with an explanation of one of the lessons for the day. After morning prayers I see the prisoners who have been newly committed, and those about to be discharged, giving first the tract entitled "Friendly Advice to a Prisoner," and to the latter the "Chaplain's Word at Parting," suitable in both cases. At eleven I have a class in the chapel, and catechise them upon the Scripture; we have no maps of Scripture geography, but I think it desirable we should have, and will procure them. I not unfrequently revert to the portions of Scripture commented upon by me in the chapel in the morning to ascertain whether the prisoners have paid attention there. After their dinner hour, I go through a portion of the prison, visiting the prisoners in their cells, taking notes of any particulars elicited from them, which might induce further inquiry. The Sacrament has been administered regularly once a-quarter. I do not indiscriminately admit all who apply to me. I do not feel I can positively refuse an applicant, but I advise them to defer it. I have been very cautious as to those whom I have admitted. I will not say I have always been satisfied with the motives of the applicants; there are one or two cases at present in which I am rather doubtful. The Roman Catholic priest always attends when sent for, at the request of prisoners. After he has once visited, prisoners of this persuasion cease to attend the chapel. I spend a very large proportion of my time, at least five hours every day in the prison. There are two schoolmasters employed in the instruction of the prisoners; they are both capable of the duties. There is a lending library which I circulate among the prisoners at my discretion.

The chaplain, at my request, has made the following extracts from his journal:—

Extracts from the Chaplain's Journal.

February 21, 1848.—On coming into the prison last evening, I was informed that a boy, E. H. had hanged himself, but having been discovered by the warder, had been cut down, and was not injured. The account I had received of this boy from the rector of his parish was, that he was an "incorrigible liar;" and this character, combined with the knowledge of other circumstances, convinced me that it was a mere attempt to excite commiseration, and to obtain some mitigation of punishment. I determined, if possible, to ascertain the truth; I therefore visited him in his cell, and addressing him in a kind but decided tone, said to him, "I am not at all deceived by this; you have placed yourself in great danger, but you never meant to destroy yourself." The boy was surprised and silent. Finding that he had been unsuccessful, he acknowledged his purpose, and described his plan. He had broken his gas-burner, and feared punishment would follow. To excite compassion, and so prevent that punishment, he had fastened his handkerchief to the gas-pipe, tied a slip-knot for his neck, and his hammock being rolled up, and placed upon its end, he stood upon it, and when he heard the warder approaching his door, he knocked away the hammock, and was found suspended in the condition which has been described. On my pointing out to him the guilt, as well as the danger he had incurred, he further declared that he never meant to kill himself. He thought if the warder did not open his door *then*, he would be sure to do so *before* he was dead, for a boy he knew in the village from which he came, had hanged himself to a tree for half-an-hour, and was cut down, and was none the worse, "came to again." Upon inquiry of his brother, who is also in the prison, I found that a boy had hanged himself in such a manner about a month before their committal.

March 2, 1848.—Three boys were committed yesterday from the Newbury workhouse, one of whom (T. R.) had only been released about a fortnight, and I found that his fellow-culprits had been tempted by him to transgress without any fear of imprisonment. The following is the statement of one of them:—"When R. came out of prison about a fortnight ago, he said he would soon go back again; he told us so in our ward; for he would every bit as soon be there, because they *lived so well.* When the magistrates gave him only *ten days*, and we told him that but for us he would have had more; he said, he wanted more, for he should not have enough of their beef and soup in that time."

May 12, 1848.—Two men were committed on this day (12th) for manslaughter, they being porters employed on the Great Western Railway, at Swindon, and having by negligence occasioned the death of four persons, travelling by an express train. On questioning one of them, I found him ignorant of the simple truths of religion. He had been for several years in the service of the Company, and complained that, having only every third Sunday on which he was not obliged to work, he had no opportunity of getting instruction, &c. This may have been a mere excuse, but who can wonder that these

frightful accidents happen through the carelessness of servants, and their neglect of duty, whilst by the present desecration of the Sabbath, they are almost compelled to dishonour God?

June 18, 1848.—A circumstance occurred on the morning of this day, similar to that which I have recorded in a former page of this journal (February 21), and induced from a like motive. The schoolmaster came to inform me, that a man (E. J., awaiting his trial for highway robbery), had attempted suicide. On inquiry I was further told, that he hanged himself to the gas-pipe in his cell, but which had apparently given way, and he had fallen upon the floor in a state of insensibility, but had been restored. On visiting him soon afterwards, I addressed him in a manner similar to that which I have described in the former case, and with the same effect. The man after a time confessed that he had misconducted himself, and was afraid of punishment. I here insert his own words:—"I thought if I seemed to have hanged myself they would think more about that, than about anything bad I had done." Finding that his attempt to deceive had been unsuccessful, he frankly confessed the particulars of his plan. He had first loosened the pipe, on which it was supposed he had been hanging, and when the officer was about to give him his meal, he tied a handkerchief in a slip-knot around his neck, and laid down upon the floor. He was reported to have been black in the face, as though strangled, and appeared to be insensible; this, however, he acknowledged was feigned, and gave proof by repeating some observations which were made when he was first discovered.

July 9, 1848.—Two prisoners recently brought from Millbank on this day had *apparently* attempted to hang themselves. They had, however, chosen a time when they knew the warders would be visiting their cells, and I feel persuaded, with as little intention of committing suicide, as in the other cases I have before described.

November 8, 1848.—Eight prisoners were committed yesterday; amongst them four vagrants, evidently returning to their homes, according to their statement; the work on which they had been employed having been completed, and they unable to obtain further employment. Being in a destitute condition, without either food, or money to pay for shelter, they applied first to the relieving officer, next to the keeper of the Union workhouse, and subsequently to the police, and being refused both food and lodging, they broke windows, &c. This is one case of numbers very similar.

December 14, 1848.—In accordance with my usual practice, I inquired of a prisoner committed yesterday (T. W.), as to his acquaintance with any discharged criminals who had been confined in this gaol, he answered—"I knew T. L. who was let out last week; I saw him after he came out, and he advised me to make off, for he said, 'he would'nt wish any poor chap to get into such a place as that, to be shut up by himself always;' but I didn't go, for I thought I might get off." Certainty of punishment will deter more than severity, but neither will deter effectually.

April 24, 1849.—An order has been received to-day for the removal of 23 Government convicts, 7 of these have been recommended for tickets-of-leave, namely, R., B., B., P., L., L., and T., (the two latter by the Governor). I feel it right to express my regret that the period of confinement in this gaol, in the case of several of the 23 convicts was not longer than six months, before the report was called for, which was to a considerable extent, to decide their subsequent condition. I hope well of some of those convicts, and believe, that had a longer term been allowed, I might have recommended them to the favourable consideration of the Legislature as deserving tickets-of-leave, but I did not feel justified in doing so, after an imprisonment of only six months in Reading Gaol. There will, I fear, be very few cases in which I shall think it proper to recommend such mitigation of sentence, if the time for corrective discipline, and for observation as to its effect on the prisoner, be so limited.

May 8, 1849.—The following grievous consequences of association in gaol were described by a convict received yesterday from Gloucester, and the statement was confirmed by his companion, to whom reference is made. "I got acquainted with B. in the prison, the Penitentiary, and we agreed to go together when free; so he came to me when he was discharged, and we went together. I had 5*s.*, and when we had spent that, we broke into the house. There were two young lads who were with me, one 15, and the other 16 years old, and we all went together. They are now in prison; one for 12, the other for 15 months." The Penitentiary spoken of is that, for the erection of which Sir G. O. Paul so indefatigably exerted himself, in order that prisoners might be *separately confined*, and such wretched contamination and vicious intercourse prevented. His design was for some years carried out, but subsequently the communication amongst criminals was permitted. Witness one result!

June 7, 1849.—The following statement was made to me by a prisoner who was liberated only 12 days since, and recommitted yesterday:—"I could get nobody to employ me when I went out of prison. I went to the Board at the Union, and they gave me a ticket to try and get work. I could not get work, and rather than go into the Union, I determined to get transported. When I was in the workhouse, before the master told me that if I got transported I should be sent to the Penitentiary, and there taught shoemaking, and I thought that I should have a better chance if I was." I explained to the prisoner, that if sentenced to transportation, he would pass some time in a prison similar to this: when, with evident disappointment he said, that had he "known that, he would not have committed the offence, for he thought he should be transported as soon as he had been taught a trade."

September 23, 1849.—Information having been received that 12 of the Government convicts would be removed from this gaol to Portland, on Monday morning, I spent much of the evening with those men. Had I been required, as on former occasions, to recommend any of the criminals sentenced to seven years' transportation for "tickets-of-leave," I should with much satisfaction have given the names of J. D., G. B., T. C., and J. R., as worthy of that privilege. Of the six others sentenced to the same term, two were Roman Catholics, and the reformation of four must be described as doubtful. The other two under sentence of 10 years' transportation, I trust, are decidedly reformed men.

The schoolmaster, J. G. states:—

I have acted as schoolmaster for two years and a half, having previously been in the situation of warder. From half-past 8 to 9 in the evening I am employed in looking after the prisoners who have been newly brought in, in explaining to them the discipline they have to submit to, and in superintending the prisoners on their way to chapel. After chapel I go through the cells, hearing the prisoners repeat what they have learnt by heart. When they come in they first begin to learn the catechisms, then the Divines of our Blessed Lord (Christian Knowledge Society, Tract No. 288), the 51st and 139th Psalms. They then go to the Gospel of St. John, learning first the gospels by heart, and at length the entire of the New Testament. I merely hear them repeat what they have acquired by heart since my previous visit. I am not allowed to explain the portions of Scripture they have acquired. I am,

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however, furnished with a scriptural dictionary to explain common terms. The prisoners are all assembled in classes in the chapel to hear the Scriptures read and explained to them. The instruction given to the prisoners does not extend to any useful knowledge beyond reading and writing; but the lending library contains works of that description, the chaplain deciding as to the prisoners who shall have the privilege of reading such books. To prisoners before trial, the books from the lending library are, without exception, offered; but after conviction, the Bible becomes the principal book. Some few of the prisoners decline attending school or being instructed. I am employed until six in the evening, and the other schoolmaster follows the same course of duty, and a written report is made by us to the chaplain, of what the prisoners have acquired every week, of which the following is a specimen :—

The WEEKLY RETURN of LESSONS repeated by PRISONERS from the 25th day of May to the 1st day of June. Also a LIST of those PRISONERS who attend the different SCHOOL CLASSES.

J. L. . .	C.	1	1	Repeat the Collect and the 17th, 18th, and 20th verses of the 19th chapter of the Acts.
W. A. . .	C.	1	3	Repeat the Collect and the 19th verse, 6th chapter, and the 7th and 12th verses of the 8th chapter of St. Matthew.
G. N. . .	C.	1	5	Repeat the 22nd verse of the 6th chapter of St. John.
J. B. . .	C.	1	7	Repeat the Collect and 34th verse of 11th chapter of St. John.
J. L. . .	C.	1	9	Repeat the 1st and 2nd Discourses.
S. D. . .	C.	1	11	Repeat the Collect and 139th Psalm, also 1st and 2nd chapter of St. John.
J. H. . .	C.	1	13	Repeat the Collect and 4th, 5th, and 6th chapters of St. John.
R. T. . .	C.	1	15	Repeat the Collect and 6th, 7th, and 8th chapters of St. John.
W. T. . .	C.	1	17	Repeat the Collect and 1st and 2nd chapters of St. John.
S. R. . .	C.	1	23	Repeat the Collect and 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Discourses.
W. T. . .	C.	1	24	Repeat the Collect and 15th and 32nd verses of 16th chapter of St. John.
T. S. . .	C.	1	22	Repeat the Collect and 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th Psalms.
W. M. . .	C.	1	20	Repeat the Collect and 13th, 14th, and 16th verses of the 15th chapter of St. John.
D. Y. . .	C.	1	16	Repeat the Collect and 51st and 139th Psalm; also 38th verse of 1st chapter of St. John.
R. H. . .	C.	1	14	Repeat the Collect and 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Discourses.
W. B. . .	C.	1	12	Repeat the Collect and 5th, 6th, and 7th Discourses.
H. B. . .	C.	1	8	Repeat the Collect and 5th and 6th chapters of St. John.
T. P. . .	C.	1	6	Repeat the Collect and 14th, 15th, and 16th Discourses.
W. B. . .	C.	1	4	Repeat the Collect and 51st and 139th Psalms.
T. P. . .	C.	1	2	Repeat the 12th, 13th, and 14th Discourses.
W. K. . .	C.	2	1	Repeat the Collect and 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th chapters of St. John.
J. D. . .	C.	2	3	Repeat the Collect and 27th and 28th chapters of St. Matthew; as well as 1st chapter of St. Mark.
J. R. . .	C	2	5	Repeat the Collect and 27th and 28th chapters of St. Matthew; and 20th verse of 1st chapter of St. Mark.
G. B. . .	C.	2	7	Repeat the Collect and 14th verse of 6th, and 7th and 20th verses of 8th chapter of St. Matthew.
T. B. . .	C.	2	9	Repeat the Collect and 20th verse of 12th, also 14th verse of 13th chapter of St. Matthew.
T. C. . .	C.	2	11	Repeat 27th verse of 8th chapter of St. John.
G. G. . .	C.	2	13	Repeat the Collect and 15th and 16th, also 14th verse of 17th chapter of St. John.
W. S. . .	C.	2	15	Repeat the Collect and 6th verse of 3rd, also 32nd verse of 4th chapter of St. John.
J. W. . .	C.	2	17	Repeat the Collect and 23rd and 27th verse of 24th chapter of St. Luke.
J. B. . .	C.	2	19	Repeat the Collect and 19th verse of 9th, the 10th, and 10th verse of 11th chapter of Acts.
J. B. . .	C.	2	24	Repeat the Collect and 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th chapters of St. Luke.
G. D. . .	C.	2	22	Repeat the Collect and 13th and 14th chapters of St. Luke.
H. J. . .	C.	2	20	Repeat the Collect and 53rd verse of 1st chapter of St. Luke.
S. K. . .	C.	2	18	Repeat the Collect and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th chapters of 1st, and 1st chapter of 2nd Thessalonians.
H. J. T. .	C.	2	16	Repeat the Collect and 2nd, 3rd, and 22nd verses of 4th chapter of St. John.
J. B. . .	C.	2	14	Repeat the Collect and 10th verse of 139th Psalm, also the 1st chapter of St. John.
W. T. . .	C.	2	12	Repeat the Collect and 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th chapters of St. John.
J. P. . .	C.	2	10	Repeat the Collect and 139th Psalm, also 1st and 2nd chapters of St. John.
J. F. . .	C.	2	8	Repeat the Collect and 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Discourses.
H. S. al. D.	C.	2	6	Repeat the Collect and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd chapters of St. John.
F. J. N. .	C.	2	2	Repeat the Collect and 47th verse of 5th chapter of St. John.
R. L. . .	C.	3	1	Repeat the Collect and 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th chapters of St. Luke.

The Weekly Return of Lessons repeated by Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*

J. S. al. E.	C.	3	5	Repeat the Collect and 6th chapter of Galatians, also the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th chapters of Ephesians.
E. B. . .	C.	3	7	Repeat the Collect and 41st verse of 24th chapter of St. Matthew.
E. M. . .	C.	3	9	Repeat the Collect and 20th, 21st, and 22nd chapters of St. Luke.
G. M. . .	C.	3	13	Repeat the Collect, the Epistles of Titus and Philemon, and 3rd chapter of Hebrews.
G. R. . .	C.	3	15	Repeat the Collect and 12th verse of 1st chapter of 2nd Epistle of Corinthians.
W. R. . .	C.	3	23	Repeat the Collect and 22nd verse of the 1st, also the 2nd and 3rd chapters of St. Luke.
J. S. . .	C.	3	25	Repeat the Collect and 18th chapter, also 12th verse of 19th chapter of St. John.
W. G. . .	C.	3	20	Repeat the Collect and 2nd, 3rd, and 4th chapters of St. Matthew.
J. P. . .	C.	3	18	Repeat the Collect and 32nd verse of 8th chapter of St. John.
J. H. . .	C.	3	16	Repeat the Collect and 16th verse of 8th, and 50th verse of 9th chapters of St. Luke.
W. R. . .	C.	3	12	Repeat the Collect and 25th and 26th chapters, also 12th verse of 27th chapter of Acts.
E. W. . .	C.	3	8	Repeat the Collect.
J. M. . .	C.	3	6	Repeat the Collect and 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, and 109th Psalms.
W. C. . .	C.	3	4	Repeat the Collect and 15th chapter, also 14th verse of 16th chapter of St. John.
W. K. . .	B.	3	4	Repeat the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Discourses.
R. F. . .	B.	3	12	Repeat the Collect and 13th verse of 1st, and 8th verse of 2nd chapter of St. John.
G. H. . .	B.	2	4	Repeat the Collect and 4th, 5th, and 6th Discourses.
B. C. . .	B.	1	4	Repeat the Collect and 139th Psalm, also 24th verse of 1st chapter of St. John.
W. J. . .	B.	1	8	Repeat the Collect and 16th Discourse; also 51st and 139th Psalms.

The Names and Numbers of those Prisoners who belong to the 1st and 2nd Classes.

J. L. . .	C.	1	1	J. B. . .	C.	2	19
W. A. . .	C.	1	3	J. B. . .	C.	2	14
G. N. . .	C.	1	5	W. T. .	C.	2	12
J. B. . .	C.	1	7	J. P. .	C.	2	10
S. D. . .	C.	1	11	J. F. .	C.	2	8
S. R. . .	C.	1	23	E. B. .	C.	3	7
W. T. . .	C.	1	24	E. M. .	C.	3	9
D. Y. . .	C.	1	16	G. H. .	B.	2	2
R. H. . .	C.	1	14	J. C. .	C.	3	19
W. B. . .	C.	1	12	W. R. .	C.	3	23
H. P. . .	C.	1	10	W. G. .	C.	3	20
T. P. . .	C.	1	6	J. H. .	C.	3	16
W. B. . .	C.	1	4	W. R. .	C.	3	12
T. P. . .	C.	1	2	E. W. .	C.	3	8
J. D. . .	C.	2	2	B. C. .	B.	1	4
J. R. . .	C.	2	5	W. J. .	B.	1	8
G. B. . .	C.	2	7	W. H. .	B.	2	10
T. C. . .	C.	2	11	J. S. .	B.	2	6
W. S. . .	C.	2	15	W. K. .	B.	3	4

The Names and Numbers of those Prisoners who belong to the 3rd Class.

R. A. .	C.	3	11	T. J. .	C.	3	10
J. L. . .	C.	3	21	G. W. .	B.	1	2

The Names and Numbers of those Prisoners who belong to the 4th Class.

S. M. .	C.	1	19	R. L. .	C.	2	4
W. B. .	C.	1	21	J. W. .	B.	2	12
N. B. .	C.	1	18	R. H. .	B.	1	10
W. W. .	C.	1	10	J. H. .	B.	3	8

The Names of those Prisoners who neither attend School nor repeat Lessons.

J. T. .	C.	2	21	J. E. .	C.	3	14
J. M. .	C.	2	23	G. H. .	C.	3	3

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

Berkshire County Gaol.

The Names of those Prisoners who repeat Lessons, but do not attend either of the School Classes.

J. H. . .	C.	1	13	H. J. T. .	C.	2	16
R. T. . .	C.	1	15	H. S. al. D.	C.	2	6
W. T. . .	C.	1	17	F. J. N. .	C.	2	2
T. S. . .	C.	1	22	W. C. .	C.	3	4
W. M. .	C.	1	20	J. M. .	C.	3	6
W. K. al. O.	C.	2	1	J. P. .	C.	3	18
T. B. . .	C.	2	9	J. S. .	C.	3	25
G. G. . .	C.	2	13	G. R. .	C.	3	15
J. W. . .	C.	2	17	G. M. .	C.	3	13
J. B. . .	C.	2	24	J. S. .	C.	3	5
G. D. al. R.	C.	2	22	R. L. .	C.	3	1
H. J. . .	C.	2	20	R. F. .	B.	3	12
S. K. . .	C.	2	18	A. F. .	C.	3	2
				J. K. .	B.	2	4

I was present while the schoolmaster instructed one of the classes in the chapel, and afterwards visited several of the prisoners in their cells. One of the prisoners, at the time of my visit, who had been nearly 12 months in the prison, had learnt the whole of the New Testament by heart as far as the book of Revelations; he was at the moment engaged in learning the 1st chapter. He had acquired at the rate of 20 verses a-day.

Labour.—I regret to report, that the prisoners, with the exception of the convicts under contract with Government, contrary to law, are unprovided with either regular labour or employment. Some few are occasionally engaged in tailoring and knitting, and in the pumping of water for the use of the prisoners.

Books.—I examined the prison books, and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows:—The bell in summer rings at half-past 5 for the attendance of officers, and at 6, for the prisoners to rise and clean their cells. One gang then go to the pump, and others to the separate airing-yards for exercising. The prisoners breakfast at 8 o'oclock. Chapel service begins at 9, which, with the going to and from lasts an hour. After chapel the pumping of water and exercise in the airing-yards are resumed. The pumps require 10 prisoners to work at a time, and the airing-yards contain 20 at a time. They dine at 12; return to exercise at 1. Supper is served at 6, and they have the remainder of the evening to themselves; the bell ringing at 8, for the putting out of the gas, and going to bed. On Sundays, with the exception of attendance at chapel, and walking in their airing-yards, they are confined to their cells. Every prisoner has his turn in the airing-yards on the Sundays, but on week-days, the prisoners who are employed in pumping water are not allowed to take walking exercise. All prisoners whose terms of imprisonment extend to 12 months have two hours' exercise daily. Before trial the prisoners are occasionally employed in knitting stockings.

Observations.—The admirable management of this prison by the governor, with the zealous discharge of his important duties by the chaplain, and the good services of the subordinate officers of this prison, leave little or nothing to be desired, so far as regards the execution of the several trusts confided to their charge. The penal system enforced is that of strict separation, but in opposition to the statute, neither labour nor employment, both essential elements of the discipline, are provided for prisoners. This defect is endeavoured to be compensated for by what has been termed mental labour, in throwing the prisoners who can read on the single resource of learning by heart as many verses in the New Testament as will occupy the vacant hours of one day, and repeating them the next to the schoolmaster, without comment or explanation. The prisoner who cannot read is taught to do so, and has then the same resource from idleness. The only regular exercise is pumping for a short period daily, or walking in separate airing-yards.

Claims of superiority have been arrogated on behalf of this method of treating prisoners by its zealous supporters, while, on the other hand, those who are disbelievers in its efficacy have not only assailed it with fair argument, but also with unfair ridicule. The truth, as in most cases, where opinion is in the extreme, may possibly lie between both parties. I have found nothing in this treatment of prisoners, or its results, which has in the slightest degree tended to shake my opinion of the imperious necessity of providing labour or employment for prisoners in separate confinement. I believe it to be indispensable for the preservation of their mental and bodily health. The getting by heart whole chapters or books of the Scripture, which, in numerous instances, those who learn do not understand, may as a simple exercise of the memory be occasionally beneficial, but I am satisfied it is a very inadequate substitute for the recreative influence of industrial employment upon the mind.

The great superiority of the separate system is, that it effectually prevents the bad from making others worse; but that, on the other hand, when enforced only for short periods, without the accompaniment of hard labour, it signally fails as either a reforming or a deterring agent. The vagrant who often throws himself intentionally into a prison in the inclement season, cares nothing for a month's imprisonment, if it is accompanied with no positive physical infliction, such as hard labour, spare diet, and diminished hours of rest.

Since writing the above, I have been favoured with a copy of the chaplain's report, made at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1849, and the following extract is not calculated to allay

* "Before I pass from the subject of education and mental discipline, allow me to observe that it was a remarkable circumstance, and one which must have removed a serious objection urged against the penal system you have adopted, that during the first four years those plans were in operation, not one prisoner

my apprehensions of the danger of withholding labour or employment in separate confinement.* At a recent visit to Reading Gaol, I was pleased to observe the prisoners were permitted to enjoy a more healthy exercise by walking round the garden in files, at a distance from each other, instead of singly in the close airing-yards.

In examining the results of the discipline carried out in this prison, there appears but little encouragement on the ground of its efficiency in deterring from crime. No material diminution has taken place in the numbers annually committed, while the number of recommittals appear to have increased in almost a frightful ratio. I refer upon this point to the report of the chaplain,* and also in fairness extract his arguments against the number of recommittals being a test of the efficacy of the discipline. It must, however, be recollected that one of the most powerful argument used against the former vicious administration of penal discipline was the number of recommittals. The annual per centage of all recommittals to the criminal committals in the prisons of England and Wales in 1847 were 31 per cent.; 1848, 30. It is true that the reports

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became mentally deranged. It might reasonably have been expected that out of a large number predisposed to insanity, some instances, bearing a proportion to those under the former system, would certainly occur, and therefore it is not surprising that during the past year this has taken place. Five prisoners have been thus afflicted; yet I cannot think that with any of them the development of insanity was assignable to any peculiarity of *separate* confinement. I beg to state one or two particulars concerning each. The first, a Government convict, showed symptoms of mental aberration so soon, that it probably was incipient when he was received. The second had been for years a wandering prostitute, her mind evidently enfeebled when she was first committed, and her temper uncontrollable. The loss of reason in her case was the result of debauchery and of a brutalizing vice. The third had been a soldier in the West Indies, where he had a severe attack of fever, and was for a considerable time deranged. From subsequent conduct it would seem that he never recovered his mental faculties, having been continually under punishment, not less than nine times convicted by courts-martial, and at last expelled his regiment as unmanageable. In the next case the evidence given before the visiting justices proved that the prisoner had been of unsound mind long before her committal; that her grandmother was insane, that her father was for several years under medical treatment for disease of the brain, and that he attempted suicide. And in the last case, the prisoner had been wounded in the head by a pickaxe, whilst working on a railway; he had lost part of his skull, and part was depressed upon the brain; he had since been ungovernable whenever excited. Surely, then, we may affirm that, so far from such cases affording any argument against separate imprisonment, the fact that insanity has been *confined to such* is a proof, amongst many others, that the system tends not only to correct and improve the morals, but also *to strengthen and preserve the mind.*"

* "Of the 709 committed to Reading gaol during the last 12 months, 320 had been before in custody; most of them many times, *in other prisons.* Of that number 142 had been previously in separate confinement.

"In former reports I have anticipated that the relative number of prisoners recommitted would certainly increase. It is still common for persons, deceived by mere statistics and little acquainted with prison discipline, to speak of the recommitted as the test of a system. This popular mistake has been perceived, and the supposed criterion rejected by all intelligent persons who have investigated the subject. Facts which ought to have been adduced as condemnatory of short imprisonments, have been most improperly alleged as though proving the inefficacy of penal discipline. A glance at the table I have appended may convince of this. Only *twenty-three* of the entire number recommitted had been previously sentenced to an imprisonment of more than three months—a term long enough perhaps for the *punishment of their crime*, but too short for the lasting *improvement* of their character. Moreover let the circumstances of the prisoners there described be looked to, and it will be seen that, not only was the time of their confinement short—in some cases varying from only one hour to one week—but some were recommitted charged with crimes perpetrated even *before* their first imprisonment. Against several "no bill" was found; others were acquitted as "not guilty; whilst not a few it is feared had been rendered *incorrigible* by vicious association during former imprisonments, many of them having been several times convicted, and one upwards of 100 times in gaol. It would be manifestly absurd to judge of any system by a reference to any or all of these. I proceed then to those described as having been longer than three months under the discipline of your prison. The number is but 23, and of these 14 had been demoralized by imprisonment under the old system previously to their first committal to separate confinement. Other circumstances may also be mentioned as accounting for the recommittal of these offenders: such *e. g.*, as the fact that the parents of 10 had been convicted, and the inference, that the children of such had been educated in vice; whilst the offences of some were so comparatively trifling that, but for their previous convictions, a reprimand or a threat would probably have been thought sufficient.

"Nothing can more plainly show the fallacy of testing any system of penal treatment by the relative numbers recommitted to prison, than the probability (which has, I believe, been hitherto overlooked), that the per centage of prisoners *recommitted* will increase just in proportion to the efficacy of the discipline in deterring the evil-disposed and in correcting the less callous offenders. Presuming that any system is thus effective, and the number of committals is thereby lessened, it must be evident that the least profligate and least hardened in guilt are those upon whom its influence will *first* be felt. None can suppose that thoroughly depraved and old offenders will be corrected equally soon, if at all; and it is of this class almost entirely that the recommitted are composed. I deem this a most important view of the question, and submit that the argument is conclusive agatnst the notion which is too prevalent, that either the value or the defects of a penal system may be estimated by the proportion of recommittals. Allow me to illustrate my statement. Supposing this county to have contained last year 2,000 evil-disposed persons, of whom 500 have been prevented offending by the fear of punishment, and the same number, having been imprisoned for a first offence, have been thereby reformed, whilst the other 1,000 being old offenders, and often in prison, remain incorrigible: then by your deterring and corrective discipline you have lessened the number of transgressors in general, but have left undiminished the class from which recommittals come. And this position is warranted by facts. Those committed to your gaol are, as respects nearly three-fourths, the old offenders, rendered callous by that most hardening process—association during former imprisonments; whereas of those committed for a first offence, 170 are strangers to your county and to its penal treatment, and therefore upon whom it cannot have any deterring influence; and the number is very small indeed—scarcely exceeding one per cent.—of those who having, *for the first offence*, been fairly subjected to the discipline of separate confinement have afterwards relapsed. Again, the argument will be more clear and conclusive if we should assume that any circumstance or change of discipline should render your prison attractive, and thus increase the number of criminals, so that 2,000 should be committed during the next year, then the additional 1,000 must be those convicted of a first offence, and thus the per centage of recommitted prisoners, taken as they must be out of a limited number of old offenders, will be lessened in a ratio exactly corresponding. So that if 20 per cent. had been recommitted under your present discipline, then by the supposed deterioration the recommittals would be reduced to 10 per cent. I do not hesitate then to affirm that as respects the resident criminal population of this county (for vagrants are manifestly excluded) the better your penal discipline answers its purpose, in deterring from crime and reforming offenders, the smaller will be the number committed; but for years to come, and until we are rid of those made incorrigible by former vicious systems of imprisonment, the larger must be the *proportion* recommitted."

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Berkshire.

Berkshire County Gaol.

of the indefatigable and worthy chaplain are replete with instances in which individual reformation has been effected; but it must not be forgotten, that under the old system, 50 per cent. of the criminal population never returned to prison, and also that if every offender committed to Reading prison were reformed, and none on the outside deterred from crime, the great motive of all penal infliction is inoperative. In fact, the administration of this prison and others on the separate system, where no labour is introduced, raises the question whether the discipline to which the criminal population are to be subjected is to be penal or reformatory; and as short terms of imprisonment are found to be insufficient for the reformation of the offender, the solution of the first question involves with it another, namely, whether it would be just, upon the chance of reforming an offender, to increase his imprisonment for a trifling offence, from seven days to four months, which is admitted to be the shortest period in which separate confinement is likely to make a permanent impression upon a prisoner. Until these questions are decided, and independently of sanitary considerations, hard labour must be found for offenders sentenced to it, and particularly for those imprisoned for short terms.

I again urge upon the justices compliance with the statute, which enacts that every prisoner in separate confinement shall be furnished with labour or employment.

In making these observations, I must be understood as in no way reflecting upon the officers. I report the general arrangements and management of this prison to be highly satisfactory, and the conduct of the officers to be most zealous and praiseworthy.

Reading Borough Gaol.

BOROUGH GAOL AT READING.

This prison is almost exclusively appropriated to the purposes of a lock-up, for which it is scarcely fit. There were no prisoners at the time of my visit.

House of Correction at Abingdon.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT ABINGDON.

[Inspected April 19, 1849.]

I annex a Return of the Prisoners at the time of my visit.

RETURN of PRISONERS, COUNTY PRISON, ABINGDON, the 19th day of April, 1849, the day of Inspection.

No.	Name.	Age.	Read, &c.	By whom Committed.	Date.	Offence.	For Trial at, or Sentence.	Employment.	Goes out.	No. of times in Custody.
					1849.				1849.	
1	G. W.	17	R.	T. Field, Esq.	Jan. 25	Taking Union clothes	3 months' imprisonment.	Pumping	April 24	First.
2	H. M.	28	R. W.	Borough Sessions	Jan. 5	Assault (intent)	9 months' imprisonment.	,,	Oct. 4	,,
3	E. F.	21	R.	Assizes	Feb. 26	Stealing money	6 months' hard labour	,,	Aug. 25	Fourth.
4	T. G.	27	N.	,,	,,	Stealing fowls	,, ,,	,,	,,	Second.
5	E. A.	25	,,	Sessions	Jan. 1	Stealing clothes	4 months' hard labour	Washing	April 30	First.
6	F. D.	19	R.	Rev. N. Dodson.	April 11	Stealing eggs	Sessions	Cleaning	..	,,
7	J. F. H. B.	20	R. W.	W. Graham and J. Hyde, Esq.	,,	Assault	14 days' imprisonment	,,	April 24	Third.
8	H. B.	19	N.	C. Eyston, Esq.	April 12	Stealing a lamb	Examination	,,	..	First.
9	R. B.	23	R.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	Second.
10	W. T.	41	,,	Rev. N. Dodson	April 13	Deserting family	1 month hard labour	Pumping	May 12	,,
11	H. M.	18	R. W.	C. Eyston, Esq.	,,	Vagrancy	14 days' hard labour	,,	April 26	First.
12	H. T.	18	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,
13	J. S.	44	N.	Rev. N. Dodson	April 16	Deserting wife	1 month hard labour	,,	May 15	Twice.
14	R. W.	20	R. W.	,,	April 17	Wilful damage	6 weeks' hard labour	,,	May 28	First.
15	T. B.	53	,,	County Court	,,	Contempt	40 days' imprisonment	Unemployed	May 26	Second.
16	S. T.	26	,,	C. Payne and B. Collingwood, Esq.	April 18	Assault	14 days' imprisonment	Cleaning	May 1	First.
17	M. B.	20	N.	C. Eyston, Esq.	,,	Misbehaviour in Union	14 days' hard labour	Washing	,,	,,

Every part of this prison was unexceptionably clean and orderly at the time of my visit.

Diet.—The official dietary in force. The surgeon states the food to be sufficient. I examined the articles and found them of excellent quality.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

I receive a salary of 30*l.*, and 10*l.* from the corporation of Abingdon. The prisoners are examined by me before they are classed. Attends corporal punishments; about two dozen the number of lashes inflicted upon boys; the punishment is light. Health of the prisoners most excellent; not a single case under medical treatment. Has been 34 years surgeon of the prison, and not a dozen serious cases during the time.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

My salary is 50*l.* I perform two services, with one sermon on the Sundays, and read prayers daily. The Sacrament has not been administered, the prisoners here being for very short terms; all those for long periods being sent to Reading. Catholics occasionally ask to see their priest, and every facility is afforded them. The schoolmaster is fully equal to his duty. A lending library has been established, the books being principally obtained from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The average time spent by him in the prison daily is two hours, independent of that occupied in reading prayers. Is chaplain to the Union workhouse. Was presented with a gratuity of 30*l.* in addition to his salary by the justices.

I take the following extract from his journal:—

Extracts from Journal of Chaplain of Abingdon House of Correction.

February 1, 1848.—Admonish G. S., 19, on committal for one month for destroying clothes at Maidenhead Union. This prisoner states that he committed this offence that he might be sent to prison, "because he gets more food in prison than at the Union."

February 4, 1848.—Admonish J. E., 32, on committal for 14 days for breaking windows in order "to be sent to prison."

November 12, 1848.—G. B., 24, tramp, for breaking a street lamp at Wallingford, committed for 14 days. This prisoner was discharged from Reading gaol on Friday week last, after an imprisonment of 14 days for a similar offence.

December 22, 1848.—J. B., 32, and E. L., 23, tramps, committed for 14 days for breaking a street lamp at Wallingford, in order "to secure a night's lodging." (Similar cases occur very frequently from November to March in each year).

December 27, 1848.—E. J., 20, has been commited five times for refusing to work in Windsor workhouse, and states, "he thinks he shall soon come again, for he likes the prison better than the workhouse; he gets so blowed up there."

December 28, 1848.—M. B. 20, and E. L., 22, tramps, committed for one month for breaking windows at Bradfield workhouse, "because they were refused a lodging for the night."

January 9, 1849.—E. A., 22, committed for 14 days for breaking a window at Wantage workhouse. His reason for doing this he states to be, "He would sooner be in prison than there, for they would soon have starved him to death. Though he has the shortest diet in prison he has more than he had in the workhouse."

Also W. P., 18, for the same offence. "He broke the window because he heard people say there was more victuals to be had in prison than at the workhouse. Thinks he has had quite as much food here as there; but finds he does not like the prison so well as the workhouse because he could speak to some of the rest there, and could go out when he liked, and he can't get out of prison till his time is up."

January 11, 1849.—J. H., 18, committed for 14 days for breaking a window at Wantage. "Was told by many that this was the only way to get a night's shelter."

January 13, 1849.—W. G., 15, on committal for three weeks for misbehaviour in Cookham workhouse. It appears that three prisoners, R., S., and G., who were committed for trial to Reading gaol October 24, 1848, were discharged at the late Session (the grand jury finding no bill against them); and receiving 5*s.* each to carry them back to the Union, brought 5*s.* or 6*s.* with them to the workhouse. Part of this money was given to G. and another, J. H., to spend in bread, &c., and led to the commission of the offence for which G. is sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment at Abingdon, and J. H. to six weeks at Reading gaol. This J. H. has been previously committed to Reading five times, and once for 14 days before trial at Abingdon.

January 16, 1849.—Write to Mr. Currie, the senior visiting justice, to inform him that in consequence of the large number of prisoners, it is impossible to give all their full share of instruction in the school, and to request that the visiting justices will take this matter into their consideration.

The following is an account of the times of school this day, and the numbers attending in each class. And it must be observed that each class does not consist of prisoners possessing a similar amount of information, but that some can read well, others imperfectly, and many are utterly ignorant.

¼ to 10 to 11 . . .	26 misdemeanants.
¼ to 2 to ¼ past 2 . .	2 unconvicted.
¼ past 2 to 3 . . .	19 felons.

Giving a total of 2¼ hours for 47 prisoners. The unconvicted receive half an hour's instruction on alternate days only.

January 30, 1849.—By direction of the visiting justices engage an assistant schoolmaster to attend four hours daily. Make distribution of prisoners into classes, &c.

January 18, 1849.—Admonish J. S., 16, on committal for six weeks for breaking windows at Wantage workhouse. He committed this offence "that he might be sent to prison, because he would get more victuals there."

Also for the same offence C. W., 16, committed for two months. This prisoner has been committed to Reading six times for running away from Wantage workhouse. He states "that he broke the window that he might be sent to prison, where he always had enough to eat; says he learned by heart the four Gospels and part of the Epistle to the Romans in Reading gaol, Collects," &c.

Also C. G., 15, for the same offence. "He was persuaded by W. and S. to commit this offence in order to be sent to prison to get more victuals."

January 30, 1849.—G. says he is disappointed with the prison.

January 20, 1849.—Discharge W. and S. from attendance at school. As these boys can read and write and know the Catechism, and have committed to memory a large portion of Holy Scripture; and as former imprisonments appear to have produced no effect upon them, it seems advisable to confine them more strictly to their cells, or to such work as the governor may direct.

January 31, 1849.—Mr. Edward Tull informs the chaplain by letter that "G. F., who was discharged yesterday from this prison, was imprisoned at Reading two months, ending Michaelmas last, for misconduct in service. His master kindly re-engaged him at the yearly wages of 8*l.* and 7*s.* 6*d.* per week, beer and lodging, and 6*d.* each time he went out with the team; that on January 9th he absconded, having previously told some one that he thought he should do something to be sent again to Reading, where he had good food, lodging, clothes, and warm baths, which was better than being out in the dirt." Mr. Edward Tull has written this for the information of the chaplain, Mr. Dobson, and other justices.

April 28, 1849.—Admonish A. M., 14, on committal for breaking windows in Wantage workhouse. This boy states that "he was induced to commit this offence by the boy W., who has been in prison so many times, and who told him that a gaol was better than a workhouse; that they had more victuals and better, and that they did not work so hard; so he (M.), thought he would try."

W., (committed for six weeks,) states that "M.'s account was true, and that he and S. did tell him things were more comfortable than in the workhouse; that M. said he did not believe them, but that he would try."

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Berkshire.

House of Correction at Abingdon.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit. The provisions are suppled by contract.

Discipline.—The governor states the nature of the discipline to be as follows:—

The prisoners are unlocked at six in the morning, and come down from their cells to wash, carrying their pails with them; they return to their cells, make their beds, cleaning the cells and passages. They breakfast in their cells at half-past eight. Go to prayers, which last from a quarter to nine to a quarter to ten. The prisoners are employed in any work that can be obtained for them, such as grinding pepper, pumping water, &c. Exercise between 11 and 12 in the airing-yards. Dinner at half-past 12 until half-past one. They attend school from half-past one until two. From three to four exercise: they return to their cells, supper is served at six, and they are locked up for the night. On Sundays the prisoners do not rise until eight, are employed in cleaning their cells and breakfast until 10; from that time they attend school until 11; then Divine service, which lasts an hour and 20 minutes: return to their cells for dinner at one. At two o'clock one-half take exercise while the other half attend school. Evening service in the chapel at half-past two, supper at half-past four, when they are locked up for the night.

Observations.—The prisoners are kept in separate confinement, the cells not being certified; they are not warmed, and the temperature on the day of my visit was 45°.

There appears to be great difficulty in obtaining labour for the prisoners: at the time of my visit several were not employed; and I think the discontinuance of the labour of the tread-wheel was at least premature until a sufficient substitute had been found.

The governor stated:—

The pounding of gypsum for agricultural purposes was about to be introduced. I consider the pestles made use of, which are 4 feet in length and weigh 28 lbs., as very dangerous instruments to be placed in the hands of prisoners. I think they might be made to work through an aperture in an iron socket firmly fixed in the walls.

The chaplain's salary, looking to the amount of duty performed, and without taking into consideration the gratuity given by the justices, does not appear to be a sufficient remuneration for his services. I have every reason to be satisfied with the management of this prison.

If points of local convenience do not interfere and prevent such an arrangement, there can be no doubt but that the discontinuance of this house of correction, and the removal of the prisoners to Reading, would be both economical and beneficial.

Windsor Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WINDSOR.

[Inspected July 1, 1848, and subsequent times.]

I annex a Return of the Prisoners at the time of my visit.

A RETURN of the PRISONERS in CONFINEMENT in the NEW WINDSOR BOROUGH GAOL on the 1st day of July, 1848.

No.	Initial of Prisoner.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission.
1	J. L.	52	Misdemeanor	18 months' hard labour	Oct. 24, 1847.
2	G. T.	30	,,	12 months' hard labour	Feb. 21, 1848.
3	C. W.	37	,,	,, ,,	Feb. 21, 1849.
4	W. W.	56	Robbery from the person.	3 months' hard labour	March 28, 1848.
5	W. L.	20	Rogue and vagabond	,, ,,	April 9, 1848.
6	W. R. alias L.	55	Felony	4 months' hard labour	April 22, 1848.
7	G. W.	22	Receiving stolen property.	3 months' hard labour	April 22, 1848.
8	J. M.	21	Rogue and vagabond	1 month hard labour	June 10, 1848.

The interior of this building was in a very cleanly and orderly condition, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

The building appropriated at the present time as a borough prison was bequeathed to the town of Windsor for the purposes of a pest-house; in the lapse of time it was occupied as a poor-house, then vacated by authority of the Poor Law Commissioners, and some six years ago, in consequence of the ill health of the prisoners in the borough gaol, they were removed here, and have ever since remained. The continued occupation of this house as a prison, which was bequeathed for charitable purposes, and might be again required in the time of pestilence, can scarcely be justified, the more particularly as it is wholly unfit and unsafe for the treatment or detention of prisoners. Several escapes have taken place, and a new prison is indispensable, or the contracting for the maintenance of the borough prisoners with the justices of the county, and sending them to the gaol at Reading. There are obvious reasons why this borough should possess a prison sufficient for the safe custody of parties committed by the justices or under examination: it is a royal residence, and the number of strangers always passing to and fro are now likely to be increased by the accommodation afforded by the railroad being completed to Windsor; I consider the building of a small borough prison preferable to the entering into a contract for the maintenance of their prisoners elsewhere, and I have felt it my duty to make a special report to the Secretary of State thereon.

With respect to moral and religious observance and instruction, this prison is very slenderly provided for. The chaplain visits once a-week, and performs one service on the Sunday afternoon, for which he receives a salary of 21*l.* The prisoners are provided with Bibles and Prayer-books.

The convicted prisoners are employed in picking oakum, the task being 3 lbs. a-day. Prisoners for trial are unemployed.

The keeper and matron are the only officers. There is no effective superintendence of the prisoners, the gaol consisting of a number of rooms varying in size and shape, and also exposed to danger from fire. It is but justice to the keeper to state that he appears to do everything in his power to execute his duties satisfactorily.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT AYLESBURY.

[Inspected July 2, 1849.]

I annex a return of the numbers and employment of the prisoners at the time of my visit.

A RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS in Custody in the Common Gaol and House of Correction at Aylesbury, in the County of Bucks, on the 2nd day of July, 1849.

	Number in Custody.			
	Above 17.		Under 17.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
In custody for trial at sessions—Felony	43	2	3	..
,, ,, Misdemeanors	4	..	..	..
,, at assizes—Felony	8	..	2	..
,, ,, Misdemeanors	..	1	..	..
Convicted at sessions and assizes—Felony	12	..	2	..
Under sentence of transportation	12	..	1	..
Summary Convictions.				
Under the Game Laws	4	..	..	..
,, Vagrant Act	2	1	..	..
,, Malicious Trespass Act	5	..	..	..
,, Larceny Act	1	..	1	..
,, Poor Law Act	1	1	1	..
For assaults	6	1	..	..
For want of sureties	2	..	..	..
Debtors	7	..	..	..
	107	6	10	..
	123			

MANNER in which the 123 PRISONERS in Custody on the 2nd of July were Employed.

	Above 17.		Under 17.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
Pumping	15	..	3	..
Cleaning	9	..	1	..
Tailoring	2	..	..	..
Washing	7	..	1	..
Labour machines	5	..	..	..
Assisting in kitchen	1	..	..	..
Needlework	..	6	..	..
Sick in cells	4	..	..	..
Unemployed	57	..	5	..
	100	6	10	..
Debtors	7	..	..	..
	123			

Every part of this new prison was unexceptionably clean and neat, and there were no complaints from the prisoners.

Diet.—The official dietaries. The surgeon states they are sufficient, with an occasional exception.

I. HOME DISTRICT. County and Borough Gaols. *Buckinghamshire.* Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

Health.—The surgeon states:—

My attendance is daily. The prisoners are all seen by me daily, and also before they are placed in their cells upon committal. There has been no severe epidemic in the prison, but a few cases of fever brought in by a vagrant; a prisoner who was employed in the infirmary took it and died, since which a paid officer has been appointed to attend the sick. I occasionally find cases of depression among the prisoners, but it generally wears off. The prisoners complain very much of the want of labour in their cells; "Give us work to do" is their continual cry. I have already mentioned to the justices the propriety of introducing labour for the prisoners. I have doubts whether I have power for medical reasons to order a prisoner out of separate confinement.* The prisoners are generally healthy. One boy, named A. H., sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for maliciously stabbing, broke down, and became morose. I certainly could not certify him as insane, but his mind was impaired, and we could get him to do nothing. He was pardoned upon medical grounds. He continued much in the same state since out at liberty some six months ago.

RETURN of the PRISONERS under MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Name.	Age.	Disease.
J. H. . .	72	Diarrhœa.
A. B. . .	41	Debility.
J. H. . .	25	Spasms.
C. K. . .	20	Gleet.

RETURN of the PRISONERS receiving EXTRA DIET.

Name.	Age.	Nature of Diet.	Reasons for receiving it.
J. H. . .	72	1 mutton chop, 2 pints of tea, and 1 glass of brandy daily.	Under treatment for diarrhœa.
J. N. . .	18	6 ozs. of meat daily	Strumous constitution.
W. E. . .	25	3rd class diet	Length of sentence.
J. H. . .	25	1 mutton chop, 2 pints of tea, and rice pudding.	Illness.
B. F. . .	25	3rd class diet	Length of sentence.
W. J. . .	33	,, ...	Debility.
B. T. . .	35	2 pints of tea	By order of the visiting justices, being in prison to secure her attendance to give evidence at the assizes.

I annex extracts from the surgeon's reports with reference to the propriety of providing labour for the prisoners in their separate cells:—

Copy of Report sent to Lord Nugent as Chairman of the Visiting Justices, September 4, 1847.

MY LORD,

HAVING ascertained that no steps to provide employment for the prisoners in their cells were adopted by the visiting justices at their last meeting, I am induced to address you, as their Chairman, and to urge the necessity of immediate steps being taken for that purpose; the experience derived from the Model Prison at Pentonville showing that "the system of separate confinement" cannot be safely carried out without such assistance.

I feel it also my duty to call your attention to Register No. 313. G. M., under sentence of transportation for life, in whom suspicious mental symptoms having shown themselves, I have ordered into the infirmary, with total relaxation of discipline; as also to Register No. 667, committed for trial at the next spring assizes, who is upwards of 70 years old, can neither read nor write, and is extremely deaf, as one in whom it would not be prudent to enforce the discipline to its full extent.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

HENRY HAYWARD, *Surgeon to the Gaol.*

Extract from the Michaelmas Report to the Quarter Sessions, October 11, 1847.

Having reported to the visiting justices the necessity of providing employment in the cells for the prisoners, more particularly for those sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and being by them referred to the Court of Quarter Sessions, I would beg to call the attention of the Court to the propriety of taking measures for that purpose, without which, as shown by the experience derived at the Model Prison, the system of separation cannot be safely carried out, the chaplain in his last report stating, "I am compelled to the conclusion that upon the mass of criminals our imprisonment of 18 months even would prove too long for criminals originally less strong than those who enter Pentonville."

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

I perform on the Sundays one full service, with sermon, and prayers in the afternoon; prayers, being a selection from the Liturgy, on the week days; after which I take a class for religious instruction. I form the prisoners into classes, according to their degrees of intelligence. We have no schoolroom, but the chapel is used for imparting religious knowledge. Reading, writing, and ciphering are taught separately in the cells. The schoolmaster is fully capable, and was used to teaching before his appointment here. I see every prisoner upon coming in and going out. Every facility is given to prisoners who express a wish to see the ministers of their particular persuasions. The sacrament has been administered; upon an average there are 12 communicants.

* The surgeon has full power by the Prison Regulations to remove any prisoner from separate confinement for medical reasons.

The chaplain refers in his report for 1848 to this subject:—

"I have (according to Rule 119) administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper four times during the year, and have had an average of 10 prisoners to attend it. It will be observed that there is a larger number attend under the present system of imprisonment than under the old system. The reason of this is evident. The circumstance of the prisoner being separately confined, added to profitable instruction and exhortation, induces serious impressions, and under these serious impressions he will (after the requisite notice has been given) frequently express a desire to attend at the Supper of the Lord. I need scarcely observe that I am obliged to reject many of these applicants; but I hardly feel myself justified in rejecting a prisoner who at the time (if, after inquiry, his former life has not been such as to give me reason to think that he is a hardened hypocrite) expresses himself in contrite terms, and whose conduct in gaol gives me ground to believe that his expressions are sincere. The consequences of observing this rule (a rule which I believe is in perfect keeping with the spirit of the teaching of our Church) opens a door for communicants whom I should otherwise, however reluctantly, be compelled to refuse, for many of these men have never before communicated, and but very few have been confirmed. I require, however (as I am directed by the Rubric to do), from every communicant a promise that he will be confirmed at the first opportunity. I can only add that, with one exception, all those who have communicated while in gaol have, as far as I can ascertain, acted up to their promises and professions, and that I have had no reason to regret the observance of the regulation alluded to."

The chaplain further states:—

The instruction of the prisoners is at their own desire, and quite voluntary. There is a lending library, not confined to serious subjects, but of mixed literature, embracing narrative voyages and travels, &c. I think it will be advantageous if young children had something to do. [The Inspector called the attention of the chaplain to a child in a separate cell, who appeared to be suffering under depression.] I have now called the attention of the schoolmaster to the boy; he is continually crying. We have no school on the Sunday. The governor and a proper proportion of the officers attend chapel. The debtors also attend regularly.

The following are the details of the instruction imparted to the prisoners, in the order prescribed by the chaplain:—

Schedule of Instruction in the Bucks County Gaol.

First Class.—To commit to memory—The Psalms; Texts from Tracts; Epistles; Faith and Duty; Chief Truths. To prepare for examination—Six chapters of the Old Testament; Gall's Help. Writing; Arithmetic.*

Second Class.—To commit to memory—The Psalms; Texts from Tracts; Gospels. To prepare for examination—Three chapters of No. I. Gall's Help; Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments. Reading; Writing.*

Third Class.—To commit to memory—St. John's Gospel; Sermon on the Mount. Reading; Writing.* General instruction in religious truths.

Fourth Class.—Reading. General instruction in religious truths.

Instruction in Cells.

First Class.—Epistles; Texts from Tracts; Writing; Arithmetic.*

Second Class.—Gospels; Texts from Tracts; Writing.

Third Class.—St. John's Gospel; Writing.

Fourth Class.—Reading.

N.B.—The instruction marked with an asterisk (*) is given only where deemed advisable.

The schoolmaster states:—

My salary is 60*l.* per annum. The chaplain selects the prisoners for school, classing them according to their degrees of intelligence. The chief portion of the instruction consists in their learning passages of the Scripture by heart. All the secular instruction is given in the cells. The prisoners are not taught to write their names, as it is objected to as giving information of their names to others. The routine of the duty performed by me is as follows:—

Sunday.—Divine service at 9 and 3. I officiate as clerk; conduct the singing (there is no organ here); sing four times. I have to place ready the chaplain's books, finding the lessons and psalms for the day. I have to place upon the register card, in cell, the number of the class (school) to which each prisoner is assigned (by the chaplain) who has been received during the past week.

Monday.—Morning prayers at 9, singing the morning hymn. ¼ before 10: School; first and second classes in together for one hour; they repeat from memory the psalm, or part of a psalm, previously set, and this is explained to them by question and answer. (N.B. The chaplain generally attends to this earliest class, daily, for about half an hour.) ¼ before 11: School; third class repeat from memory the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Commandments, with constant explanations; and instruction in the simple truths of religion, and reading the Scriptures. 12 o'clock: Dinner-time. 1 o'clock: I commence with instruction in cells. 2 o'clock: School; fourth class repeat the Lord's Prayer and read our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, with explanations. 3 o'clock: I resume instructions in cells until 6 o'clock in the summer and 5 in winter months.

Tuesday.—Morning prayers at 9, singing morning hymn. ¼ before 10: School; third and fourth classes in together for one hour; repeat from memory the portion of Scripture previously set, with full explanation of the same. ¼ before 11: School; first class examined in exercises from a section of "Gall's Help to the Gospels," one chapter from "The Faith and Duty of a Christian," and six chapters of the Bible, &c. 12 o'clock: Dinner-time. 1 o'clock: I commence with instructions in cells. 2 o'clock: School; second class; a section from "Gall's Help;" reading three chapters from the New Testament, with questions and explanations; Lord's Prayer, &c. &c. 3 o'clock: I resume instruction in cells until 5 or 6 o'clock.

Wednesday.—Same routine of duties as Monday.

Thursday.—Same routine as Tuesday.

Friday.—Similar to Monday and Wednesday.

Saturday.—Morning similar to Tuesday and Thursday, with this addition,—the first class are examined in the chief truths of the Christian religion, Lessons and Collect for the following Sunday, and sing a verse or two of the psalm for ditto. Saturday afternoon, no school.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Buckinghamshire.

Aylesbury County Gaol and House of Correction.

In addition to the above-named duties, I have to replace all books and tracts in the chaplain's room which have been read by prisoners; write letters for those who cannot write; keep an account of daily attendance in chapel and in school; instruct in writing and arithmetic all those whom the chaplain orders to be so instructed; and hear every prisoner in his cell, viz.,—

First Class.—Repeat from memory daily some part of St. Paul's Epistles, &c., and explanations.

Second Class.—Repeat from the Gospel by St. Matthew, and explanations.

Third Class.—Repeat from the Gospel by St. John, and explanations.

Fourth Class.—Teach them the letters, and to spell and read, &c., from the Sermon on the mount.

I examined several of the prisoners in the cells. They appeared to have made at least equal progress with prisoners in other prisons; but there is this peculiar difficulty in examining prisoners who have been for any time in separate confinement, and who are unprepared for the examination, they become so nervous and confused that it is difficult to ascertain what they have learned.

Labour.—There is no regular labour nor employment, as required by law, provided for the prisoners. The magistrates have, however, the subject under consideration, and will, I doubt not, make the necessary provision.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly kept, and entered to the time of my visit. The principal articles of provisions and stores are furnished by contract.

Discipline.—The governor describes the routine of the discipline as follows:—

The prisoners rise at 6; go out into the yards to exercise; breakfast at 8; chapel at 9; then back to their cells; and exercise in the yards and gardens, and instruction in the school, continues during the day. The prisoners dine at 12 o'clock and sup at 6. A bell rings for them to prepare their beds. and a second bell at 8 for going to bed. The night officers then come on duty, and the gas is lighted in the corridors.

Observations.—This prison has been recently built for separate confinement, and I have every reason to be satisfied with its general management, with the single exception, that the requisitions of the law are not carried out, which require that labour or employment should be provided for the prisoners. The same remarks made by me, both with reference to the instruction of the prisoners and the absence of labour and employment, in regard to the Berkshire County Gaol, apply to this establishment; and I am thereby spared the necessity of further comment by reference thereto.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol.

KENT.

COUNTY GAOL, MAIDSTONE.

[Inspected 10th and 11th April, 1849.]

I annex a return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit:—

RETURN of the NUMBER and DESCRIPTION of PRISONERS in Custody on the 11th day of April, 1849.

—	Criminals.												Debtors.					Penitentiaries.							
	Felonies for Trial.	Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.	Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.	Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.	Convicted Misdemeanants and Revenue Prisoners.	Used as an Office.	For Males under Sentence of Death.	Vagrants.	Deserters.	Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.	Prisoners under Sentence of Solitary Confinement.	For want of Sureties to keep the Peace.	Common Debtors.	Master Debtors.	Master Debtors.	County Court Debtors.	Felons for Re-examination.	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Felons (Juveniles).	Convicted Felons.	Convicted Misdemeanants.	Convicted Misdemeanants.	Convicted Misdemeanants.
No. of Ward.	1	2	3	4 A	4 B	5	6	7	12	13	14	15	16 A	16 B	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
No. of Prisoners.	13	30	21	20	20	..	..	22	9	3	..	1	4	11	1	8	8	51	33	12	5	12	16	9	17

—	Summary Convictions.				Females' Prisons.							Hospital.		Total.		
	Vagrants.	Summary Misdemeanants, Assaults, &c.	Summary Misdemeanants, Assaults, &c.	Offences against the Game Laws.	Convicts under Sentence of Transportation.	Summary Misdemeanants.	Summary Misdemeanants.	Want of Sureties, &c.	Convicted Felons.	Summary Misdemeanants.	Vagrants.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	General Total.
No. of Ward.	8	9	10	11	T.	M.	C.M.	D.	P.	C.M.	V.	..	..	..	..	..
No. of Prisoners	21	16	16	7	6	14	14	5	30	13	23	11	5	397	110	507

The interior of this prison was clean and neat at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

Diet.—

Dietary per Week.

No. 1.—For Prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding three weeks, and for Prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding three calendar months, and for all other Prisoners who may be entitled by law to receive food from the county; and also for Prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding three calendar months when not so employed.

	Bread.	Vegetable Soup.	Gruel.*
	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.
Adults {Males	140	7	14
Adults {Females	140	7	14
Juveniles not exceeding 15 years of age	112	7	14

* Four ounces of oatmeal are allowed for each quart of gruel.

No. 2.—Debtors who receive the county diet, deserters awaiting a route, Prisoners for trial or examination, or for want of sureties, or for contempt of Court, and Prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding three weeks and not exceeding six weeks whilst so employed; Prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment, without hard labour, for any period exceeding three calendar months and not exceeding six calendar months; Prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any period exceeding three calendar months whilst not so employed.

	Bread.	Vegetable Soup.	Ox-head Soup.	Gruel.
	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Adults {Males	168	3	4	14
Adults {Females	140	3	4	14
Juveniles not exceeding 15 years of age	112	3	4	14

Note.—The soup is made from ox-heads, in the proportion of 25 lbs. to 20 quarts, thickened with oatmeal, peas, and rice.

No. 3.—For Prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding six weeks, and not exceeding six calendar months whilst so employed; and Prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour, for any period exceeding six calendar months and not exceeding twelve calendar months.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Broth.	Vegetable Soup.	Ox-head Soup.	Gruel.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Adults {Males	160	13	2	2	1	4	12
Adults {Females	140	13	2	2	1	4	12
Juveniles not exceeding 15 years of age	132	12	2	2	1	4	12

No. 4.—For Prisoners sentenced to transportation; or sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding six calendar months, or sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding twelve calendar months; for females nursing their children, and for witnesses intended to be examined in behalf of the Crown.

	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Broth.	Vegetable Soup.	Ox-head Soup.	Gruel.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Lbs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.
Adults {Males	168	15	2	2	1	4	12
Adults {Females	152	15	2	2	1	4	12
Juveniles not exceeding 15 years of age	140	12	2	2	1	4	12

I have very great doubt as to the propriety of these tables, the food appears to me in too liquid a form.*

Health.—The surgeon states:—

I visit the prison nearly every day. The prisoners are examined before they are classed. There has been no epidemic in this prison. There has been a single case of typhus, but it was quite an isolated one. The tendency of the prisoners was generally to diarrhœa, but we have put a stop to it by the substitution of rice in the soup for peas. I think the diet is sufficient. I get an occasional case of scurvy now and then, but it yields to treatment. I see every prisoner twice a-week, and those in solitary confinement. The whipping is inflicted with a cat; the punishment is not severe, the number of lashes averaging from three to four dozen. The general health of the prisoners is satisfactory. There is much less of itch than formerly. The hospital for men is left entirely in charge of a male prisoner at night, who acts as nurse; he receives a pint of porter and extra meat for his services. There is a bell fixed in the hospital for him to rouse the officers in case of necessity.

* The magistrates have since adopted the official tables in the prisons of the county.

I.
Home District.

County and Borough Gaols.

Kent.

Maidstone County Gaol.

The surgeon's journal I consider to be not in compliance with the statute, inasmuch as the names of the medicines are not mentioned, but merely the general terms used of astringents, tonics, decoctions. The reports of patients are confined also to those in hospital, and the diseases rather indefinitely expressed under such terms as pain in the loins, sore leg, &c. The infirmaries were exceedingly clean and neat. The journal should be a separate book, independent of that used for the recording of visits.

Number of Males and Females in Hospital, and the Diseases.

Males.	*Females.*
1 Nurse.	1 Cleaner.
1 Dropsical.	1 Confined in childbed, and infant.
1 Sore throat.	2 Venereal.
1 Lumbago.	1 Cold and Fever.
2 Inflammation of eyes.	Also 6 males and 12 females who are receiving extra diet.
2 Bilious affection.	
1 Abscess.	
1 Excoriation.	
1 Itch.	

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

I perform two full services on the Sundays, with sermons; and read prayers or selections from the Liturgy daily. I visit the hospitals and read prayers to the sick. The average time spent by me in the prison is from four to six hours a day. This varies, particularly when there are convicts left for execution. I have a private room in which I see the prisoners. The schoolmaster is employed the entire day in the instruction of the prisoners. The instruction is given voluntarily, at the request of the prisoners. The boys are classed by themselves for instruction, but divided into classes of untried and convicted, who attend the school for an hour daily. The schoolmaster is competent, and formerly held the office of a parish clerk. I visit the school, and test the progress made by the prisoners under the schoolmaster. There is a lending library; it comprises books of a mixed character, principally obtained from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; but if they have entertaining books they will read nothing else. The sacrament is generally administered every quarter.

The debtors very seldom apply to me; some few communicated last Sunday, which may be considered a rarity. The Catholic priest attends whenever required; he comes from Brompton, a distance of about 10 miles. There is no schoolmistress for the women; I instruct them as far as is in my power. Has no other duty to perform but that in the prison.

Labour.—The prisoners are employed in picking oakum and on the treadwheel, the power of the latter being applied to the grinding of corn. The mill is let at the rate of 140*l.* a-year. The prisoners are employed in unloading the carts which bring corn and take away the flour, which is productive of the inconvenience of taking them out of their classes, and bringing them close to the exterior gate, and affording them opportunities of communication, which, if possible, had better be avoided.

Books.—I examined the prison books, and found them neatly entered and posted to the time of my visit. The keeping of the register for recording the visits of the surgeon and chaplain, and other non-resident officers, and for which the governor is made responsible by the 34th section of the 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, does not dispense with the separate journals required by the 30th and 33rd sections of the same Act, to be kept by the surgeon and chaplain.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows:—

The bell rings at 6 o'clock, and the officers commence unlocking the prisoners, who come down and wash. At half-past 6 they go to work either at the treadwheel or picking oakum; continue at work until breakfast-time at 8. Chapel at half-past 8. Return to their work at 9. Dinner from 12 to 1, and are locked up at 6. The prisoners wash their feet every Saturday, and are bathed once a-month. On Sundays they are unlocked at the same time, and are inspected by the governor, who satisfies himself as to their general appearance and cleanliness, every man having one stocking off. The inspection is finished at about 8. At half-past 9 they proceed to chapel, the service lasting until about 11. From 11 to 12 they are together in their day-room, with the exception of those who have been recommitted, who are kept apart from the others, taking their meals in their sleeping-cells. The evening service takes place at 3, and the prisoners are locked up at 6. Such prisoners as express the desire to do so are permitted to attend school on Sundays, and the expression of this desire is a pretty good test of their sincerity in attending on the other days of the week, which occasions some suspension from hard labour. They take their meals, and are locked up at the same hours.

Observations.—I cannot report strongly in commendation of the discipline enforced in this prison, but I have no fault whatever to find with the officers entrusted with its administration. The construction of the prison, however imposing in its general effect, presents many obstacles to the introduction of a more effective method of treatment, which would remedy the evils arising from the association of prisoners, but which could not be carried into effect without a considerable outlay. The shortening of the periods between committal and trial is most desirable, and I am of opinion that very great advantage would ensue, were the justices to hold an adjourned sessions for the trial of prisoners, dividing the time at which they are now holden, so that a gaol delivery would take place every six weeks, which would abridge the time of imprisonment before trial, and save some expenditure to the county.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR KENT AT ST. AUGUSTINE'S, NEAR CANTERBURY.

[Inspected August 25, 1849.]

I annex a return of the state of the prison at the time of my visit.

RETURN of the Number and Description of PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION at ST. AUGUSTINE'S, near Canterbury, on the 25th day of August, 1848.

No.	Prisoners' Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	Offence.	Sentence.
				For Trial.—2 Males.	
1	A. N.	21	N.	Charged with stealing two tame ducks	
2	J. E.	36	N.		
				Convicted Felons.—7 Males and 2 Females.	
3	H. P.	37	N.	Stealing a pair of boots from a dwelling-house, and a wheelbarrow.	7 years' transportation.
4	T. L.	41	R. Imp.	Stealing a quantity of beans from his master.	6 calendar months' hard labour; the first 7 and last 14 days solitary.
5	H. H.	20	N.	Housebreaking and stealing divers wearing apparel.	6 calendar months' hard labour.
6	G. G.	29	N.	Stealing 3 bushels of wheat. . . .	6 calendar months' hard labour; the first and last 7 days solitary.
7	J. C.	41	N.	Stealing 6 sheep skins	3 calendar months' hard labour.
8	C. K.	23	R. Imp.	Stealing a sack and 2 bushels of beans	,, ,,
9	E. A.	22	R. Imp.	Stealing a bushel of wheat from his master.	2 calendar months' hard labour.
10	A. M. C.	20	N.	Stealing a sovereign and other money from her master.	6 calendar months' hard labour; the first and last week solitary.
11	A. H.	17	R. W. Imp.	Stealing divers wearing apparel from her master.	3 calendar months' hard labour.
				Convicted Misdemeanants.—4 Males.	
12	J. D.	44	R. W. Imp.	Carnally knowing his daughter, a girl under 12 years of age.	2 years' hard labour; the first and last 14 days solitary.
13	C. T.	56	N.	,, ,,	2 years' hard labour.
14	T. W.	60	N.	Carnally knowing a girl under 12 years of age.	18 calendar months' hard labour.
15	W. R.	38	R. W. Imp.	Uttering counterfeit coin.	12 calendar months' hard labour; the first 14 days solitary.
				Vagrants.—5 Males.	
16	J. H.	53	N.	Procuring charitable contributions under false pretences (an incorrigible rogue.)	6 calendar months' hard labour; and to be once privately whipped.
17	A. C.	21	R. W. Imp.	,, ,,	3 calendar months' hard labour.
18	J. C.	20	R. W. Imp.		
19	G. C.	21	R. W. Imp.	Found in a dwelling-house, with intent to commit a felony.	2 calendar months' hard labour.
20	J. S.	34	R. W. Imp.	,, ,,	6 weeks' hard labour.
				Summary Convictions.—15 Males and 2 Females.	
21	J. J.	35	N.	Poaching	2 calendar months' hard labour, or 3*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* penalty and costs.
22	J. P. S.	49	N.	Illegally fishing	2 calendar months' hard labour, or 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* penalty and costs.
23	J. B.	30	N.	Rescuing four cows being driven to the pound.	1 calendar month hard labour, or 5*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* penalty and costs.
24	W. C.	22	N.	Misdemeanor in his service	1 calendar month hard labour.
25	J. W.	35	R. Imp.	Assault	2 calendar months in the House of Correction, or 5*l.* penalty and costs.
26	J. P.	17	N.	,, ...	1 calendar month in the House of Correction, or 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* penalty and costs.
27	C. M.	18	R. W. Imp.		
28	H. R.	19	R. W. Imp.	Stealing fruit growing in an orchard.	2 calendar months' hard labour.
29	M. B.	18	R. W. Imp.		
30	G. P.	30	N.	Assault	1 calendar month in the House of Correction, or 2*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* penalty and costs.
31	G. B.	15	N.	Stealing clover growing in a field . .	14 days' hard labour.
32	H. B.	14	N.		
33	J. A.	37	R. W. Imp.	For want of sureties to keep the peace .	12 calendar months' in gaol, unless he finds sureties.
34	P. S. W.	31	R. W. Imp.	Maliciously damaging a window . .	14 days' hard labour, or 1*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* penalty and costs.
35	R. G.	30	N.	Stealing onions growing in a garden .	1 calendar month hard labour.
36	W. G.	20	N.	,, ,,	14 days' hard labour.
37	S. G.	53	N.	Maliciously breaking windows . . .	2 calendar months' hard labour, or 8*s.* penalty and costs.
38	J. S.	17	R. Imp.	*Deserter awaiting a Route.*—1 Male.	
				Debtors from the County Court.—3 Males.	
39	S. G.	31	R. W. Imp.	For non-payment of a debt ordered by the Court to be paid.	28 days in the House of Correction.
40	A. B.	40	R. W. Well	For non-attendance to a summons of the Court.	14 days in the House of Coerection.
41	R. G.	30	N.	,, ,,	21 days in the House of Correction.

Total . . 41. 37 Males and 4 Females.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Kent.
St. Augustine's, Canterbury, House of Correction.

The interior of the prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

The ordinary discipline of the prison was suspended, in consequence of the additional buildings then in progress, comprising 40 cells on the separate system, and a new chapel.

Dietary.—The same as at Maidstone. I have expressed in my report upon the County Gaol, very great doubts of the sufficiency of the food in long terms of imprisonment.*

Health.—The surgeon states the health of the prisoners is generally good. Complies with the Prison Regulations. Sees all the prisoners twice a-week, and examines them before they are classed. He has also a general inspection once a month. No case under medical treatment at the time of inspection, but four receiving extra diet.

RETURN of FOUR MALE PRISONERS sentenced to Hard Labour in the HOUSE OF CORRECTION, who are receiving Extra Diet, by order of the Surgeon.

Name.	Age.	Sentence.
J. D. .	44	2 years' hard labour, the first and last 14 days solitary.
C. T. .	56	2 years' hard labour.
T. W. .	60	18 calendar months' hard labour.
W. R. .	38	12 calendar months' hard labour, the first 14 days solitary.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—Prayers are read daily, together with the usual services on the Sabbath. The prisoners are supplied with books, but are not instructed, there being no school.

Books.—I examined the books and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit.

Observations.—During the progress of the building of the new wing, the ordinary discipline of the prison has been in some degree suspended, and therefore any comment would be useless. I cannot but, however, remark upon the absence of any provisions for the instruction of the prisoners, and which, if desirable in association, will become indispensable when the cells are certified as fit for separate confinement. The general management of this prison by the governor appears very satisfactory.

Canterbury City Gaol.

CITY GAOL, CANTERBURY.

[Inspected August 28, 1848, and subsequent periods.]

I annex a return of the number of prisoners.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS confined in the GAOL at WESTGATE, in the CITY and BOROUGH of CANTERBURY, and COUNTY of the same, on the 24th day of August, 1848.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Date of Receipt.	Sentence.
		Convicted Felons.		
J. A.	33	Stealing 35 lbs. weight of pork, of the value of 20*s.*	April 18, 1848	12 calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.
E. H., labourer . . .	26			
H. N., labourer . . .	34	Stealing 17 lbs. weight of sugar, 5 lbs. of sugar, and divers other articles of grocery, of the value of 2*l.* and upwards.	May 8, 1848	4 calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.
W. B., private in the 28th Reg.	17	Stealing one gold watch of the value of 20*l.*, and 11*l.* in moneys.	May 15, 1848	,, ,,
		Convicted Misdemeanors.		
H. K., wife of G. K., labourer.	42	Obtaining by false pretences 7 yards of flannel, and divers other articles of drapery, of the value of 5*l.*	Dec. 2, 1847, Respited until the April Sessions, 1848.	6 calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.
		Prisoners for Trial.		
E. S., private in the 21st Reg.	20	Stealing one silver watch with the appendages, of the value of 2*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*	July 20, 1848	
J. K., private in the 21st Foot.	21	Stealing one silver watch, of the value of 4*l.* 3*s.*	July 26, 1848	
J. W. P., labourer . .	37	Stealing one pair of trowsers, of the value of 8*s.*	Aug. 5, 1848	
E. A., private in the 50th Reg.	31	Deserter from his regiment	Aug. 18, 1848	
		Debtors.		
R. N., lieutenant in the 21st Reg.	28	Debts to the amount of 1,708*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*	June 10, 1848	
J. G., tailor	31	Debts to the amount of 112*l.* 10*s.* . .	Aug. 24, 1848	

This prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints from the prisoners.

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* The justices have since adopted the official dietaries.

Diet.—The official tables.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to be satisfactory. There were none under medical treatment at the time of my visit.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—There is nothing worthy of the name in this prison. The chaplain does not comply with the regulations in performing two services on the Sundays, and states that he had made arrangements for so doing, but was informed it was not requisite. The prisoners are provided with books from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them entered to the time of my visit.

Labour.—There is no labour provided for the prisoners.

Observations.—This prison, on which a very considerable amount must have been expended, and very fruitlessly, some few years ago, is another instance of the impolicy of maintaining small establishments for the treatment of criminals. It is devoid of every convenience for the purpose. There are no separate airing-yards for the criminals, debtors, or even the women, and communication must take place between all parties. The cells for the refractory are placed in the chapel, so as to make it impossible to perform Divine service, if a noisy prisoner should happen to be confined there. The duties of the chaplain are very imperfectly performed; there is no instruction, and but little visitation of the prisoners. The site of the prison, erected on a narrow slip of land along the borders of a stream, and combined with one of the ancient gates, prevents the possibility of any satisfactory alteration or enlargement. I should strongly recommend the Town Council to take into their serious consideration the propriety of erecting a new city gaol, in combination with a house of correction, in some other situation; the requirements of the Acts relating to prisons cannot be carried into effect by the justices under present circumstances.

BOROUGH POLICE STATION, CANTERBURY.

Canterbury Borough Police Station.

The cells in this lock-up are of very limited dimensions, being only 6 feet in length, 4½ wide, and 8½ high.

They are imperfectly ventilated, and the police are obliged to let the prisoners use the outside room instead of being in the cells.

NUMBER of PRISONERS from 1st July, 1846, to 1st July, 1848.

Males	455
Females	110
	565
Under 14 years of age:—	
Males	13
Females	3
Greatest number in one night	9

BOROUGH GAOL, FOLKSTONE.

Folkstone Borough Gaol.

[Inspected August 21, 1848.]

This gaol was without a prisoner, the interior was clean and neat; it is only appropriated to the purpose of a lock-up, or for prisoners under remand.

BOROUGH GAOL, HYTHE.

Hythe Borough Gaol.

[Inspected August 22, 1848.]

Upon visiting this prison, and going into the cell appropriated to male prisoners, I found two men committed for breaking windows in the Union workhouse. They were in the most filthy condition; both lying in the same bed, fast asleep, and almost naked. The odour of tobacco was strong through the room. A woman convicted of felony had been there for 13 weeks, having been committed there for trial; and I find by the register, that another prisoner convicted of an assault had been sentenced there to one month's imprisonment.

Neither chaplain nor surgeon are provided, and there is but one airing-yard for both sexes of prisoners.

The appropriation of this lock-up as a borough prison appeared so improper, that I felt it my duty to make a special report of the case to the Secretary of State, and an understanding has now been come to, that it is to be exclusively used as a lock-up.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, OR BRIDEWELL, FOR THE CITY OF CANTERBURY.

Canterbury House of Correction or Bridewell.

[Inspected August 21, 1848.]

Six or seven wretched cells or rooms in this building, occupied until the completion of a new Union workhouse, have been also appropriated as a city house of correction, in Canterbury. It is almost needless to report that this building has not a single requisite for the

I. HOME DISTRICT. County and Borough Gaols. *Kent.*

purpose, not even that of safe custody. The prisoners are employed in picking oakum; there was but one at the time of my visit, but at times the number of vagrants were stated to be considerable. A special report was made to the Secretary of State of the inefficiency of this prison, and a recommendation offered that a new gaol and house of correction should be built, or a contract entered into with the justices of the county for the maintenance, at St. Augustine's, of such prisoners as can only be legally committed to houses of correction.

Dover Gaol and House of Correction.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE BOROUGH OF DOVER.

[Inspected January 19, 1849.]

I annex a return of the number and description of prisoners at the time of my visit.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS in the BOROUGH GAOL of DOVER, on the 19th January, 1849.

No.	Names.	Age.	Degree of Instruction.	Date of Committal.	Charge and Offence.	Sentence.	Class.
			FEMALES.				
1	I. R.	18	Neither read nor write	16 Oct., 1848	Convicted of felony	12 calendar months	No. 1 Ward.
2	H. C.	28	Neither read nor write	8 Jan., 1849	Convicted of felony	3 calendar months	No. 1 Ward.
3	A. C.	27	Read and write imperfectly	8 Jan., 1849	Convicted of felony	3 calendar months	No. 2 Ward.
4	R. B.	52	Read and write imperfectly	8 Jan., 1849	Convicted of felony	3 calendar months	No. 2 Ward.
5	M. S.	27	Read not write	4 Jan., 1849	Rogue and vagabond	1 calendar month	No. 2 Ward.
6	S. W.	71	Read not write	19 Jan., 1849	Rogue and vagabond	7 days	No. 2 Ward.
7	L. M.	46	Read and write imperfectly	8 Jan., 1849	Convicted of felony	7 years' transportation	No. 3 Ward.
8	B. S.	22	Read and write imperfectly	8 Jan., 1849	Convicted of felony	3 calendar months	No. 3 Ward.
			MALES.				
9	W. W.	43	Read and write well	10 Nov., 1848	Assault	12 calendar months	No. 4 Ward.
10	G. L.	18	Read and write imperfectly	10 Nov., 1848	Assault	12 calendar months	No. 4 Ward.
11	W. W.	45	Neither read nor write	13 Jan., 1849	Drunk and disorderly conduct	11 days	No. 4 Ward.
12	E. H.	39	Read and write well	19 Jan., 1849	Assault	6 calendar months	No. 4 Ward.
13	J. S.	15	Read and write imperfectly	8 Jan., 1809	Convicted of felony	10 years' transportation	No. 5 Ward.
14	J. H.	23	Superior instruction	8 Jan., 1849	Convicted of felony	7 years' transportation	No. 5 Ward.
15	W. S.	51	Neither read nor write	8 Jan., 1849	Convicted of felony	7 years' transportation	No. 5 Ward.
16	T. D.	28	Read not write	16 Oct., 1848	Convicted of felony	4 calendar months	No. 6 Ward.
17	T. S.	27	Read and write imperfectly	8 Jan., 1849	Convicted of felony	9 calendar months	No. 6 Ward.
18	R. W.	32	Neither read nor write	8 Jan., 1849	Convicted of felony	1 calendar month	No. 6 Ward.
19	I. G.	49	Read and write imperfectly	8 Jan., 1849	Convicted of felony	6 calendar months	No. 6 Ward.
20	T. E.	22	Read and write imperfectly	23 June, 1848	Rogue and vagabond	12 calendar months	No. 7 Ward.
21	B. B.	18	Read and write imperfectly	26 Oct., 1848	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months	No. 7 Ward.
22	J. H.	18	Read and write imperfectly	26 Oct., 1848	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months	No. 7 Ward.
23	G. A.	19	Read and write imperfectly	28 Nov., 1848	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months	No. 7 Ward.
24	W. B.	22	Read and write well	28 Nov., 1848	Rogue and vagabond	3 calendar months	No. 7 Ward.
25	W. G. *alias* Brown	27	Read and write well	15 Jan., 1849	Rogue and vagabond	1 calendar month	No. 7 Ward.
26	J. F.	60	Read and write imperfectly	4 Dec., 1848	Rogue and vagabond	2 calendar months	No. 7 Ward.
27	H. P.	30	Neither read nor write	16 Jan., 1849	Rogue and vagabond	7 days	No. 7 Ward.
28	J. F.	19	Read and write imperfectly	27 Nov., 1848	Runaway from the Dover Union with the Clothing	3 calendar months	No. 8 Ward.
29	H. R.	19	Read and write imperfectly	27 Nov., 1848	Ditto.	3 calendar months	No. 8 Ward.
30	H. C.	26	Read not write	27 Nov., 1848	Ditto.	3 calendar months	No. 8 Ward.
31	T. T.	25	Neither read nor write	21 Dec., 1848	Assault	2 calendar months	No. 8 Ward.
32	J. D.	34	Read and write imperfectly	16 Jan, 1849	Breaking one pane of glass	14 days	No. 8 Ward.

The interior of the prison was clean, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

Diet.—The official dietaries in force.

Health.—The health of the prisoners is satisfactory. The surgeon visits daily.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain resides at a very considerable distance from the prison, and the performance of Divine service appears to vary much in regard to time. The appointment of a schoolmaster appears very desirable.

Labour.—There is no labour in this prison beyond the picking of oakum, but the justices are contemplating the introduction of treadwheel labour.

Books.—I examined the books and found them posted to the time of my visit.

Observations.—I strongly recommend the justices to provide a tread or crankwheel for hard labour in this prison. The moral and religious instruction of the prisoners is but imperfectly attended to. The law requires two full services to be performed on the sabbath by the chaplain, and prayers to be read daily in every prison; he is also required to visit frequently every room and cell in the prison occupied by prisoners. A schoolmaster, or one of the officers properly qualified to instruct the prisoners in the elements of reading and writing, should be supplied.

DEBTORS' GAOL FOR THE LIBERTY OF THE CINQUE PORTS, AT DOVER CASTLE.

There was not a prisoner at the time of my visit. The building consists of several small, ill-arranged rooms, appropriated to the reception of debtors for the Cinque Ports.

I found the following notice posted on the prison door:—

The chaplain of the prison will attend for the performance of Divine service at the request of any of the prisoners, to be notified to the governor on the Friday preceding. Any prisoner desiring the service of the chaplain at any time otherwise than the Sunday, may have his attendance on application to the governor.

Dover Castle, April 15, 1848.

It appears that the prisoners refused, in some instances, to attend chapel, which occasioned the above notice.

The governor states that he provides bedding for the prisoners, and such as can afford it has linen, at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week.

The gaol allowance for poor debtors is 2 lbs. of bread daily. The governor acts as bailiff and executes processes against the property and persons within the jurisdiction of the Cinque Ports. The combination of the two offices of gaolor and sheriff's officer is strictly prohibited by the Gaol Acts, but it may be questionable whether the provision extends to governors of prisons exclusively appropriated to the reception of prisoners under civil process. A most munificent endowment for the support of destitute debtors in this prison, was made some years ago by a member of the Society of Friends, and is communicated by the following inscription on a tablet in one of the rooms of the prison:—

(Copy.)

On the 24 of May, 1810, Eight hundred pounds Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities were transferred into the names of the mayor, jurats, and Common Councilmen of the town and port of Dover, (the dividends whereof to be for ever applied to the support of poor debtors confined in the Castle gaol,) by James Neild, Esquire, of Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex, who, to perpetuate the beneficence of one of the Society of Friends, or people called Quakers, hath caused this memorial to be placed in the prison.

Glory be to God alone.

BOROUGH POLICE LOCK-UPS, DOVER.

I visited these lock-ups, and found them neat and clean.

HAMPSHIRE.

COUNTY GAOL, WINCHESTER.

[Inspected March 8, 1849.]

I annex a state of the gaol at the time of my visit.

RETURN from the GAOL for the County of HANTS, showing the Number of Prisoners confined therein, on the 8th day of March, 1849; also their Initials, Age, State of Instruction, when Committed, Offence, and Sentence.

FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS.

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				1847.		
1	J. C.	23	R. imp.	21 April.	Assaulting police constable	4 months' imprisonment to hard labour and to find sureties.
2	J. S.	39	R. W. well.	13 Sept.	Stealing wheat	18 months' hard labour.
3	S. M.	27	N.	19 Oct.	Stealing clothes	7 years' transportation.
				1848.		
4	A. A.	23	R. imp.	18 Mar.	Stealing sheep	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
5	W. L.	18	,,	25 Mar.	Cutting and maiming	,, ,,
6	H. B.	19	N.	3 April.	Assault and robbery	,, ,,
7	M. L.	38	R. W. imp.	17 April.	Stealing clothes	,, ,,
8	G. T.	38	,,	30 May.	,,	,, ,,
9	S. J.	47	R. imp.	14 June.	Assaulting police constable	,, ,,
10	J. J.	22	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
11	P. C.	27	,,	13 June.	Stealing money	,, ,,
12	C. K.	21	N.	17 June.	Unnatural offence	Acquitted (N. B.)
13	B. M'L.	42	,,	1 July.	Stealing blankets, &c.	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
14	S. A.	52	,,	11 July.	Stealing asses	,, ,,
15	P. F.	22	R. imp.	,,	,,	,, ,,
16	W. R.	57	N.	,,	Having naval stores in possession.	8 do., and pay a fine of 5*s.*, and 5*s.* for costs.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hampshire.

Winchester County Gaol.

Return from the Gaol for the County of Hants—*continued.*

FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS.

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				1848.		
17	T. W.	21	N.	17 July.	Malicious shooting	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
18	T. W.	21	,,	19 July.	Assault and robbery	Acquitted.
19	C. E.	35	R. imp.	29 July.	Stealing planks, &c.	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
20	G. W.	15	,,	31 July.	Rape	2 years' imprisonment, hard labour.
21	E. N.	26	,,	3 Aug.	Stealing a watch	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
22	M. R.	50	N.	12 Aug.	Stealing a watch, &c.	,, ,,
23	J. H.	21	,,	14 Aug.	Rape	Transportation for life.
24	J. B.	19	R. imp.	22 Aug.	Stealing moneys	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
25	H. G.	12	,,	23 Aug.	Arson	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
26	J. L.	12	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
27	T. A.	25	,,	25 Aug.	Stealing handkerchiefs	9 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
28	S. C.	31	,,	29 Aug.	Stealing sheep	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
29	J. A.	34	Sup.	9 Sept.	Forgery	7 years' transportation.
30	A. W. W.	32	R. imp.	13 Sept.	Burglary	Acquitted.
31	C. T.	23	,,	17 Sept.	,,	9 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
32	J. C.	35	,,	21 Sept.	Accusing of an abominable crime.	7 years' transportation.
33	T. C.	24	,,	22 Sept.	Housebreaking	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
34	C. H.	32	,,	30 Sept.	Stealing naval stores	Acquitted.
35	T. M'G.	28	,,	,,	,,	,,
36	C. F.	23	,,	,,	,,	,,
37	A. K.	37	N.	6 Oct.	Assaulting police constable	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
38	D. W.	19	,,	14 Oct.	Breach of the peace	12 months' imprisonment, unless bailed.
39	J. W.	24	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
40	E. H.	20	R. imp.	16 Oct.	Administering poison	Death recorded.
41	J. B.	17	N.	18 Oct.	Assault and robbery	8 months' imprisonment, hard labour; 1 week solitary.
42	W. H.	20	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
43	E. R.	33	,,	19 Oct.	Receiving stolen books	8 months' imprisonment, hard labour; 14 days' solitary.
44	T. B.	40	R. imp.	20 Oct.	Housebreaking	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
45	T. J.	18	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
46	G. F.	18	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
47	J. F.	19	,,	24 Oct.	Stealing spoons	4 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
48	J. H.	17	R. W. imp.	26 Oct.	Rape	No bill.
49	W. W.	29	N.	31 Oct.	Stealing coals	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
50	S. P.	24	R. imp.	,,	,,	,, ,,
51	J. W.	18	,,	8 Nov.	Housebreaking	4 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
52	H. R.	12	,,	10 Nov.	Stealing moneys	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
53	G. H.	18	,,	11 Nov.	Burglary	14 years' transportation.
54	W. G.	17	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
55	T. K.	22	,,	,,	Night poaching	7 years' transportation.
56	S. J.	19	N.	16 Nov.	Burglary	,, ,,
57	G. J.	21	R. imp.	,,	,,	,, ,,
58	C. M.	20	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
59	M. J.	25	N.	,,	,,	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
60	J. S.	21	R. imp.	,,	,,	Acquitted.
61	E. M'C.	21	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
62	W. V.	55	N.	17 Nov.	Stealing wheat, &c.	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
63	G. H.	23	,,	20 Nov.	Stealing beef	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
64	M. M.	23	R. imp.	22 Nov.	Stealing blankets, &c.	5 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
65	W. B.	51	,,	29 Nov.	Stealing gunpowder	4 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
66	S. O.	20	,,	1 Dec.	Burglary	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
67	G. M.	27	N.	2 Dec.	Stealing fowls	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
68	J. C.	13	R. imp.	,,	Burglary	,, ,,
69	J. T.	11	,,	,,	Stealing a gun	18 days' imprisonment; last 14 days solitary confinement.
70	H. L.	11	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
71	C. G.	17	,,	4 Dec.	Stealing fowls	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
72	G. A.	30	R. well.	5 Dec.	Maliciously shooting	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
73	W. N.	50	R. imp.	6 Dec.	Stealing timber	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
74	H. R.	18	,,	7 Dec.	Stealing shoes	4 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
75	F. L.	21	,,	13 Dec.	Night poaching	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
76	J. V.	20	,,	15 Dec.	Burglary	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
77	J. J.	41	N.	16 Dec.	Stealing fowls	4 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
78	G. S.	37	R. imp.	,,	Arson	Acquitted.
79	W. L.	20	N.	6 Dec.	Stealing a spade, &c.	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
80	T. P.	37	,,	22 Dec.	Obtaining money fraudulently.	4 months' imprisonment, hard labour; 2 weeks' solitary.
81	M. H.	19	R. imp.	26 Dec.	Stealing gold chain, &c.	4 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
82	J. M.	20	,,	,,	Night poaching	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
83	H. B.	20	N.	,,	,,	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
				1849.		
84	T. D.	17	R. imp.	1 Jan.	Stealing watch, &c.	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
85	W. H.	21	,,	5 Jan.	Stealing bread	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
86	J. P.	29	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
87	G. S.	37	N.	7 Jan.	Stealing spade, &c.	,, ,,
88	C. M.	18	R. W. imp.	3 Jan.	Stealing alderwood	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
89	W. J.	20	R. imp.	6 Jan.	Night poaching	Acquitted.
90	S. W.	36	R. W. well.	10 Jan.	Stealing spoons	Untried.
91	C. B.	40	N.	16 Jan.	Stealing chicken	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
92	C. L.	50	R. imp.	,,	Cutting and wounding	2 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
93	J. H.	19	,,	17 Jan.	Stealing a fowl	4 do., and once whipped.
94	E. B.	17	,,	,,	Stealing a cravat	10 days' imprisonment.
95	R. K.	36	N.	13 Jan.	Stealing pepper	Acquitted.
96	J. G.	30	R. imp.	18 Jan.	Stealing lead	7 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
97	J. S.	20	N.	19 Jan.	Stealing a shirt, &c.	6 weeks' imprisonment, hard labour.
98	J. B.	18	R. imp.	,,	,,	,, ,,

Return from the Gaol for the County of Hants—*continued.*

I. HOME DISTRICT. County and Borough Gaols. *Hampshire.* Winchester County Gaol.

FELONS AND MISDEMEANANTS.

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				1849.		
99	J. S.	19	R. imp.	19 Jan.	Stealing bread, &c.	7 months' imprisonment, hard labour; first week solitary.
100	W. T.	20	,,	,,	,,	5 months' imprisonment, hard labour; first week solitary.
101	H. F.	49	,,	,,	Stealing sheep	14 years' transportation.
102	W. C.	22	,,	24 Jan.	Stealing ducks	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
103	A. C.	25	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
104	G. R.	16	,,	,,	Stealing wearing apparel	12 do., 1 week solitary.
105	J. C.	19	N.	,,	Stealing rabbit traps	Acquitted.
106	W. B.	25	R. imp.	,,	Uttering base coin	,,
107	W. G.	13	,,	25 Jan.	Stealing three keys	14 days' imprisonment, hard labour.
108	H. G.	17	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
109	C. M.	30	,,	,,	Stealing fowls	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
110	J. N.	17	,,	27 Jan.	Housebreaking	12 years' transportation.
111	W. W.	18	,,	,,	Stealing fowls	18 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
112	H. H.	18	,,	,,	,,	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
113	S. G.	21	N.	,,	,,	,, ,,
114	W. P.	64	,,	29 Jan.	Stealing wood	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
115	J. D.	53	,,	30 Jan.	Stealing ducks and fowls	6 months' ditto ditto
116	G. D.	15	,,	,,	Stealing a sheet	2 months' ditto, 3 weeks solitary, and once whipped.
117	M. A. B.	40	,,	,,	Murder	Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and to be continued in custody during Her Majesty's pleasure.
118	E. S.	23	N.	31 Jan.	Stealing bread	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
119	W. J.	20	R. imp.	1 Feb.	Burglary	12 months' ditto, 1 week solitary.
120	H. H.	14	,,	,,	Sheep-stealing and stealing bread.	10 months' ditto.
121	W. W.	14	,,	,,	,,	18 months ditto.
122	R. P.	27	,,	2 Feb.	Uttering base coin	6 months' ditto.
123	A. K.	19	N.	3 Feb.	Stealing fowls	9 months' ditto, and once privately whipped.
124	C. T.	55	R. imp.	4 Feb.	Stealing pork	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
125	C. M.	40	,,	5 Feb.	Stealing rum	Acquitted.
126	H. C.	46	N.	6 Feb.	Stealing fowls	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour, first and last week solitary.
127	M. C.	43	R. well.	,,	Stealing handkerchiefs	8 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
128	J. E.	32	R. imp.	7 Feb.	Stealing sheet, &c.	6 months' ditto.
129	R. O.	15	N.	,,	Stealing money	12 months' ditto, and once whipped.
130	J. W.	24	R. imp.	8 Feb.	,,	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
131	G. C.	19	N.	10 Feb.	Stealing timber	Acquitted.
132	J. C.	48	,,	,,	Receiving ditto	,,
133	T. R.	19	R. imp.	,,	Stealing cheese	4 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
134	W. R.	19	,,	,,	,,	8 months' ditto.
135	J. G.	20	,,	12 Feb.	Stealing bread	1 month's ditto.
136	J. M.	24	,,	,,	,,	,,
137	A. J.	17	,,	,,	Stealing watches	12 months' ditto.
138	J. M.	22	N.	13 Feb.	Stealing spade	3 months' ditto.
139	A. V.	17	R. imp.	15 Feb.	Arson	12 months' ditto.
140	J. B.	20	,,	17 Feb.	Assault	3 months' ditto.
141	C. R.	25	,,	,,	,,	12 months' ditto.
142	E. S.	47	N.	,,	Stealing tobacco, &c.	3 months' ditto.
143	E. C.	19	R. imp.	,,	Stealing sheep	10 years' transportation.
144	D. S.	27	N.	,,	,,	,,
145	J. W.	24	R. imp.	,,	,,	,,
146	P. M.	28	N.	21 Feb.	Stealing watch, &c.	4 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
147	W. H.	19	,,	,,	Receiving ditto	Acquitted.
148	A. T.	23	R. imp.	,,	Stealing a chaise cover, &c.	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
149	T. B.	55	N.	,,	Stealing straw	Acquitted.
150	W. L.	17	R. imp.	22 Feb.	Stealing lead	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour, and once privately whipped.
151	J. U.	19	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
152	B. W.	26	N.	23 Feb.	Assault with intent	4 months' imprisonment.
153	J. P.	21	R. imp.	,,	Stealing wearing apparel	20 days' imprisonment, hard labour.
154	S. M.	25	,,	,,	Stealing cheese	4 months' ditto.
155	S. B.	17	N.	24 Feb.	Stealing fowls	6 weeks' ditto.
156	W. C.	33	,,	,,	Stealing a plane	3 months' ditto.
157	C. R.	20	,,	27 Feb.	Stealing wearing apparel	3 months' ditto.
158	G. W.	21	R. well.	28 Feb.	Rape	18 months' ditto.
159	J. B.	21	R. imp.	,,	Stealing shoe-brushes	6 weeks' ditto.
160	G. S.	22	,,	,,	,,	,,
161	W. H.	39	R. W. imp.	,,	Breach of the peace	12 months' imprisonment, unless bailed.
162	H. R.	19	N.	1 Mar.	Housebreaking	12 months' hard labour, 1 week solitary.
163	C. S.	14	R. well.	,,	,,	Acquitted.
164	W. T.	29	R. imp.	,,	Stealing a copper and a cheese.	,,
165	G. P.	21	N.	,,	,,	,,
166	S. M.	31	R. well.	2 Mar.	Compromising felony	10 years' transportation.
167	W. M.	39	N.	,,	Stealing a duck	18 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
168	J. B.	40	R. imp.	,,	Stealing oats	4 months' ditto.
169	E. C.	23	N.	,,	,,	,,
170	T. E.	28	R. W. well.	3 Mar.	Stealing copper-money	7 months' ditto, 1 week solitary.
171	H. A.	60	R. well.	,,	Stealing copper	12 months' ditto, hard labour.
172	W. J.	27	R. imp.	5 Mar.	Stealing watch	9 months' ditto, 9 weeks solitary.
173	H. W.	23	R. W. imp.	6 Mar.	Stealing wearing apparel	Untried.
173	Total, Felons and Misdemeanants.					

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hampshire.

Winchester County Gaol.

Return from the Gaol for the County of Hants—*continued.*

DEBTORS.

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	No. of Detainers.	Amount.	Sentence or Term of Imprisonment.
				1814.		£. s. d.	
1	W. M.	65	R. W. well.	31 Dec.	1	587 4 0	Unlimited.
				1845.			
2	J. S.	50	,,	27 June.	1	233 7 6	,,
				1848.			
3	J. H.	53	R. W. imp.	20 Mar.	1	108 17 0	,,
4	J. S.	31	R. well.	14 Aug.	1	71 3 1	7 months from 31st August, 1848, by order of judge of County Court.
				1849.			
5	W. W.	36	R. W. well.	6 Feb.	1	234 6 8	Unlimited.
6	J. K.	36	,,	7 Feb.	1	312 7 8	,,
7	H. P.	85	,,	10 Feb.	2	204 9 0	,,
8	R. W.	30	N.	16 Feb.	1	2 16 10	30 days.
9	J. G.	57	,,	21 Feb.	1	3 5 5	20 days.
10	D. P.	33	R. W. well.	23 Feb.	1	20 13 8	40 days.
11	J. B.	54	,,	24 Feb.	1	4 14 5	40 days.
12	E. D. D.	52	R. well.	26 Feb.	1	4 18 3	20 days.
12	Total Debtors.						
185	Total Felons, Misdemeanants, and Debtors, and 5 children.						

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

A new prison on the separate system being nearly completed, I conceive it useless to make a further report upon an establishment, of which the defects have been so obvious as to call for such a remedy.*

I make but one observation relative to the treatment of debtors which requires attention. It appears that the governor furnishes bedding to these prisoners at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* a-week, which is contrary to law.

Winchester County House of Correction.

COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION, WINCHESTER.

[Inspected March 9, 1849.]

I annex a return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit.

RETURN from the HOUSE of CORRECTION for the County of HANTS, showing the number of Prisoners therein, on the 9th day of March, 1849; also their Initials, Age, State of Instruction, when Committed, Offence, and Sentence.

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				1848.		
1	R. B.	21	R. W. imp.	30 May.	Felony	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
2	G. B.	28	R. W. well.	10 July.	,,	,, ,,
3	P. M.	19	R. W. imp.	16 July.	Cutting underwood	,, ,,
4	C. V.	20	,,	22 July.	Misdemeanor	,, ,,
5	J. S.	17	N.	,,	Perjury	8 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
6	T. B.	35	R. W. imp.	,,	Felony	,, ,,
7	J. B.	27	R. W. well.	12 Sept.	,,	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
8	H. D.	51	N.	22 Sept.	Smuggling	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
9	C. K.	19	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
10	F. G.	36	,,	9 Oct.	,,	Fined 100*l.*
11	F. L.	44	,,	,,	,,	,,
12	A. L.	40	R. imp.	,,	,,	,,
13	R. H.	23	,,	5 Nov.	Hunting deer	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
14	J. S.	32	,,	9 Nov.	Night poaching	3 months' imprisonment, and find sureties.
15	J. R.	..	R. W. imp.	,,	,,	,, ,,
16	J. P.	40	N.	11 Nov.	Felony	12 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
17	F. P.	36	R. W. well.	18 Nov.	Killing deer	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
18	J. A.	32	,,	24 Nov.	Felony	2 years' imprisonment, hard labour.
				1849.		
19	S. G.	17	R. W. well.	8 Jan.	,,	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
20	M. A. K.	22	R. well.	,,	,,	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
21	T. B.	20	R. W. imp.	11 Jan.	,,	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
22	C. N.	20	R. imp.	12 Jan.	Poaching	2 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
23	W. H.	25	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
24	S. C.	47	,,	14 Jan.	,,	,, ,,
25	T. W.	33	N.	,,	,,	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour, and to find sureties.
26	G. R.	25	N.	,,	,,	,, ,,
27	W. S.	31	R. imp.	,,	Attempting to kill a deer	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
28	W. M.	19	R. W. well.	16 Jan.	Assault	2 months' imprisonment.
29	G. L.	28	R. imp.	20 Jan.	Poaching	2 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
30	G. T.	..	N.	,,	Stealing apples	,, ,,
31	H. W.	17	R. imp.	23 Jan.	Night poaching	2 months' imprisonment, and find sureties.
32	T. H.	31	N.	25 Jan.	Poaching	2 months' imprisonment, hard labour.

* The new prison has been certified for separate confinement, and occupied since this report.

Return from the House of Correction for the County of Hants, &c.—*continued.*

No.	Initials.	Age.	State of Instruction.	When Committed.	Offence.	Sentence.
				1849.		
33	T. C.	17	N.	27 Jan.	Damaging a tree	2 months' imprisonment, and twice whipped.
34	D. C.	16	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
35	G. R.	21	R. W. imp.	1 Feb.	Assault	,, ,,
36	T. M.	23	,,	,,	Hunting deer	2 months' imprisonment.
37	H. M.	20	R. well.	,,	,,	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
38	T. B.	43	N.	3 Feb.	Poaching	2 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
39	W. T.	25	,,	,,	,,	6 weeks' imprisonment, hard labour.
40	G. P.	21	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
41	J. T.	22	R. imp.	,,	,,	,, ,,
42	H. S.	16	N.	9 Feb.	Assault	2 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
43	W. M.	17	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
44	J. M.	29	R. W. imp.	11 Feb.	Poaching	,, ,,
45	J. K.	31	N.	,,	,,	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
46	J. G.	52	R. W. imp.	,,	Night poaching	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
47	W. D.	23	N.	,,	Hunting deer	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
48	H. R.	16	R. W. imp.	,,	Assault	6 weeks' imprisonment.
49	W. C.	24	R. W. well.	13 Feb.	Vagrancy, &c.	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
50	W. G.	22	N.	14 Feb.	Against Game Laws	2 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
51	S. S.	24	R. imp.	,,	Destroying fish	6 weeks' imprisonment, hard labour.
52	H. B.	20	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
53	E. R.	20	N.	,,	Damaging a fence	,, ,,
54	H. J.	21	,,	,,	Against the Game Laws	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
55	T. P.	21	R. imp.	17 Feb.	Stealing turnips	,, ,,
56	J. P.	21	N.	,,	Destroying fish	6 weeks' imprisonment, hard labour.
57	J. A.	22	R. well.	20 Feb.	Against the Game Laws	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
58	J. M.	29	R. W. well.	21 Feb.	Felony	6 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
59	J. U.	54	N.	22 Feb.	Against the Game Laws	6 weeks' imprisonment, hard labour.
60	J. W.	30	R. imp.	,,	,, ,,	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
61	R. R.	22	R. well.	,,	Breach of bye-laws	2 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
62	H. T.	43	,,	,,	Misbehaviour in poorhouse	21 days' imprisonment, hard labour.
63	T. B.	28	R. imp.	24 Feb.	Vagrancy	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
64	J. U.	30	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,
65	T. C.	33	N.	25 Feb.	Assault	2 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
66	J. G.	28	,,	26 Feb.	Vagrancy	14 days' imprisonment, hard labour.
67	T. G.	16	,,	,,	,,	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
68	J. B.	17	R. W. imp.	,,	,,	,, ,,
69	C. B.	19	N.	28 Feb.	Breach of bye-laws	,, ,,
70	H. B.	..	R. W. imp.	1 Mar.	Stealing Swede greens	,, ,,
71	G. M.	..	R. imp.	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
72	W. W.	..	,,	2 Mar.	Against the Game Laws	6 weeks' imprisonment, hard labour.
73	G. B.	25	N.	3 Mar.	Vagrancy	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.
74	J. C.	34	R. W. imp.	6 Mar.	,,	3 months' imprisonment, hard labour.
75	S. B.	18	R. imp.	8 Mar.	Against the Game Laws	14 days' imprisonment, hard labour.
76	J. S.	20	R. W. imp.	,,	Misbehaviour in poorhouse	21 days' imprisonment, hard labour.
77	C. B.	17	R. imp.	,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
78	J. Y.	45	R. W. imp.	22 Feb.	Against the Game Laws	1 month's imprisonment, hard labour.

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly, and there were no complaints from prisoners. Part of this prison had already been pulled down at the time of my visit, and as the prisoners were shortly to be removed to the new gaol, I forbear from making any further report thereon.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Southampton Gaol and House of Correction.

[Inspected August 9, 1848, and several subsequent periods.]

I annex a return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit.

RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS, OFFENCES, &c., in SOUTHAMPTON GAOL, August 9, 1848.

YARD No. 1.—Committed for Trial.

Name.	Age.	Read and Write.	Offence.	When Received.
				1848.
J. W.	56	R. imp.	Stealing tools	5 July.
W. S.	21	R. W. imp.	Shoplifting	,,
G. L.	36	R. W. well	Stealing a watch	6 July.
M. J.	14	R. W. imp.	Picking pockets	13 July.
H. H.	18	N.	Obtaining goods under false pretences	,,
J. T.	19	R. W. imp.	Stealing a horse	17 July.
P. K.	20	N.	Stealing lead	24 July.
W. G.	30	R. imp.	Stealing a horse	3 Aug.

FEMALES YARD, No. 1.—Females before Trial.

There was no prisoner in this department.

Return of the Number of Prisoners, Offences, &c., in Southampton Gaol—*continued.*

YARD No. 2.—Men under Sentence.

Name.	Age.	Read and Write.	Offence.	When Received.	When Tried.	Sentence.	When to be Discharged.
				1847.	1847.		
D. W.	19	R. W. imp.	Stealing 1,300 walnuts	6 Oct.	26 Oct.	12 calendar months' imprisonment, with hard labour.	25 Oct., 1848.
J. J.	23	,,	,,	,,	,,	12 ,, ,,	,,
M. C.	28	,,	Stealing a pair of trousers after former conviction.	18 Oct.	,, 1848.	12 ,, ,,	,,
G. C.	25	,,	Stealing 1,300 walnuts	2 Nov.	4 Jan.	10 ,, ,,	3 Nov., 1848.
W. F.	19	,,	Stealing a quantity of plate	3 Feb.	11 April	6 ,, ,,	10 Oct., 1848.
G. P.	24	,,	Ring dropping	21 Feb.	,,	12 ,, ,,	10 April, 1849.
T. B.	26	,,	Stealing timber	10 April	,,	6 ,, ,,	10 Oct., 1848.
G. B.	23	R. imp.	,,	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,	,,
G. J.	22	R. W. well.	Obtaining money under false pretences	20 Mar.	,,	4 ,, ,,	10 Aug., 1848.
H. W.	21	R. W. imp.	Embezzlement	25 Mar.	,,	12 ,, ,,	10 April, 1849.
J. W.	55	R. W. well.	Threatening the life of William Brooks	17 April	5 July	To find sureties, himself in 100*l.*, and 2 in 50*l.* each, or 12 months.	4 July, 1849.
G. F.	33	R. W. imp.	Stealing a tub of butter	,,	,,	1 calendar month' simprisonment, with hard labour.	4 Aug., 1848.
J. W.	40	,,	Obtaining bread under false pretences	3 July	,,	1 ,, ,,	,,
J. N.	29	N.	Assaulting the police	8 May	,,	6 ,, ,,	4 Jan., 1849.
E. S.	23	,,	,,	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,	,,
G. C.	18	R. W. imp.	Stealing sheep skins	20 May	,,	1 ,, ,,	4 Aug., 1848.
W. S.	20	R. W. well.	Found concealed in a garden for an unlawful purpose.	5 July	,,	3 ,, ,,	4 Oct., 1848.
C. P.	18	,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	3 ,, ,,	,,
T. J.	30	R. imp.	Picking pockets	9 May	,,	2 ,, ,,	4 Sept., 1848.
G. B.	17	,,	Stealing rabbit after former conviction.	16 June.	,,	6 ,, ,,	4 Jan., 1849.
E. H.	20	N.	Stealing rabbit	,,	,,	1 ,, ,,	4 Aug., 1848.
G. Y.	30	R. W. imp.	Stealing lead	5 July	,,	6 ,, ,,	4 Jan., 1849.
J. D.	26	R. W. well.	Begging	10 July	10 July	1 ,, ,,	9 Aug., 1848.
J. H.	19	R. W. imp.	Intent to commit a felony	13 July	13 July	6 weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.	23 Aug., 1848.
B. A.	18	N.	,,	,,	,,	6 ,, ,,	,,
J. S.	19	R. W. imp.	Obstructing the police	,,	,,	1 calendar month's imprisonment with hard labour.	12 Aug., 1848.
N. P.	22	,,	Intent to commit a felony	14 July	14 July	1 ,, ,,	13 Aug., 1848.
J. H.	18	,,	Apprentice absenting his master's service.	,,	,,	1 ,, ,,	,,
J. S.	25	N.	Smuggling	18 July	18 July	1 ,, ,,	17 Aug., 1848.
G. C.	28	,,	,,	,,	,,	21 days' imprisonment	7 Aug., 1848.
R. S.	38	R. W. well.	Assaulting the police	29 July	29 July	21 days' hard labour	18 Aug., 1848.
J. S.	23	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,	,,

FEMALES YARD, No. 2.—Females under Sentence.

				1848.	1848.		
C. P.	44	R. W. well.	Shoplifting after a former conviction	25 Jan.	11 April	12 calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.	10 April, 1849.
S. V.	37	R. W. imp.	Shoplifting	3 July	5 July	6 weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.	13 Aug., 1848.
E. L.	25	,,	Stealing a quantity of plate	5 July	,,	12 calendar months' imprisonment with hard labour.	4 July, 1849.

The condition of this prison at the time of my visit was most discreditable to the local authorities. The prison itself, consisting of one of the outworks of the old fortifications of the town, is wholly unfit for the purposes of a penal establishment, and its defectiveness has been greatly aggravated of late years by the increasing population of the town, consequent upon the additional facilities of intercourse created by the new docks and railways. No additional prison accommodation to meet this increase in population appears to have been thought of by the town council. The prisoners were found huddled together in small rooms and yards, putting all authority or control over them at defiance; and they were, in many cases, almost without clothing, no gaol clothing being allowed. The same quantity of food was issued to the prisoners who were convicted for a week as the felons sent for long periods. The governor, making every exertion in his power to create order out of such disorderly elements, is unable to prevent the introduction of tobacco and other prohibited articles; and I believe it to be only owing to his activity that a degree of cleanliness is maintained which has preserved the prisoners from the ravages of disease. I made the following special Report to the Secretary of State on the condition of this prison, and have the satisfaction of finding that the authorities are taking the proper steps for the erection of a new gaol and house of correction.

SIR, *Kensington, August* 26, 1848.

I FEEL it incumbent on me to report specially to Secretary Sir George Grey, the defective and discreditable condition of the borough gaol of Southampton, in order that the serious attention of the local authorities may be called to the subject, and that they may be impressed with the necessity of their giving effect to the statutory provisions in respect to their gaol, and which, indeed, appear to be disregarded.

The building appropriated as a gaol is an ancient structure, forming part of the old defences of the town, but which, from its limited size and inconvenience, and internal arrangements, is wholly unsuited

to penal purposes. The insufficiency of the present gaol is further supported by the fact, that within a few years, in consequence of the construction of the railway and packet post, the population has increased from 14,000 to 34,000. Upon my recent inspection of this prison, I found there 43 prisoners; the 40 males were huddled together in two classes, and in so crowded a condition as to set all order and discipline at defiance.

The magistrates of the town are fully aware of the necessity existing for the erection of a new prison, but unless this is insisted upon by Secretary Sir George Grey, I feel persuaded that dread of the expense will prevent any active measures for giving effect to this beneficial purpose being taken by the town council.

It is almost painful to reflect upon the evil consequences which must infalliby ensue, in a moral point of view, from the unchecked communication of so many prisoners together. Six men were undergoing twelve months' imprisonment, and eight from six to ten months'; and I strongly recommend that, pending the building of a new gaol, the justices should be advised to contract with the county magistrates for all prisoners sentenced to three months' imprisonment or upwards; the railroad affording a very convenient and inexpensive means of conveying them to Winchester.

I have also to report that the evils arising from the defective condition of the gaol buildings are also greatly aggravated by the neglect of some of the most ordinary requirements of the Gaol Acts; among which I may particularize the uncleanly condition of the prisoners, from their being unprovided with gaol clothing or body-linen.

At the time of my visit, complaints were made by prisoners who had been there for considerable periods, that they were compelled to be without shirts until they washed the only one they had on their backs; and I noticed prisoners without shoes or stockings, or otherwise insufficiently clad. Upon reference to the keeper, I was informed that the authorities provided no clothing, but that he had six shirts for the whole number of prisoners (40).

I have further to advert to the objectionable principle on which the prison diet is issued; the same quantity of food being given to every prisoner, without any reference to the duration of his imprisonment.

The prisoners are also allowed to cook their own food in the day-room; and that the officials' dietaries should be adopted.

A diminution in the number of prisoners, by sending a portion to the county gaol; a more efficient and closer superintendence of the prisoners during the day, and particularly when at labour; an extension of the duties of the chaplain; and as close an approximation to the statutory and official regulations for prisoners as circumstances will admit, appear to me indispensable for the better management of this gaol, though to be regarded only as temporary measures pending the erection of a new prison.

I have, &c.,

H. Waddington, Esq. W. J. Williams,
Inspector of Prisons.

DEBTORS' GAOL FOR THE TOWN AND COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Southampton Debtors' Gaol.

This prison, adjoining the gaol, also comprised part of the old fortification of this town, and is as little fitted as the House of Correction for its present purposes. There was but a single prisoner at the time of my visit, and but one airing yard for both sexes of prisoners. The keeper of this prison holds also the office of sergeant-at-mace, and executes warrants, &c., arresting his own prisoners—a combination of offices extremely improper, and in opposition to the spirit of the law as laid down in the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64. Upon the building of a new prison, this impropriety will doubtless be discontinued.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE BOROUGH OF PORTSMOUTH.

Portsmouth Gaol and House of Correction.

[Inspected September 28, 1848, and subsequent periods.]

I annex a Return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit:—

Return of the Initials, Age, &c., of the Prisoners Confined in the Gaol and House of Correction for the Borough of Portsmouth, September 28, 1848.

Initials.	Age.	Sentence and Employment.
		In No. 1 *Ward.*
J. P. . .	56	30 days, County Court debtor.
		In No. 2 *Ward.*
E. E. . .	16	These prisoners are for trial for felony at the next sessions, and are unemployed.
W. W. .	25	
J. B. . .	25	
J. N. . .	21	
J. W. . .	27	
G. R. . .	15	
G. S. . .	48	
C. H. . .	27	
J. W. . .	45	
S. S. . .	40	
S. B. . .	27	
J. B. . .	18	
R. E. . .	20	
W. C. .	40	
J. S. . .	35	
J. R. . .	24	
W. H. .	24	

I. HOME DISTRICT.

Return of the Initials, Age, &c., of the Prisoners confined, &c.—*continued.*

County and Borough Gaols.	Initials.	Age.	Sentence and Employment.
			In No. 3 Ward.
Hampshire. Portsmouth Gaol and House of Correction.	C. F.	37	7 years' transportation, on sick list.
	O. P.	43	18 months' hard labour, picking oakum.
	J. W. F.	17	12 ,, cleaning prison.
	R. T.	36	12 ,, cooking.
	W. T.	47	12 ,, picking oakum.
	G. M.	30	9 ,, ,,
	C. H.	24	12 ,, ,,
	R. H.	53	6 ,, cleaning prison.
	R. B.	20	3 ,, tread-mill.
	T. H.	12	14 days and to be whipped, picking oakum.
			In No. 4 Ward.—Convicted Felons.
	J. J.	24	12 months' hard labour, beating and picking oakum.
	S. C.	26	12 ,, ,,
	B. L.	17	2 years' hard labour, picking oakum.
	J. W.	19	12 months' hard labour, tread-mill.
	J. S.	33	7 years' transportation, picking oakum.
	C. C.	30	6 months' hard labour, tread-mill.
	R. C.	18	6 ,, ,,
	H. C.	23	12 ,, beating and picking oakum.
	A. P.	31	12 ,, ,,
	J. B.	25	6 ,, ,,
	H. W.	22	3 ,, tread-mill.
	C. W.*	28	
			In No. 5 Ward.
	E. W.	15	3 months' hard labour, tread-mill — Suspected persons.
	G. C.	33	3 ,, ,, — Suspected persons.
	S. A.	25	3 ,, ,, — Suspected persons.
	J. B.	25	3 ,, ,, — Suspected persons.
	J. C.	21	14 days' hard labour ,, — Suspected persons.
	J. B.	53	7 ,, ,, — Begging.
	T. C.	36	14 ,, ,, — Begging.
	J. G.	26	14 ,, ,, — Begging.
	W. H. C.†	27	1 month's imprisonment, under Local Act.
			In No. 6 Ward.
	J. C.	28	2 years, from Naval court-martial, picking oakum.
	H. H.	25	3 months' hard labour, robbing garden, treadmill.
	H. A.	45	3 ,, unlawfully having Queen's stores in possession, picking oakum.
	J. S.	18	3 months' hard labour, stealing potatoes from a field, tread-mill.
	C. D.	18	3 ,, ,, ,,
	J. M.	21	1 month's hard labour, or pay £3 7 0 — Assaulting police, tread-mill.
	J. D.	18	3 days' hard labour ,, 0 9 6 — Assaulting police, tread-mill.
	R. S. S.	20	7 ,, ,, 0 14 0 — Assaulting police, tread-mill.
	G. S.	26	10 ,, ,, 0 17 0 — Assaulting police, tread-mill.
			In No. 7 Ward.
	W. S.	50	6 months' imprisonment, or pay 100*l.* — Smuggling — These persons are unemployed, not being committed for hard labour.
	J. S.	36	Until payment of 100*l.* — Smuggling — These persons are unemployed, not being committed for hard labour.
	W. H.	39	6 months, or pay 25*l.* — Smuggling — These persons are unemployed, not being committed for hard labour.
	J. S.	21	3 months, or pay £2 15, non-payment of bastardy money — These persons are unemployed, not being committed for hard labour.
	S. M.	15	7 days, for further examination, smuggling — These persons are unemployed, not being committed for hard labour.
	G. K.	53	14 days, or pay 19*s.*, offence against Local Act — These persons are unemployed, not being committed for hard labour.
			IN FEMALE PRISON.
	S. A. F.	16½	7 years' transportation, needlework — Convicted felons.
	H. B.	47	12 months' hard labour, washing and cleaning prison — Convicted felons.
	H. M.	17	These females are for trial for felony at the next sessions, and not employed.
	S. W.	38	These females are for trial for felony at the next sessions, and not employed.
	M. A. B.	35	These females are for trial for felony at the next sessions, and not employed.
	E. J.	29	These females are for trial for felony at the next sessions, and not employed.
	A. G.	24	These females are for trial for felony at the next sessions, and not employed.
	J. D.	45	1 month's hard labour — Disorderly, picking oakum.
	A. J.	19	7 days' hard labour — Disorderly, picking oakum.
	O. R.	30	6 weeks' hard labour — Disorderly, picking oakum.
	E. W.	25	5 days' hard labour — Disorderly, picking oakum.

* This prisoner is a non-convicted felon, and placed in this ward, No. 4, for safety, he having been before convicted of felony, and is also wanted for a felony in Berkshire.

† This prisoner is placed in this yard, he having been 10 times in prison before for vagrancy.

The interior of the prison generally, but more particularly the sleeping cells, were clean. There was no complaints of importance from the prisoners. I annex a memorandum addressed to the visiting justices upon the condition of this prison at the time of my visit :—

Memorandum referring to the Borough Gaol of Portsmouth, submitted to the Visiting Justices by the Inspector of Prisons.

The inspector, upon entering the prison, inquired of the officer at the gate (a very aged person) for the governor, and was informed by him that he was away upon leave; upon further desiring that he might see the next officer in rank, he was told the governor was in the prison, who shortly afterwards made his appearance, and said he had only returned for a short time, and was again to resume his leave of absence in the evening.

The governor accompanied me in my inspection of the wards, which were in general *clean;* but in consequence of the want of prison clothing, the day-rooms are encumbered with bundles of clothes, which offered every sort of facility for the concealment of improper articles. I cannot too strongly impress upon the justices the propriety of clothing all convicted prisoners, and taking their ordinary clothing into store until discharged.

I regret to report that the officers, particularly the one in charge of the exterior gate, and also those in charge of the wards, most imperfectly discharge their duties as to the admission of improper articles to prisoners.

In the felons' ward, or rather day-room, I found articles of food not forming parts of the prison dietaries, such as butter and pork. The misdemeanants' ward, No. 7, bore more the appearance of a provision store than the day-room of a prison. I found exposed, without concealment, a large quantity of fresh beef and pork, herrings, a quantity of butter, a large fruit pie, tea, coffee, sugar, a bag of potatoes, apples, a large plum cake, celery, cabbages, two newspapers, viz., the Hampshire Telegraph, of a recent date, a silver watch, a quantity of tobacco concealed in a boot, pens, ink, and paper, and every description of clothing. During the whole of my experience as an inspector of prisons, now 13 years, I have never witnessed so discreditable a scene as that presented in the misdemeanants' ward on this occasion Here were men convicted of offences, receiving the prison diet, permitted, in addition thereto, to introduce every description of food, with the addition of tobacco, all in direct contravention of the 15th rule of the 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64. section 10. The permission given to *convicted misdemeanants* to see their friends every Wednesday is quite unnecessary; is the case in no other gaol that I am acquainted with, and is most injurious to the maintenance of discipline.

The rules and regulations, as furnished to me by the governor of the prison, do not appear to me to have been certified by the Secretary of State; and if such be the case, they are not legally constituted. But under any circumstances they are insufficient for their purpose, being vaguely formed, and not in harmony with the Gaol Acts, or the official regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State. I recommend the justices in gaol sessions to prepare a new code, founded upon the official one, and to transmit the same to the Secretary of State for his approval.

Whenever the chaplain is absent, the minister who acts as his substitute should insert the performance of his duty in the journal. The absence of the chaplain for a period of two months, if it had not been explained by his being in bad health, would have required explanation. I am of opinion that the Scripture reader should be employed as a schoolmaster, and engage himself in the elementary instruction of such prisoners as are destitute of knowledge.

I recommend that boys should, as far as possible, be separated from adults, and form a class by themselves, to which the chaplain and schoolmaster should be required to give particular attention.

Prisoners for trial should be supplied with work, and if willing to perform it, should be made acquainted that, in conformity with the 2 and 3 of Vict., cap. 56, section 7, they will (in the event of their being acquitted, or no bill being found against them) be paid a proportion of their earnings by the visiting justices, according to the industry manifested by them in prison.

I recommend that, in compliance with the statute, prayers, to be selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England, be read every morning by the chaplain, keeper, or some other person, as directed by the regulations.

I recommend the adoption of the official dietaries, which are framed on scales according with the length of imprisonment. They have been very generally adopted in prisons, and found to answer their purpose most admirably.

Misdemeanants not maintaining themselves, *i. e.*, not defraying the *expenses* of their maintenance, comprising lodging, clothing, food, &c., although not sentenced to hard labour, may, in accordance with the 38th section of the 4 Geo. IV., cap 64, be set to some labour or work not severe, upon the order of two or more visiting justices, which I recommend for their consideration.

I recommend that the daily allowance of bread should be divided into three portions, and a portion served out at each meal; and all unconsumed fragments of food withdrawn from the wards after each meal.

The Visiting Justices,
Borough Gaol, Portsmouth,

I have much satisfaction in reporting that on subsequent visits the condition of this prison has been much improved. The official rules and regulations, together with the dietaries, have been adopted; and I have no doubt but that, upon my next visit, I shall have to report still further ameliorations.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY, NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

[Inspected August 2, 1849.]

I annex a Return of the number of prisoners :—

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hampshire.

Newport County House of Correction.

A RETURN of the NAMES, AGES, and OFFENCES of PRISONERS in the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION at NEWPORT, in the Isle of Wight, in the County of Southampton, on the 2nd day of August, 1849.

Names.	Ages.	Offences.
E. S.	21	Felony.
J. H. M.	28	,,
G. G.	21	,,
P. N.	20	,,
A. M.	22	,,
B. B.	23	,,
W. G.	24	,,
W. W.	54	,,
S. D.	14	,,
J. P.	27	Vagrant.
J. B.	31	Assault.
W. W.	33	Vagrant.
J. W.	60	Misdemeanor.
W. C.	18	Felony.
J. S.	60	Offences against the County Court Act.
G. M.	40	,, ,,
G. W.	11	Felony.
G. W.	16	,,
G. L.	16	,,
E. H.	14	,,
M. F.	16	,,
J. F.	23	,,
M. K.	22	Vagrant.

The interior of this prison was clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and there were no complaints from prisoners. The governor was absent, and it appeared that he had been for some time engaged as an officer in the execution of processes, which is contrary to law, and incompatible with the office of gaoler; but as the justices have determined on the discontinuance of this prison on the occupation of the new County Gaol at Winchester, it will be unnecessary to press the objection, as his functions of gaoler will cease. For the same reason I forbear any further report upon the condition of this house of correction.

WILTSHIRE.

Wiltshire.

Fisherton Anger County Gaol and House of Correction.

COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT FISHERTON ANGER.

[Inspected August 5, 1849.]

I annex a Return of the number and description of prisoners at the time of my visit:—

A RETURN of the NAME, AGE, OFFENCE, SENTENCE, and DATE of IMPRISONMENT, of the PRISONERS in CUSTODY in the COUNTY GAOL of WILTS, on the 5th August, 1849.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Imprisonment.
				1845
M. J.	48	Stealing table-linen, &c.	7 years	9 July.
				1847
M. A. A.	25	Felony	14 years	6 Mar.
T. G.	30	Burglary	10 years	16 Dec.
				1848
T. R.	36	,,	20 years	8 May.
J. B.	20	Felony	10 years	1 July.
W. M.	28	,,	12 calendar months	1 Aug.
T. B.	34	Receiving stolen property	18 calendar months	,,
L. C.	49	,,	7 years	16 Aug.
S. W.	28	Felony	12 calendar months	19 Aug.
R. F.	60	Sheep-stealing	7 years	21 Aug.
D. T.	57	Felony	6 months and 7 years	14 Sept.
S. B.	24	,,	10 years	30 Oct.
J. B.	34	,,	18 calendar months, and once whipped.	18 Dec.
				1849
J. N.	20	Felony (two charges)	3 and 6 calendar months	7 Jan.
F. C.	29	Felony	7 years	30 Jan.
W. K.	15	,,	6 calendar months	,,
S. S.	26	Burglary	10 years	8 Feb.
W. L.	21	Stealing pigs	7 years	14 Feb.
E. M.	23	Stealing moneys	10 years	23 Feb.

A Return of the Name, Age, Offence, Sentence, and Date of Imprisonment, of the Prisoners in Custody, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	Date of Imprisonment.
				1849
W. L.	18	Felony	7 years	23 Feb.
W. S.	44	Sheep-stealing	,,	,,
J. S.	30	,,	,,	,,
I. F.	26	Felony (two charges)	10 and 7 years	,,
R. W.	62	Felony	1 year	,,
M. R.	36	,,	6 months	,,
T. L.	29	Burglary	7 years	10 Mar.
J. M.	34	Stealing silver plate	10 years	,,
R. W.	29	,,	,,	,,
G. G.	20	Highway robbery	,,	,,
H. L.	22	,,	,,	,,
H. W.	21	Cutting and wounding	14 years	,,
T. N.	26	Felony	6 months	,,
F. N.	25	Rape, &c.	For trial	14 Mar.
J. P.	46	Felony	6 months	22 Mar.
F. D.	16	Stealing cheese	7 years	4 Apr.
P. C.	17	,,	,,	,,
A. B.	18	Felony	6 months	,,
J. G.	19	Assault, &c.	3 months	30 Apr.
J. B.	19	Stealing sheepskins	7 years	25 June.
W. F.	18	Assault, &c.	3 months	29 June.
E. H.	20	Stealing a ferret	6 weeks	3 July.
W. D.	36	Stealing fowls	For trial	,,
R. S.	21	Housebreaking	7 years	6 July.
W. S.	35	Stealing a silk handkerchief, &c.	,,	,,
J. H.	19	Stealing in a dwelling-house	,,	,,
J. E.	21	Stealing wearing apparel	,,	,,
A. B.	42	Passing base coin	For trial	,,
C. B.	35	,,	,,	,,
W. P.	19	Poaching	1 month	17 July.
R. A.	19	Stealing underwood	,,	19 July.
W. I.	43	Stealing tools, &c.	For trial	20 July.
G. C.	19	,,	,,	,,
G. W.	27	Killing fish	1 month	21 July.
J. J.	19	Leaving his service	14 days	24 July.
I. B.	25	Poaching	3 months	,,
H. S.	22	Stealing harness, &c.	For trial	26 July.
W. M.	17	Felony	,,	27 July.
C. M.	11	,,	,,	,,
E. G.	21	,,	,,	28 July.
G. H.	16	,,	,,	,,
W. H.	21	Passing base coin	,,	2 Aug.
A. B.	36	,,	,,	,,
J. J.	41	Leaving his family	1 calendar month	,,
J. M.	30	,,	,,	,,
E. S.	22	Poaching	3 calendar months	,,

The interior of the prison was generally clean, with the exception of the yard at the back of the hospital. There were complaints made by the prisoners under sentence of transportation, of being detained so long after conviction, and being unprovided with work in separate confinement.

Diet.—The gaol diet is on the following scale:—

DIETARY TABLE of PRISONERS.

		Males and Females.
Sunday	Dinner	3½ ozs. of meat without bone; 1½ lb. of potatoes; 14 ozs. of bread.
,,	Supper	1 pint of oatmeal gruel; 14 ozs. of bread.
Monday	Breakfast	,,
,,	Supper	1 pint of meat soup; 14 ozs. of bread.
Wednesday, Friday, Saturday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel; 14 ozs. of bread.
Wednesday, Friday, Saturday	Supper	The same as breakfast.
Tuesday, Thursday	Breakfast	1 pint of gruel; 14 ozs. of bread.
Tuesday, Thursday	Dinner	1½ lb. of potatoes.
Tuesday, Thursday	Supper	The same as breakfast.

This diet is wholly insufficient for the maintenance of the prisoners in health, especially those imprisoned for long terms.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.
County and Borough Gaols.
Wiltshire.
Fisherton Anger County Gaol and House of Correction.

Health.—The sanitary condition of this prison has been very unsatisfactory, and may be traced to a variety of causes. Fever and diarrhœa have prevailed to a considerable extent among the prisoners. The surgeon states:—

I do not consider the dietary sufficient, and, in consequence of fever prevailing among the prisoners, I made the following recommendations in my journal—

The surgeon recommends, under the present peculiar state of the prison, that the diet of the convict prisoners in Ward No. 1 should be improved, and allotted as follows:

Sundays, *Wednesdays*, and *Fridays*.—Six ozs. of cooked meat; four ozs. of rice.

Mondays, *Thursdays*, and *Saturdays*.—Soup, with rice.

Tuesdays.—Four ozs. of rice, without soup.

This increase in the diet was made on the 8th of May, and extended, on the 14th, to all the prisoners without exception. I consider the introduction of labour for the convicts who have been some time here would be very beneficial for medical reasons; there can be no doubt of it.

Cases of diarrhœa have occurred previous to the present outbreak; scurvy has also manifested itself occasionally in the form of sptechiæ and spongy gums. The prisoners being in their cells, without any means of making themselves heard in the event of sickness, is, I think, very inconvenient; and I allude to the case of a woman who found great difficulty in making herself heard at night. I comply with the prison and statutory regulations.

RETURN of SICK.

Name.	Disease.
J. M. . . .	Scurvy.
W. L. . . .	Ague and mesenteric disease.
W. S. . . .	Hæmoptysis.
T. B. . . .	,,
L. C. . . .	Constipated bowels.
J. S. . . .	,,
W. P. . . .	Dysentery.
R. W. . . .	Uterine disease.
M. A. A. . .	Hysteria.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

On Sundays I perform one service, with sermon, at half-past 8, and another at a-quarter past 1. Prayers daily at half-past 8, and latterly I have been accustomed to read with the prisoners for an hour after the chapel; and from 12 to 4 I make them read a passage in the Scriptures, and then explain it to them. There is no schoolmaster or regular instruction of the prisoners, beyond what I do myself. I do not find many prisoners fit for the sacrament. One Roman Catholic requested to be attended by his priest. The prisoners complain very much of the want of employment. I have of late observed a good deal of depression among the convicts. Being an agricultural district, we have very few boys in the prison. The matron does not attend chapel. The books for the use of the prisoners are rather scanty at present. The average time spent by me in the prison is from five to six hours daily.

Labour.—The prisoners are unprovided with labour, with the exception of a portion of them being employed in working a capstan.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them entered to the time of my visit.

Observations.—The prisoners are kept in separate confinement, and in many cases without employment; the cells never having been certified in compliance with the statute. The cells are imperfectly ventilated, and not fitted for separate confinement. I have felt it my duty to make a communication to the justices on the employment of the officers and prisoners by the governor in his private service, and for other improprieties; for which, after investigation and report to the sessions, he was reprimanded. I strongly recommend that the officers, who can only be appointed by the court of quarter sessions, should be placed in uniform; in every instance where this has been done it has been beneficial, causing them to respect themselves and to be respected by others. The appointment of a schoolmaster is most desirable, and particularly in a gaol where the prisoners are detained for the long periods between the assizes. The introduction of some employment for the prisoners, so that those for trial may have the option of working, is also desirable, and they may be stimulated to it, if necessary, by the payment of some small sum in the shape of earnings in the case of acquittal or no bill being found. The cook-house for the prisoners is close to the exterior gate, which is inconvenient; it should be removed to the interior. The receiving of rent for the letting of bedding is illegal.

The magistrates of the city of Salisbury exercise a most extraordinary jurisdiction in this county gaol: by the 40 Geo. III., c. 80, the corporation, in consequence of the site of the gaol being their property, were authorized to commit their prisoners to the county prison, defraying the expenses of their maintenance, and also giving additional salaries to the governor and surgeon. Under these circumstances, the magistrates of the city exercise a direct control in the treatment and management of the prisoners committed by them, or convicted within their jurisdiction, and have even adjudged them in some instances to receive corporeal punishment for breaches of prison discipline, as appears by the following extract from the borough and city magistrates' journal:—

22*nd May*, 1849.

Visited the gaol, and heard a complaint, upon oath, of the misconduct of William Oliver, whereupon he was sentenced to be flogged. Heard complaints against Jonas Williams, who was reprimanded.

ROBERT FARRANT, *Mayor.*
JAMES BENNETT.
F. R. FISHER.

I apprehend that the city justices cannot, by law, exercise any authority over their prisoners in this gaol, of which the entire management and control is lodged in the visiting justices, appointed at the Court of Quarter Sessions for the county. The city prisoners are, I consider, under the same circumstances as if received under contract, and the Act above alluded to confers no special authority for such interference.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY, AT DEVIZES.

[Inspected November 14, 1849.]

I annex a Return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit:—

RETURN of PRISONERS in Custody in the NEW PRISON, DEVIZES, November 14, 1849.

Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.
E. T.	24	Misdemeanor	18 calendar months, last month solitude.
G. M.	29	Horse-stealing	18 calendar months.
W. B.	31	,,	18 ,,
T. F.	28	Felonious assault	18 ,,
J. D.	51	Sheep-stealing	12 ,,
J. M.	18	Stealing 80 lbs. bones	12 ,,
E. A.	52	Stealing a clock, &c.	12 calendar months, 2 months solitude.
C. L.	18	Burglary	18 calendar months.
N. B.	20	,,	18 ,,
J. C.	23	Stealing money	12 ,,
H. C.	21	Burglary	12 ,,
C. N.	18	,,	12 ,,
T. C.	22	Stealing apparel	12 ,,
W. T.	18	Horse-stealing	12 ,,
W. H.	25	Stealing potatoes	12 ,,
W. S.	23	Stealing money	12 ,,
C. R.	20	,,	9 ,,
E. T.	26	,,	12 ,,
C. C.	21	Stealing piece of print	9 ,,
W. M.	30	Stealing a lamb	9 ,,
B. D.	35	,,	6 ,,
J. L.	25	,,	6 ,,
J. W.	35	Stealing money	6 ,,
T. W.	18	Stealing an ass	6 ,,
S. C.	21	Stealing piece of print	6 ,,
B. C.	20	Stealing tea	6 ,,
T. W.	24	An assault	6 ,,
D. N.	20	Stealing fowls	6 ,,
M. N.	40	Stealing apparel	18 ,,
E. G.	21	Stealing cheese	12 ,,
G. T.	16	,,	12 ,,
C. B.	35	Counterfeit coin	12 ,,
A. B.	42	,,	12 ,,
T. S.	20	Stealing 2 watches	12 ,,
L. T.	18	Stealing pair stockings	12 ,,
W. S.	20	Stealing apparel	12 ,,
W. S.	18	Stealing 2 cows	12 ,,
M. B.	37	Burglary	12 ,,
T. A.	13	,,	12 ,,
W. K.	49	Sheep-stealing	12 ,,
T. A.	41	Stealing pair boots	12 ,,
A. B.	36	Counterfeit coin	6 ,,
W. H.	21	,,	6 ,,
C. T.	18	Stealing apparel	6 ,,
P. W.	17	,,	6 ,,
J. B.	35	Stealing hay	4 ,,
J. V.	26	Stealing apples	6 ,,
H. L.	18	Vagrancy	3 ,,
W. D.	20	,,	3 ,,
A. F.	27	,,	3 ,,
W. F.	45	Sureties	6 ,,
J. M.	30	Leaving his family	3 ,,
J. W.	29	Destroying fish	3 ,,
T. H.	48	Leaving his family	3 ,,
J. C.	28	Sureties	12 ,,
T. B.	22	Malicious injury	2 ,,
H. C.	18	Destroying fish	3 ,,
J. W.	21	An assault	2 ,,
J. P.	18	Leaving his service	2 ,,
G. G.	57	Non-payment of poor-rates	3 ,,
D. H.	20	Game Laws	3 ,,
W. H.	26	An assault	2 months.
B. W.	51	Misconduct in workhouse	6 weeks.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Wiltshire.

Devizes County House of Correction.

Return of Prisoners in Custody in the New Prison, Devizes, November 14, 1849—*continued.*

Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.
M. A. H.	23	Sureties	6 calendar months.
E. H.	48	,,	6 ,,
G. P.	18	Stealing apparel	18 calendar months; twice whipped.
J. H.	24	Stealing eggs	6 calendar months.
D. B.	16	Felonious assault	6 ,,
W. P.	62	,,	6 calendar months; recognizance in 10*l.* for 1 year.
D. H.	19	,,	6 ,, ,,
T. G.	17	Stealing 5 tame rabbits	5 calendar months; twice whipped.
H. J.	41	Stealing apparel	3 calendar months, and to be transported for 7 years.
G. M.	18	Stealing a bag, &c.	3 calendar months; once whipped.
W. P.	44	Stealing vetch seed	2 calendar months.
E. B.	15	Stealing pair boots	2 ,,
R. A. L.	39	Stealing 7 brass buckles	2 ,,
J. W.	40	Stealing pair boots	2 ,,
T. M.	18	Stealing apparel	2 calendar months; once whipped.
R. E.	15	Stealing a watch, &c.	2 ,, ,,
J. L.	48	Stealing a hay knife	6 weeks.
G. S.	24	Stealing 4 ducks	6 ,,
T. L.	56	Stealing a purse and money	6 ,,
J. T.	66	Stealing an iron twist	6 ,,
H. B.	27	Stealing 10 sheaves wheat	6 ,,
J. S.	32	Stealing apparel	1 calendar month.
G. J.	32	,,	1 ,,
J. H.	28	,,	1 ,,
W. S.	33	,,	1 ,,
J. S.	54	Stealing 2 beer-taps	1 ,,
C. P.	18	Stealing pair boots	1 calendar month; once whipped.
G. B.	19	Stealing apparel	1 ,, ,,
H. K.	21	Stealing money	2 years.
A. R.	21	,,	12 calendar months.
E. S.	18	,,	12 ,,
S. P.	13	,,	3 calendar months; twice whipped.
E. F.	34	Stealing meat	6 weeks.
J. N.	20	Game Laws	2 calendar months.
R. M.	46	,,	3 ,,
H. K.	27	Stealing apples	1 calendar month.
S. S.	22	,,	1 ,,
H. S.	23	,,	1 ,,
J. H.	19	An assault	21 days.
J. H.	32	Vagrancy	6 weeks.
C. T.	22	,,	6 ,,
J. D.	23	An assault	3 months.
T. H.	56	Vagrancy	3 calendar months.
J. N.	22	Game Laws	1 calendar month.
R. C.	20	,,	1 ,,
J. W.	42	,,	21 days.
W. L.	21	,,	2 months.
A. S.	69	Malicious injury	2 calendar months.
C. S.	20	,,	2 ,,
A. O.	20	Game Laws	2 ,,
T. S.	27	,,	2 ,,
T. P.	21	Malicious injury	2 ,,
E. D.	20	,,	2 ,,
J. M.	19	Misconduct in workhouse	2 ,,
W. T.	17	An assault	2 months.
G. H.	24	Game Laws	2 months and sureties.
W. G.	28	,,	2 ,,
W. W.	23	,,	6 weeks.
R. W.	37	,,	3 ,,
J. S.	21	Stealing apples	1 calendar month.
J. K.	19	,,	1 ,,
T. F.	38	Game Laws	3 calendar months and sureties.
H. S.	27	Leaving his family	1 calendar month.
J. L.	35	Stealing apples	1 month.
J. R. N.	22	Leaving his family	3 calendar months.

PRISONERS for TRIAL.

Initials.	Age.	Offence.	Date.	Where tried.
			1849	
A. F. . .	15	Arson	Sept. 8	Assizes.
J. S. . .	25	Maliciously stabbing . .	,, 20	,,
B. P. . .	60	Stealing brandy . . .	Oct. 20	Quarter Sessions
W. H. .	18	Stealing a watch seal . .	,, 20	,,
W. S. M.	22	Stealing 2 silver ladles .	,, 22	,,
T. B. . .	17	Stealing potatoes . .	,, 23	,,
J. F. . .	24	Stealing coal . . .	,, 23	,,
J. S. . .	28	Stealing 4 shawls . .	,, 29	,,
G. K. . .	34	,,	,, 29	,,
W. G. .	44	Stealing timber . . .	Nov. 2	,,
H. G. . .	23	,,	,, 2	,,
W. H. .	38	Stealing wheat . . .	,, 3	,,
J. T. . .	32	Stealing pair boots . .	,, 5	,,
J. C. . .	22	Stealing meat . . .	,, 5	,,
J. T. . .	23	,,	,, 5	,,
J. K. . .	22	,,	,, 5	,,
E. W. .	28	Stealing candles . .	,, 8	,,
J. H. . .	20	Felonious assault . .	,, 10	Assizes.
H. P. . .	24	Stealing a drake . .	,, 12	Quarter Sessions.
T. F. . .	22	Stealing swedes . . .	,, 13	,,
E. W. .	22	,,	,, 13	,,
J. Q. . .	24	Stealing iron and lead . .	,, 13	,,

Every part of this prison was clean and orderly on the day of inspection, and the only complaints from prisoners were with respect to the lowness of the diet.

Diet.—I am of opinion that the dietary is insufficient, which is established by the fact of the very considerable number of prisoners receiving extra diet by order of the surgeon:—

A RETURN of PRISONERS receiving extra Allowance, by order of the Surgeon, and the reason for such Allowance, November 14, 1849.

Initials.	Diet.	Disease.
J. W. .	Broth.	Weak constitution.
E. A. . .	,,	Debility.
J. T. . .	,,	Cancer.
T. W. .	,,	Debility.
E. T. . .	,,	Illness.
W. M. .	,,	Debility.
N. B. . .	,,	Weak constitution.
A. S. . .	,,	Old age.
W. H. .	,,	Bronchitis.
W. F. .	,,	Rheumatism.
E. S. . .	,,	Pulmonary affection.
W. K. .	,,	Abscess.
I. C. . .	,,	,,
W. T. .	,,	Debility.
C. T. . .	,,	Diarrhœa.
J. M. . .	,,	Debility.
S. C. . .	,,	,,

Diet.—The prison diet consists of 2 lbs. of best wheaten bread daily, 2 pints of gruel, 1 oz. of meal to each pint with spice. Dinner, 1 lb. of potatoes five days in the week, two days a pint of vegetable soup, an ounce and a half of rice, with the same quantity of peas to each pint, and vegetables from the prison garden. The extra food given by order of the medical officer is provided by the governor and prepared by his servant, and paid for as an extra,

Health.—The surgeon states:—

My attendance is daily. The health of the prisoners has been generally satisfactory. We have had four cases of small-pox; occasionally cases of scurvy occur, but rarely. I consider the diet sufficient with vigilant attention, and the allowance of animal food when the prisoners are observed to droop, which I find to be the case in about one-sixth or seventh of our prison population. Persons of delicate constitutions have generally extra food. The applications to me for extra food are generally very numerous, from 10 to 15 a day this time of the year. The number of prisoners generally receiving extra diet, or indulgencies as we term them, from depression generally, run from 5 to 10 on the whole number, independently of the sick. I give the indulgencies in every case of depression to prevent disease, the number receiving indulgencies in the years 1847 and 1848 averaging one-seventh. Every prisoner undergoing 12 months' imprisonment, I should say, receives extra diet by my direction. With respect to the drainage, there are cesspools in the airing-yards, in which the soil is deposited; the liquid portion runs through a barrel drain to the outside, and is allowed to permeate through the adjacent meadows. The cesspools are emptied about once in a year and a half.

I.
Home District.
County and Borough Gaols.
Wiltshire.
Devizes County House of Correction.

A Return of Prisoners under Medical Treatment.

W. H. . .	Bronchitis.
E. S. . . .	Pulmonary disease.
W. K. . .	Abscess.
I. C. . . .	Abscess.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states :—

I perform two services with one sermon on the Sundays, and visit the sick. On week-days, inspect letters to and from prisoners, read prayers five times in the wards and once in the infirmary, also visit prisoners in solitary confinement and under punishment, admonish the prisoners separately before discharge, and visit three or four of the untried, instructing them in reading and their catechism. On Wednesdays and Saturdays I come again in the afternoon, see some of the females, and instruct them in reading and their catechism. I take an account of the new comers, and direct the distribution of books, and test the progress made by the prisoners. The sacrament has not been administered: I did administer it some time back, but had great reason to be dissatisfied with the recipients. I am amply supplied with books by the Justices. No prisoners have requested to be attended by ministers of their own persuasions; indeed there are very few but what are of the Established Church. The average time spent by me in the prison is about two hours daily. The schoolmaster is very well qualified for his duty; he is the governor's son. I do not know what time the school occupies precisely. The schoolmaster, being the governor's son, is better acquainted with those prisoners who can be spared from the wheel, and he with the governor make the selection. I do not select the prisoners for the school. I believe they are occupied about three hours a-day in the school. The elements of reading and the Church Catechism are what is taught. We have no singing in the chapel. All the boys attend schoo .

I examined a class of prisoners in school, and found they had made about the same degree of progress as in other prisons. I consider the instruction might be very beneficially extended to the teaching of writing, with a little arithmetic, especially to those prisoners who are sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Labour.—The prisoners are employed solely upon the treadwheel, the power being applied to the grinding of corn. Boys under 14 years of age, I regret to say, are placed upon the wheel, when other more judicious work ought to be found for them. There appears to be not the slightest check over the transactions of the mill: the miller keeps no book or account of the quantity received and manufactured. The mill is situated outside the boundary wall, and is left without any person therein at night, the miller residing at a short distance from the prison.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit. I have, in a special report to the justices, recommended the erasure of certain entries in the governor's journal.

Discipline.—The routine of the discipline is described as follows :—

The bell rings at half-past six, the prisoners come down into the yards and wash there two or three together. They bring their night-pans down with them, and having emptied them and washed return to their cells. In about half an hour, or thereabouts, they go to labour on the wheel. To every six minutes on the wheel they are a minute and a half off. They are allowed to drink water at the wheel, but it is taken them warm. Breakfast at a quarter-past eight, and with their attendance at prayers are one hour and a quarter off the wheel. They dine at one, return to their labour at two, and continue until dusk. The men not sentenced to hard labour are employed at a crank-machine or the pump. The prisoners for trial are unemployed: they take exercise in the yards during the day; the time varies according to their being more or less numerous. There is no exercise in the yards on Sundays, and the prisoners are in their cells the entire day, with the exception of the time at Divine service.

One of the task-warders states :—

I have the management of the governor's garden. The greatest number of prisoners employed there have been from five to six. There are prisoners out there every day. We have had prisoners who have been gardeners by profession out there at work. I go to the garden for an hour and a half in the morning and an hour and a half at noon. The governor does not pay me for working in the garden. The garden is part in the occupation of the governor and part in that of the county. The turnips now grown there are the governor's, and if wanted they are used for the prisoners. The potatoes grown there are the governor's, and what he does not require for his own use are sold. No prisoners can go into the garden on Sundays, or are kept out beyond the usual time of locking up. There are debtors occasionally here from the County Court; they are placed in separate cells, and treated as untried prisoners. Three have been the greatest number at one time.

Observations.—I regret to observe that the journals contain entries which mark the existence of ill-will between the governor and the chaplain, now happily at an end, and which never should have been inserted. The journal ought simply to be the record of occurrences of importance within the prison, and any complaint of one officer against another should be made direct to the visiting justices, for if entered in the journal, would remain as an *ex parte* charge without any record of its having been met.

In the gaol of this county, at Fisherton Anger, the ornamental garden is within the walls, in the House of Correction at Devizes it is without; both have been cultivated by the officers of the prison and the prisoners, which is improper, and will henceforth be discontinued. The cultivation of a garden is both a proper and innocent recreation for the goveruor of a prison, but when carried to an extent, it becomes a passion instead of a simple enjoyment. A large greenhouse has been erected against the extreme wall of the House of Correction at Devizes, which certainly ought never to have been permitted, and ought to be removed when the present governor quits his office. The taking of prisoners to work outside the walls of a prison, I consider to be illegal, nothing short of a *habeas* can authorize a convict to go beyond the *enceinte* of a prison to which he has been sentenced for imprisonment.

I am of opinion that the reading of prayers by the chaplain in five of the wards of the prison every morning, is a serious loss of time, which might be better spent in the instruction of the prisoners. I see no reason why they should not be assembled in the chapel, as in other prisons.

Provision should be made for washing the prisoners' feet, and there is no sufficient bath or cleaning-place for them on reception.

Proper reception cells are not provided. The governor states, there are sometimes five or six prisoners together in one room during the night of their first committal.

I have previously stated my opinion that the dietaries are insufficient, and recommend that the official tables should be adopted.

The full services of the church should be always performed on the sabbath, as enjoined by the 4th Geo. IV. c. 64. I strongly recommend that the officers should be placed in uniform, and that some employment should be found for the untried, and prisoners not sentenced to hard labour. The prisoners are in separate cells, but the cells have not been certified under the statute as fit for separate confinement.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hertfordshire.
Hertford County Gaol.

COUNTY GAOL, HERTFORD.

[Inspected January and November, 1849.]

In consequence of two severe outbreaks of cholera in this prison at the period of my visits, I defer my report upon the discipline of this prison until a future period.

The severity of this epidemical visitation induces me to repeat the suggestions already offered to the justices at the time.

The site of the prison is low and humid, with high ground at the back, and a river at no great distance. The ground occupied comprises about 17,032 square feet, the buildings approaching so close to the boundary wall as to greatly impede the circulation of air. Of late years the population of this prison has greatly increased, and although fresh buildings have been added, the *enceinte* has not been extended. The following return shows the increase in the number of prisoners during the last seven years :—

Year.	Average Daily Number.	Greatest Number at any one time.	Total Number during the Year.
1843	99	146	811
1844	94	134	802
1845	74	122	693
1846	73	111	638
1847	81	134	753
1848	119	171	966
1849	...	172	810*

* A number of the prisoners at St. Albans.

The drainage of the prison is also imperfect, the drains running into cesspools close to the boundary walls.

This prison is built on the quadrangular plan, is most unfavourable to ventilation, and would lead to the inference that if disease were once generated therein, it would be difficult to eradicate it.

With regard to remedial measures, I strongly recommend that the enclosure within the walls be enlarged by the purchase of additional ground. That a sewer be constructed to carry the soil direct into the river, or that the drains be turned into the sewer belonging to Christ's Hospital, by permission of the authorities of that institution. That the boundary wall be pierced in front of the governor's house, and apertures made therein for the admission of fresh air. That air drains for the conveyance of fresh air from the exterior to the airing-yards be constructed, and that all the trees standing against the buildings, or near thereto, be removed. As a measure of general precaution, dry rubbing of the cells and floors should be resorted to in winter instead of washing. The medical officer attributes much of the inveteracy of the disease to the vitiated air thrown back into the prison from the cesspools, and this with the other predisposing causes above alluded to, seem sufficiently to account for its prevalence ; I am satisfied that increasing the space within the boundary wall will be a most salutary step, particularly as the justices have it in contemplation to contract for the prisoners from the liberty of St. Albans.

The first case of cholera appeared on the 30th of December, 1848, and the disease continued until the 3rd of February following, causing 9 deaths out of 88, and of which 25 were decidedly cholera.

The disease reappeared on the 9th of October, 1849, and nine prisoners died thereof, but cases of diarrhœa occurred in the interval, and the medical officer states he is "of opinion that the prisoners had not been entirely free from the disease since the former outbreak." He further states, "I do not think the ventilation of the prison sufficient for such a population congregated together in so small a space." I cannot divest myself of the opinion, but that the cesspools must be prejudicial to health, there being no vent from them except into the prison.

It is but due to the justices to state, that during the prevalence of the epidemic, no expense was spared in providing additional medical attendance as well as in the provision of every comfort for the sick.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Hertfordshire.

St. Albans' Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE LIBERTY OF ST. ALBANS.

[Inspected July 18, 1849.]

I annex a Return of the number of prisoners at the time of my visit:—

A RETURN of the NUMBER of PRISONERS Committed to the GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION for the Liberty of ST. ALBANS.

Name.	Age.	Read or Write.	Offence.	Terms of Imprisonment.
E. E.	23	Both well	Larceny	12 calendar months.
C. L.	55	Neither	Felony	7 years' transportation.
F. H.	13	Both imperfectly	Larceny	9 calendar months.
J. T.	17	,, ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
D. A.	17	,, ,,	,,	9 ,, ,,
A. L.	21	,, ,,	,,	6 ,, ,,
D. N.	42	Neither	Union case	3 ,, ,,
G. N.	33	,,	Want of sureties	3 ,, ,,
S. T.	64	Both well	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
J. S.	63	Neither	Assault	3 ,, ,,
T. D.	28	,,	,,	1 ,, ,,
W. H.	19	,,	Game	1 ,, ,,
J. M.	35	,,	,,	1 ,, ,,
D. D.	13	Both imperfectly	Burglary	7 years' transportation.
T. A.	22	,, ,,	Larceny	18 calendar months.
J. H.	18	Neither	Assault	4 ,, ,,
W. R.	28	Both imperfectly	Larceny	3 ,, ,,
J. S.	24	Both well	,,	2 ,, ,,
P. G.	28	Neither	,,	1 ,, ,,
W. S.	24	Both well	Game	2 ,, ,,
J. C.	28	,,	,,	2 ,, ,,
W. R.	17	Neither	Assault	1 ,, ,,
J. S.	30	,,	,,	1 ,, ,,
F. H.	18	Read	Union case	21 days.
W. H.	18	Neither	Assault	1 calendar month.
W. W.	19	Both well	For trial, stealing a watch.	

The interior of the prison was unexceptionably clean at the time of my visit.

Health.—The surgeon states:—"I have no stated time for my attendance in the prison." He sees prisoners in solitary confinement, and all on committal, before they are classed, and always attends when sent for.

Diet.—The official dietaries were in course of adoption, having been certified by the Secretary of State.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain performs two services on the Sunday, with one sermon. Prayers are read by him daily, being a selection from the Liturgy. The prisoners are instructed by the officers in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Average attendance in the prison half-an-hour daily.

Books.—I examined the books, and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit.

Observations.—This prison was one of the old gates of the Abbey of St. Albans; it is not encircled by any boundary wall, and possesses not one single requisite for the purposes of penal discipline. It does not even provide for the safe custody of prisoners, as shown by the following extracts from the journal:—

E. W., J. and G. P., escaped from the prison at a quarter past 10 A. M. Reported the same to the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, who immediately left his bed, and came to the prison, and gave directions for immediate pursuit.

July 7th.—Escaped from prison this morning, the 7th, C. L. and G. G., two transports; also W. F. and J. J., two prisoners under sentence of imprisonment. Reported the same to the Rev. Dr. Nicholson, who immediately left his bed to come to the prison, and gave directions for immediate pursuit.

July 17th.—Received in prison, at 2 P. M., C. L., a recaptured transport, by Inspector Cook, of the T. division Metropolitan Police. Ordered the above C. L. to be double ironed.

Feb. 5th, 1844.—G. V., a prisoner under sentence of felony, escaped from the prison at 9 A. M., but was retaken immediately by myself and the under-turnkey, a short distance from the prison.

I have made a special report to Secretary Sir George Grey, on the defects of this prison, and recommended that the justices of the liberty should be called upon either to build a new prison, or to contract with the justices for the maintenance of their prisoners in the County Gaol and House of Correction at Hertford, and have every reason to believe they will adopt the latter alternative.

One of the prisoners who had effected his escape, and had been recaptured, was in the prison at the time of my visit, and was ironed with the weight of 24 lbs.

The labour and employment to which the prisoners are subjected consist of the treadwheel, where they work by spells of a quarter of an hour on and a quarter off, and the picking of oakum, the daily task-work being 3 lbs. for hard labour, and 2 lbs. for employment.

The escapes which have taken place are entirely owing to the insecurity of the building, and not to negligence on the part of the keeper.

ESSEX.

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY, AT ILFORD.

[Inspected May 24, 1849.]

I annex a Return of the prisoners at the time of my visit:—

A LIST of PRISONERS in the ILFORD HOUSE of CORRECTION, ESSEX, 24th of May, 1849.

Name.	Married or Single.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	How Employed.	Condition.	Time Expires.	If in Prison before.	Where.	Instruction.	Religion.
FEMALES.											
No. 1 Yard.											
S. H.	Single	18	Stealing wood	1 month's hard labour	Mending clothing and shirt-making.	Single	1849. 11 June	No		R. and W.	Protestant.
E. H.	"	17	"	" "	"	"	"	"		N.	"
MALES.											
No. 2 Yard.											
J. B.	Single	22	Deserting from regiment.	Waiting for the escort	Cleaning	Soldier		No		R. and W.	Protestant.
J. L.	"	26	"	" "	"	"		"		"	"
E. W.	"	21	"	" "	"	"		"		"	"
No. 3 Yard.											
W. A.	Married	39	Placing stones on railway.	2 years' hard labour	Tailoring	Cooper	24 Oct.	No		Well	Protestant.
S. H.	Single	21	Trespass	21 days' "	Treadwheel	Labourer	25 May	"		N.	"
J. Y.	"	24	"	2 months' "	"	"	16 June	Yes	Ilford Gaol	R. and W.	"
W. A.	"	16	Stealing clothing	1 year's "	Cleaning	"	17 Sept.	No		"	"
J. R.	"	21	Trespass	2 months' "	Treadwheel	"	15 June	Yes	Ilford Gaol	N.	"
H. P.	"	21	"	2 " "	"	"	18 "	No		R. and W.	"
No. 4 Yard.											
A. P.	Married	44	Stealing clothing	1 year's hard labour	Washing, &c.	Clothier	17 Oct.	No		R. and W.	Protestant.
W. H.	Single	20	"	" "	Bakehouse	Sailor	20 Aug.	"		"	"
P. L.	"	30	Vagrant	14 days' "	Treadwheel	Labourer	31 May	Yes	Ilford Gaol	N.	"
C. M.	"	17	Stealing money	6 calendar months' hard labour.	"	"	26 "	No		R. and W.	"
J. G.	"	22	Stealing a duck	3 " "	"	"	6 Aug.	"		"	"
No. 5 Yard.											
J. C.	Single	22	Trespass	2 months' hard labour	Treadwheel	Labourer	5 July.	Yes	Ilford Gaol	N.	Protestant.
M. H.	"	34	Unlawfully enlisting.	21 days' "	"	Soldier	13 May	No		R. and W.	"
H. B.	"	17	Trespass	2 months' "	"	Labourer	18 June	Yes	Ilford Gaol	N.	"
W. W.	Married	55	Malicious damage	1 " "	"	"	27 May	"	"	R. and W.	"
G. H.	"	31	Trespass	21 days' hard labour	"	"	25 "	"	"	"	"
W. M.	Single	18	Malicious damage	1 month's "	"	"	11 June	No		"	"
J. H.	"	23	Unlawfully enlisting.	2 " "	"	Soldier	4 "	"		N.	"
J. W.	Married	55	Cutting trees	1 " "	"	Labourer	27 May	"		"	"
No. 6 Yard.											
H. L.	Single	20	Stealing clothing	1 year's hard labour	Treadwheel	Labourer	26 Nov.	No		R. and W.	Protestant.
G. B.	"	17	Stealing lead	6 months' "	"	"	6 " 1850.	"		R.	"
J. J.	"	30	Stealing a copper	1 year's "	"	"	28 Jan. 1849.	"		R. and W.	"
N. H.	Married	22	Stealing a letter	3 months' "	"	"	25 May	"		"	"
J. S.	Single	37	Stealing books	6 " "	"	"	30 June	Yes	Ilford Gaol	N.	"
J. H.	"	19	Stealing cloth	4 " "	"	"	8 Aug.	No		R. and W.	"

A List of Prisoners in the Ilford House of Correction, Essex—*continued.*

Name.	Married or Single.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	How Employed.	Condition.	Time Expires.	If in Prison before.	Where.	Instruction.	Religion.
				No. 7 *Yard.*							
							1849.				
J. P.	Single	21	Assault	2 months	Pumping	Labourer	27 June	No		R. and W.	Catholic.
T. F.	Married	21	,,	3 months and sureties	,,	,,	11 Aug.	Yes	Ilford Gaol	,,	Protestant.
W. L.	Single	23	,,	2 ,,	,,	,,	11 July	No		,,	,,
W. F.	,,	29	,,	2 ,,	,,	,,	20 June	Yes	Ilford Gaol	N.	,,
							1850.				
J. W.	,,	25	,,	1 year and sureties	,,	,,	3 April	No		,,	,,
							1849.				
W. W.	,,	22	Malicious damage	2 months' hard labour	Washing	,,	29 May	Yes	Ilford Gaol	R. and W.	,,
J. H.	,,	28	Unlawfully enlisting.	2 ,, ,,	Treadwheel	Soldier	4 June	No		N.	,,
J. P.	,,	21	Stealing brocoli	14 days	Pumping	Labourer	25 May	,,		,,	,,
				No. 8 *Yard.*							
J. C.	Single	27	Burglary	Re-examination	Pumping	Labourer		No		R. and W.	Protestant.
W. G.	,,	26	Passing base coin	1 year's hard labour	Cleaning	,,	26 Nov.	,,		,,	,,
W. R.	,,	24	Unlawfully enlisting.	21 days' hard labour	Treadwheel	,,	3 June	,,		N.	,,
H. S.	Married	31	Cutting and wounding.	6 months' ,,	Cleaning	,,	8 Oct.	,,		,,	,,
J. R.	,,	28	Stealing brocoli	21 days' ,,	Treadwheel	,,	3 June	,,		,,	,,
J. S.	Single	19	Assault	Re-examination	Pumping	,,		Yes	Ilford Gaol	,,	,,
A. A.	,,	25	Burglary	,, ,,	,,	,,		No		R. and W.	,,
				No. 9 *Yard.*							
J. S.	Single	19	Trespass	14 days' hard labour	Treadwheel	Labourer	25 May	No		N.	Protestant.
J. H.	,,	32	Misconduct in Union.	21 ,, ,,	,,	Fisherman	3 June	,,		R. and W.	,,
J. R.	,,	18	Stealing horse	2 years' ,,	Mat-making	Labourer	12 Dec.	Yes	Ilford Gaol	,,	,,
C. M.	,,	17	Malicious damage	1 month's ,,	Treadwheel	,,	11 June	,,	,,	,,	,,
W. C.	,,	30	Assault	1 ,, ,,	Cleaning	,,	21 ,,	,,	,,	N.	,,
				No. 10 *Yard.*							
B. M.	Single	24	Stealing fowls	For Trial		Labourer		No		R. and W.	Protestant.
W. S.	,,	26	,,	,,		,,		,,		N.	,,
				Lazaretto.							
F. L.	Single	26	Vagrant	14 days' hard labour	Treadwheel	Labourer	31 May	No		R.	Catholic.
				Men's Infirmary.							
C. W.	Single	14	Stealing Union Clothing.	Re-examination		Labourer		No		R.	Protestant.
E. L.	,,	13	,,	,,		,,		,,		,,	,,
							1850.				
W. F.	,,	25	Assault	12 months or sureties	Cook-house	,,	3 May	,,		,,	,,
							1849.				
L. H.	,,	25	Trespass	2 calendar months' hard labour.	Cleaning	,,	16 June	Yes	Ilford Gaol	N.	,,
W. T.	Married	46	,,	21 days' hard labour	Ill	,,	7 ,,	,,	,,	R.	,,
				Women's Infirmary.							
B. S.	Spinster	16	Stealing wood	14 days' hard labour	Making shirts	Spinster	25 May	No		R, and W.	Protestant.
B. M. S.	Married	23	Stealing lace	6 months' ,,	Cleaning	Married	8 Oct.	,,		,,	,,
M. G.	Spinster	36	Stealing clothing	8 ,, ,,	Washing	Servant	8 Dec.	,,		N.	,,
M. N.	,,	21	Passing base coin	1 years' ,,	,,	Spinster	26 Nov.	,,		R. and W.	,,

Dietary.—The surgeon states, the diet is quite sufficient. The bread made in the prison did not appear to me of such good quality as it ought to be.

Health.—The attendance of the medical officer is almost daily. The prisoners are examined before they are classed. There has been no disease of any moment in the prison. There has been one slight case of cholera. The cells are cold in the winter, but there are stoves placed in two of the wings. There is but one case, that of a prisoner with asthma, under

medical treatment at present. Itch is very prevalent, but it is treated very successfully by applying bichloride of mercury in the first instance, and afterwards iodine of potash.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—The chaplain states:—

I perform two services on the Sundays, with one sermon on the week-days. I read prayers, with an exposition of a portion of the Scripture, once or twice a-week. On Saturday I have a general catechizing. Very seldom any prisoner expresses a wish to be attended by a minister of his particular persuasion. I administer the sacrament very seldom, and consider it ought not to be done lightly. I see every prisoner coming in and going out. One of the officers acts as schoolmaster. The instruction comprises reading, writing, and arithmetic. The average time spent by me in the prison is from three-quarters of an hour to an hour daily.

I examined a class of the prisoners, nine in number, under instruction by the schoolmaster, and was well satisfied with their progress.

Labour.—The labour is the treadwheel, mat-making, and pumping water at the cranks for the use of the prison.

Books.—I inspected the books, and found them neatly kept and entered to the time of my visit.

Discipline.—The prisoners are unlocked at 6, clean their cells and wash and go to labour at 7. They breakfast at 8, return to labour, and from thence to chapel at half-past 9. Resume their labour at 10, and continue until a quarter to 1. They take their meals in their cells separately, dine at 1, return to labour at 2, and continue at work until 6, when they have supper, and are locked up for the night. The prisoners are unlocked on Sundays at 6, and brought down for exercise until 8, when they return to the cells for breakfast, and are unlocked again at 9 for chapel. The service is over a quarter-past 10, and they are locked in their cells until chapel time at 2. Afternoon service at 2, after which the prisoners return to their cells until 4, when they exercise until 6, and are then locked up for the night.

The following alterations have recently taken place in the prison:—

A new three-throw force pump has been provided, capable of throwing 1,600 gallons of water in 40 minutes; it is worked by nine prisoners in separate boxes.

A patent washing-machine has been provided, and is worked by two prisoners in separate places.

An oven has been fixed for fumigating the dirty clothing, and a boiler for supplying the bath and the washing-machine with hot water.

The chapel has been fitted with separate boxes for each prisoner, similar to the Model Prison, and as each box-door is lettered and numbered, the prisoners leave the chapel when a corresponding letter and number is shown on a board constructed for that purpose.

A kitchen has been made under the lodge for the use of the warders.

Covered shelves have been fixed in each yard for the gruel tins.

The prison rules are hung up in each cell, and are read weekly to the prisoners.

Every prisoner on admission is provided with a printed form, which is put in a cover and carried in a small canvass bag; this form states his name, age, parish, offence, sentence, character, expiration of imprisonment, and remarks, so that the magistrates and others visiting the prison have only to ask for this form and they have the particulars at one view.

The prisoners wear stocks instead of neckerchiefs, and are furnished with mittens when exercising in cold weather, not being allowed to put their hands in their pockets.

The old leather numbers have been replaced by brass numbers fixed on an oval zinc plate, and hung round the neck by a brass chain; this number is hung over each prisoner when in the chapel, and also in their respective boxes when working the treadwheel and the force pump.

The making of coir mats has been introduced.

An inspection box has been placed in the division wall of the yards, Nos. 5 and 6, which enables one officer to superintend the prisoners at work on both treadwheels, and the Governor has invented a telegraph by which, in his office, he can ascertain if any and what officer is on duty there.

The prisoners are lodged in separate cells, and are in separate confinement, but the cells are not certified. I have every reason to be satisfied with the management of this prison, which is very creditable to the Governor. The number of prisoners during the last years have been as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1843	342	69	501
1844	441	74	515
1845	388	58	446
1846	480	56	454
1847	502	74	576
1848	578	82	660

I.
HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Colchester County House of Correction.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY, AT COLCHESTER.

[Inspected May 30, 1849.]

I annex a Return of the state of the prison at the time of my visit:—

RETURN of PRISONERS in the COUNTY HOUSE of CORRECTION at COLCHESTER on the 30th day of May, 1849.

Yard.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Offence.	Sentence.	When Committed.	If in Prison before and how often.	Remarks.
					1849		
No.				MALES.			
1	W. W.	18	Assaulting an officer	3 calendar months or sureties	2 April	Second time	
2	J. R.	17	Stealing a watch	For trial	23 May	Once	Separate.
	D. S.	39	Assault	6 calendar months or sureties	28 May	No	,,
3	G. N.	20	Housebreaking	For trial	24 May	Third time	,,
	W. L.	29	,,	,,	,,	Once	,,
4	T. P.	17	Absconding from Union	3 months	10 May	Third time	
	J. G.	41	Assault	12 calendar months or sureties	17 May	No	
	C. C.	24	Cruelty to a horse	14 days	21 May	No	
	D. S.	22	Assault	1 calendar month and 14 days	22 May	No	
5	J. S.	45	Stealing flour	3 calendar months' hard labour, first and last 7 days in solitude.	2 April	No	
	T. S.	21	Assault	1 calendar month hard labour	3 May	Second time	
	W. S.	22	Poaching	21 days' hard labour	23 May	No	
	J. H.	18	Misbehaviour in service	14 days' hard labour	25 May	No	
6	J. W.	21	Assault	6 calendar months or sureties	8 May	Second time	
				FEMALES.			
7	S. S.	17	Vagrancy	3 calendar months' hard labour	20 March	Second time	Separate.
8	A. A.	50	Stealing beans	12 calendar months' hard labour	15 Feb.	Once	,,
9	M. A. R.	17	Stealing a gown	3 calendar months' hard labour	9 March	No	,,
10	F. W.	35	Stealing spoons	,, ,,	2 April	No	,,
11	M. A. W.	22	Stealing a glass, &c.	6 calendar months' hard labour	31 March	Once	,,

	Males.	Females.
Convicted felons	1	4
Convicted misdemeanants	10	..
Vagrants	..	1
For trial	3	..
Total	14	5

Every part of this prison was clean and neat on the day of inspection, and there were no complaints from prisoners.

Diet.—Official dietaries.

Health.—The health of the prisoners appears to have been excellent. There was one female under medical treatment in the infirmary. I found upon one occasion that corporal punishment was inflicted to the amount of two dozen lashes, the surgeon being represented by his assistant. I consider that corporal punishment should never be inflicted except in the presence of the medical officer himself. I have made a representation to this effect to the justices, and find that the occasion was accidental and not likely to reoccur.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—On Sundays two full services are performed by the chaplain, and prayers read daily on the week days. The chaplain visits the prisoners twice a-week in their cells, and tests the progress made by them in instruction. The prisoners attend school for instruction four days in the week. The chaplain's journal contains simply the entries of the duties performed by him without observations.

Books.—The keeper was away at the time of my visit, and the journal, with other books, was not assembled.

Labour.—Treadwheel and picking oakum.

Discipline.—The prisoners rise at 6 and are allowed half an hour for cleaning and exercise. They breakfast at 8, attend chapel at 9. On Wednesday and Friday a portion of the Scriptures is expounded by the chaplain, who visits the prisoners in their cells on Tuesday and Thursday, hearing them their lessons. They work from leaving the chapel until 1, when they go to dinner, all taking their meals in their separate cells. At 2 o'clock they return to labour, and continue in summer time to work until half-past 6, their supper is then served and they are locked up for the night. On Sundays they rise at half-past 6, and take their meals at the same time as on week days, with the exception of dinner, which is served at 12. Divine service on Sundays takes place in the morning at 9 and in the afternoon at 1; the chaplain having an afternoon service to perform at his own church.

I give the following specimen of the Daily Report and Issue of Provisions made in this House of Correction, which appears to be well worthy of imitation in small prisons:—

HOUSE of CORRECTION, COLCHESTER, ESSEX.

Daily Report, May 30, 1849.

Number of Prisoners.		Males.	Females.	Officers on Duty.
Unlocking at 6 o'clock in the morning.	Convicted felons	1	4	Charles Harvey.
	Ditto misdemeanants	10	..	Joseph Tracy.
	Vagrants	..	1	John Eady.
	For trial	3	..	
	Further examination	..	..	
	Deserters	..	..	
	Total	14	5	

Inspected the several yards, cells, infirmaries, &c., occupied by male prisoners . . . . } Charles Harvey.

State of thermometer—In passage, 64°. In cells, 66°. In infirmaries, 67°.
In warm passage, In cold passage,

Absentees from Chapel.

NAME.	CAUSE.

Cases for the Surgeon.

SICK.	FOR INSPECTION.
W. W. J. G. M. A. W.	

ADMITTED.		DISCHARGED.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.

Occurrences.

One prisoner supports himself.

Locked up at half-past 6 o'clock, 14 males, 5 females.

Charles Harvey,
Joseph Tracy,
John Eady, } Officers on duty.

Examined—

Governor.

COLCHESTER HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Quantities of Provisions required on the 30th day of May, 1849.

Breakfast.

		Lbs.	ozs.
16 pints of gruel	Oatmeal	2	0
	Sugar	..	
2 pints of cocoa	Cocoa	0	2
	Sugar or molasses	0	2

11 rations of bread, 7 ozs.

Dinner.

2 rations of bread, 11 ozs.
2 lbs. of cooked potatoes . . 2½ lbs. of raw potatoes.
10 pints of soup . . . . . 2½ lbs. of raw meat without bone.
10 rations of meat, 3 ozs. . . ditto ditto.
4 ozs. . . ditto ditto.
Rice or oatmeal, 10 ozs.
Onions or leeks, 10 ozs.

I. HOME DISTRICT.

County and Borough Gaols.

Essex.

Colchester County House of Correction.

The Quantities of Provisions required on the 30th day of May, 1849—continued.

Supper.

		Lbs.	ozs.
17 pints of gruel	Oatmeal	2	2
	Sugar	..	..
1 pint of cocoa	Cocoa	0	1
	Sugar or molasses	0	1
11 rations of bread, 7 ozs.			

	Bread.			Oatmeal.	Rice.	Raw Meat.	Raw Potatoes.	Sugar.	Cocoa.	Onions.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Lbs. ozs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Ozs.	Ozs.
Breakfast	7	11	..	2 0	..	..	..	2	2	..
Dinner	11	11	2	0 10	..	2½	2½	..	..	10
Supper	7	11	..	2 2	..	..	..	1	1	..
Total	25	33	2	4 12	..	2½	2½	3	3	10

One prisoner supports himself.

The Number of Rations of each Class of Dietary required in the respective Wards, on the 30th of May, 1849.

Number of Ward.	Number of Dietary.									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
4	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
5	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Infirmary, Males	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Females	..	.	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Total . 0	..	2	5	7	2	..	3	..	..	19

The prisoners are in separate cells, which have not been certified.

Colchester Borough Gaol.

GAOL FOR THE BOROUGH OF COLCHESTER.

[Inspected May 30, 1849.]

This wretched place of confinement consists of a number of irregular rooms, wholly unfit for such purpose. There were seven misdemeanants confined here at the time of my visit, and one woman for trial at the sessions on a charge of felony. The prison is described as being frequently without a prisoner. The governor receives 8*d.* a-day for the support of the prisoners; he gives them no regular diet, but sometimes tea, sometimes gruel. The surgeon attends occasionally, *i. e.*, when required; the chaplain, the rector of St. Peter's, attends on Saturdays, reads prayers, and expounds a portion of the Scriptures to the prisoners. There is no Divine service here on the Sundays.

The borough authorities should be no longer permitted to occupy this place as a prison. Every prisoner from the borough jurisdiction should be sent, under contract, to the County House of Correction.

DIGEST OF GAOL RETURNS, 1848.

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Diet, Clothing, Bedding and Straw, Extra allowances by Order of the Surgeon, Medicines, Wine, Beer and Spirits, Fuel, Soap, Candles, Oil and Gas, Washing, Cooking, Stationery, Printing and Books, Furniture, Rent, Rates and Taxes, Officers' Salaries, Pensions to Retired Officers, Support of Prisoners under Contract, Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, &c., Removing Transported Convicts, Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and Total Cost of each Prisoner per Annum . . . . . *ib.*

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DIGEST

OF

GAOL RETURNS,

RELATING TO THE

PRISONS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

1848.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 1. Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.											
				Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey. .	Beaumaris .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	1	2	20	5	..	..	..	..	21	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bedford . .	Bedford . .	County Gaol	Adult .	14	4	136	16	..	..	28	3	178	23	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	16	..
Berks. .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	36	4	166	19	15	3	20	2	237	28	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	21	1	6	1	2	..	..	..	30	3
,,	Abingdon .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	4	..	55	12	10	..	8	2	77	14	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	7	1
,,	Windsor . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	3	..	10	2	..	..	5	..	18	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
		Total—County of Berks . . .	Adult .	43	4	231	33	25	3	33	4	332	44	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	26	1	8	1	3	2	..	..	38	5
Brecon . .	Brecknock .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	6	..	31	3	..	..	4	1	41	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks . .	Aylesbury .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	40	1	241	16	..	..	17	1	298	18	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	32	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	37	3
,,	Buckingham.	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks . . .	Adult .	40	1	243	17	..	..	17	1	300	19	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	32	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	37	3
Cambridge .	Cambridge .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	12	1	83	7	9	1	11	..	115	9	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	5	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	9	3
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	8	3	39	7	..	..	..	..	47	10	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	35	15	..	..	3	2	38	17	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Ely . .	,, ...	Adult .	1	..	19	4	..	..	8	..	28	4	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
		Total—County of Cambridge . .	Adult .	21	4	176	33	9	1	22	2	228	40	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	11	4	..	..	3	1	..	..	16	6
Cardigan . .	Cardigan .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	1	1	16	3	..	..	6	..	23	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	2	2	22	12	..	..	9	2	33	16	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	37	6	..	..	5	..	42	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester . .	Chester . .	County Gaol	Adult .	10	..	180	20	7	3	21	2	218	25	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	2	..	10	6	2	..	..	..	14	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford .	House of Correction	Adult .	38	11	450	155	2	..	59	9	549	175	..	..
			Juvenile	13	1	68	18	..	..	2	..	..	..	83	19
		Total—County of Chester . . .	Adult .	50	11	640	181	11	3	80	11	781	206	..	..
			Juvenile	13	1	77	19	1	..	2	..	..	..	93	20
Cornwall . .	Bodmin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	17	9	147	47	..	..	22	12	186	68	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	20	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	24	7
,,	Falmouth .	Town Gaol	Adult .	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	6	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Penzance .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
,,	Saltash . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone. .	,, ...	Adult .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
		Total—County of Cornwall . . .	Adult .	18	9	160	52	..	..	23	15	201	76	..	..
			Juvenile	5	1	24	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	29	8

RETURNS, 1848.

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
13	6	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	21	7	..	..	22	7	29
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
105	16	26	6	13	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	11	..	178	23	..	..	194	23	217
12	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..			
152	15	33	4	5	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	6	237	28	..	..	267	31	298
21	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	30	3			
65	10	8	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	77	14	..	..	84	15	99
5	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1			
15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	18	2	..	..	19	3	22
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
232	26	41	7	7	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	7	332	44	..	..	370	49	419
27	5	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	38	5			
28	1	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	41	4	..	..	41	4	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
201	9	52	4	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	27	4	298	18	..	..	335	21	356
27	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	37	3			
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
202	9	53	4	13	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	27	4	300	19	..	..	337	22	359
27	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	37	3			
71	4	28	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	115	9	..	..	124	12	136
7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	9	3			
27	7	10	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	47	10	..	..	48	12	60
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2			
29	14	3	1	2	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	17	..	..	42	17	59
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
21	3	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	4	..	..	30	5	35
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
148	28	46	7	14	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	228	40	..	..	244	46	290
13	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	16	6			
14	3	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	23	4	..	..	24	4	28
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
22	7	4	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	33	16	..	..	34	17	51
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
24	4	9	1	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	42	6	..	..	42	6	48
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
129	15	36	7	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1	218	25	..	..	228	26	254
7	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1			
10	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	14	6	..	..	14	6	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
376	127	97	28	23	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	47	17	549	175	..	..	632	194	826
60	17	9	..	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	83	19			
515	145	135	36	30	4	3	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	93	20	781	206	..	..	874	226	1100
67	17	11	..	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	93	20			
106	33	35	13	24	5	11	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	9	186	68	..	..	210	75	285
19	5	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	24	7			
1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	7	1	8
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	..	..	5	5	10
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	6
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
114	39	40	15	24	5	11	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	10	9	201	76	..	..	230	84	314
23	6	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	29	8			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	88	26	..	..	7	7	95	33	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	77	22	..	..	..	..	78	22	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	3	160	17	..	..	37	4	217	24	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	20	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	3
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	48	21	363	106	3	..	51	20	465	147	..	..
			Juvenile	8	4	47	4	..	..	5	2	..	..	60	10
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	4	47	26	..	..	5	2	61	32	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	8	6	50	22	..	..	3	..	61	28	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	4	1	7	6	..	..	..	..	11	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	2	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	72	33	488	161	3	..	59	22	622	216	..	..
			Juvenile	12	5	60	9	..	..	5	2	..	..	77	16
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	3	173	36	1	..	36	8	234	47	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	17	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	24	8
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	24	3	182	41	1	..	36	8	243	52	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	18	8	..	..	5	..	..	..	25	8
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	8	223	56	..	..	9	3	246	67	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	9	..	38	..	4	..	6	..	57	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	13
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	44	..	379	3	41	..	20	..	484	3	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	33	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	47	..
,,	Colchester	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	21	5	..	..	..	..	21	5	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
,,	Maldon	,,	Adult	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	45	9	413	46	41	4	20	6	519	65	..	..
			Juvenile	9	2	41	9	2	..	3	3	..	..	55	14
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	..	29	4	..	..	1	..	33	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	9	148	58	..	..	8	4	180	71	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	17	4	73	17	48	17	19	6	157	44	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	9	3
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	41	13	221	75	48	17	27	10	337	115	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	10	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	14	6
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	3	1	443	86	12	4	32	7	490	98	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	66	14	..	..	4	..	..	..	70	14
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	4	60	15	..	..	..	..	67	19	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	11	5	509	103	12	4	32	7	564	119	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	83	14	..	..	4	..	..	..	90	14

ETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
77	27	16	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	33	..	..	102	38	140
6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5			
51	17	12	4	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	78	22	..	..	89	22	111
4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	..			
126	13	49	4	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	33	6	217	24	..	..	241	27	268
16	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	24	3			
326	106	69	25	41	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4	465	147	..	..	525	157	682
47	7	9	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	60	10			
3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
35	19	15	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	61	32	..	..	69	34	103
6	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2			
33	17	11	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	17	1	61	28	..	..	69	31	100
8	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3			
8	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	11	7	..	..	12	8	20
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1			
7	1	6	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	18	1	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
413	148	102	38	44	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	55	9	622	216	..	..	699	232	931
61	11	10	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	77	16			
150	26	46	9	18	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	18	7	234	47	..	..	258	55	313
16	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	24	8			
8	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	..	10	5	15
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
158	30	47	9	18	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	18	7	243	52	..	..	268	60	328
17	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	25	8			
154	49	38	9	5	2	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	4	246	67	..	..	257	73	330
9	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	11	6			
..	38	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	57	..	..	..	70	70
..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13			
329	2	86	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	51	1	484	3	..	..	531	3	534
36	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	47	..			
12	5	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	..	..	27	5	32
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	16	1	17
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
352	45	97	12	16	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	51	5	519	65	..	..	574	79	653
44	9	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	55	14			
25	3	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	33	4	..	..	34	4	38
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
146	53	14	9	2	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	3	180	71	..	..	185	74	259
1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	3			
120	40	30	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	44	..	..	166	47	213
9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3			
266	93	44	13	7	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	13	3	337	115	..	..	351	121	472
10	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	14	6			
372	66	80	26	26	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	490	98	..	..	560	112	672
53	10	11	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	70	14			
40	10	8	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	2	67	19	..	..	87	19	106
15	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	..			
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	7	2	..	..	7	2	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
415	77	88	33	32	6	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	23	3	564	119	..	..	654	133	787
68	10	15	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	90	14			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	40	7	348	26	8	31	34	10	430	74	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	41	2	..	4	3	..	..	..	48	6
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	90	24	..	..	..	..	90	24	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	7	83	25	..	..	4	..	107	32	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	12	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	18	3
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight.)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	2	33	6	..	..	..	..	41	8	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	68	16	561	84	8	31	38	10	675	141	..	..
			Juvenile	13	..	69	11	..	4	3	1	..	..	85	16
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	1	137	30	..	..	..	..	154	31	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	2	2	35	14	..	..	..	..	37	16	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	19	3	172	44	..	..	..	..	191	47	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	4
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	1	202	21	1	..	24	3	234	25	..	..
			Juvenile	2	3	26	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	30	3
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	67	1	..	..	..	..	67	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	7	1	269	22	1	..	24	3	301	26	..	..
			Juvenile	2	3	34	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	38	4
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	22	..	82	12	..	..	6	2	110	14	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	27	4	137	85	19	3	34	7	517	99	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	46	10	1	..	3	..	..	..	51	10
,,	Canterbury, St. Augustine's.	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	51	7	5	1	5	..	61	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	9	2	29	6	..	..	..	..	38	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	..	..	29	14	..	..	..	..	29	14	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	1	17	2	..	1	7	..	30	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	42	7	580	121	25	6	49	7	696	141	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	54	16	1	..	5	..	..	..	61	16
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	9	..	61	13	..	..	9	..	79	13	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	2
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	24	4	266	80	..	..	40	6	330	90	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	45	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	7
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	55	18	551	108	..	..	49	12	655	138	..	..
			Juvenile	5	2	25	12	..	..	2	1	..	..	32	15
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	33	31	530	271	..	..	..	..	563	302	..	..
			Juvenile	6	3	58	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	31
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	75	34	947	299	..	..	97	26	1119	359	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	147	18	..	..	8	1	..	..	163	19
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	196	87	2355	771	..	..	195	44	2746	902	..	..
			Juvenile	19	5	279	66	..	..	10	3	..	..	308	74

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.

How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
280	48	71	19	19	3	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	48	3	430	74	..	..	478	80	558
30	5	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	48	6			
74	17	6	5	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	24	..	..	99	25	124
8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1			
65	19	17	7	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	19	1	107	32	..	..	125	35	160
15	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	3			
23	5	9	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	41	8	..	..	51	14	65
5	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	6			
5	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	7	3	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
447	91	103	33	35	11	9	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	3	..	..	..	71	4	675	141	..	..	760	151	917
58	10	11	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	85	16			
97	15	27	9	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	154	31	..	..	171	35	206
12	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4			
25	8	3	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	37	16	..	..	42	16	58
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..			
122	23	30	13	16	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	4	191	47	..	..	213	51	264
13	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	22	4			
164	14	36	4	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	19	6	234	25	..	..	264	28	292
18	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	30	3			
48	1	13	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	67	1	..	..	75	2	77
4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1			
212	15	49	4	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	19	6	301	26	..	..	339	30	369
22	4	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	38	4			
70	9	9	3	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	110	14	..	..	114	15	129
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1			
394	69	89	16	13	7	6	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	517	99	..	..	568	109	677
37	9	9	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	10			
49	7	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	61	8	..	..	64	9	73
3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
23	6	4	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	38	8	..	..	40	9	49
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	6	1	7
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
18	9	6	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	14	..	..	31	18	49
..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4			
18	2	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	30	4	..	..	31	4	35
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	4	..	..	5	4	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
513	100	115	21	19	10	15	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	..	..	..	26	8	696	141	..	..	757	157	914
43	12	11	3	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	16			
52	12	20	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	79	13	..	..	83	15	98
3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2			
240	67	50	6	7	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31	10	330	90	..	..	375	97	472
42	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	45	7			
399	99	107	19	26	6	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	1	..	82	12	655	138	..	..	687	153	840
22	13	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	32	15			
426	243	91	34	9	5	37	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	563	302	..	..	627	333	960
56	29	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	31			
788	248	176	57	26	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	3	9	6	111	37	1119	359	..	..	1282	378	1660
117	14	23	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	4	..	..	163	19			
1905	669	444	117	72	25	50	23	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	35	3	10	6	226	59	2746	902	..	..	3054	976	4030
240	63	35	6	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	5	..	..	308	74			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 1. Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
				Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.	Tot Juven
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	162	16	..	..	45	5	208	21	..
			Juvenile	..	..	17	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	20
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	1	59	10	..	..	2	1	68	12	..
			Juvenile	3	..	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	8	1	221	26	..	..	47	6	276	33	..
			Juvenile	3	..	36	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	42
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	4	1	38	6	..	..	..	..	42	7	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	2	..	22	5	..	..	..	..	24	5	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	8	4	56	6	..	..	2	..	66	10	..
			Juvenile	1	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	6	..	33	4	12	2	13	2	64	8	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	13	5	45	6	..	..	21	5	79	16	..
			Juvenile	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	7	3	45	13	..	..	18	4	70	20	..
			Juvenile	3	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	8	..	39	8	..	..	3	3	50	11	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	7	..	32	17	..	..	4	1	43	18	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	5	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	3	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	11	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	58	14	323	68	12	2	61	15	454	99	..
			Juvenile	8	1	28	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	37
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	14	3	..	..	1	1	15	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	House of Detention	Adult	..	..	1174	670	..	..	..	..	1174	670	..
			Juvenile	..	..	302	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	302
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	31	9	..	..	2180	526	88	19	2299	554	..
			Juvenile	5	..	..	..	293	32	6	1	..	..	304
,,	Giltspur Street	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	65	48	..	..	..	..	66	48	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	32	9	1239	718	2180	526	88	19	3539	1272	..
			Juvenile	5	..	303	44	293	32	6	1	..	..	607
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	32	11	47	9	12	1	91	21	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	13	9	112	40	6	2	22	7	153	58	..
			Juvenile	2	..	7	5	1	..	3	1	..	..	13
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	13	9	144	51	53	11	34	8	244	79	..
			Juvenile	2	..	7	5	7	..	3	1	..	..	19
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	42	6	..	..	9	9	55	16	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	..	186	..	..	..	22	..	233	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	1	61	3	..	..	10	5	79	9	..
			Juvenile	1	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	20	..	117	1	..	..	35	6	172	7	..
			Juvenile	..	..	16	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	19
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	10	1	57	24	..	..	20	1	87	26	..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	7
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	6	..	29	..	..	..	5	..	40	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	GreatYarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	12	4	..	..	1	..	13	6	..
			Juvenile	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	3	1	10	7	..	..	3	2	16	10	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	66	11	452	68	..	..	91	19	609	98	..
			Juvenile	8	1	63	6	..	..	3	2	..	..	74

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
129	14	49	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	208	21	..	..	228	22	250
16	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	1			
53	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	68	12	..	..	90	17	107
21	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	22	5			
182	24	54	3	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	5	276	33	..	..	318	39	357
37	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	42	6			
30	4	8	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	7	..	..	44	8	52
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
16	5	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	24	5	..	..	27	5	32
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
38	4	4	2	13	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	66	10	..	..	72	12	84
2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	2			
47	4	6	2	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	64	8	..	..	67	9	76
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1			
58	11	9	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	79	16	..	..	85	16	101
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
57	18	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	70	20	..	..	83	23	106
10	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	3			
38	8	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	50	11	..	..	54	12	66
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	1			
25	12	8	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	43	18	..	..	43	19	62
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	5	2	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
7	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	11	2	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
318	70	50	13	42	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	37	10	454	99	..	..	491	108	599
25	8	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	37	9			
12	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	4	..	..	17	4	21
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
955	499	146	96	38	40	32	33	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1174	670	..	..	1476	714	2190
262	35	27	2	8	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	44			
1796	398	392	129	53	17	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	42	10	2299	554	..	..	2603	587	3190
264	26	21	6	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	304	33			
31	25	..	..	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3	..	..	..	..	66	48	..	..	67	48	115
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
278	922	538	225	99	77	43	33	1	1	..	1	4	..	2	..	28	3	..	..	42	10	3539	1272	..	..	4146	1349	5495
526	61	48	8	20	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	607	77			
61	18	16	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	91	21	..	..	97	21	118
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
95	34	19	6	12	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	11	153	58	..	..	166	64	230
8	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	13	6			
156	52	35	7	20	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	32	12	244	79	..	..	263	85	348
14	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	19	6			
35	9	8	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	3	55	16	..	..	59	19	78
3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	3			
150	..	36	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	233	..	..	..	255	..	255
13	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	22	..			
59	7	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	79	9	..	..	91	10	101
9	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	1			
107	1	34	6	12	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	172	7	..	..	191	9	200
12	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	2			
44	16	18	5	13	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	87	26	..	..	94	28	122
7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2			
..	20	..	7	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	40	..	..	..	44	44
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4			
7	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	13	6	..	..	24	6	30
8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	11	..			
13	9	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	10	..	..	19	10	29
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..			
5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
385	56	101	21	30	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	61	10	609	98	..	..	683	107	790
51	8	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	74	9			

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	150	19	1	..	44	1	196	20	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	24	9	..	..	8	..	32	9	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	..	41	3	..	..	4	..	55	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	11	..	215	31	1	..	56	1	283	32	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	1	49	10	5	2	6	1	66	14	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	4	65	27	..	..	2	..	79	31	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	4	..	..	..	7	2	11	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	18	5	121	38	5	2	15	3	159	48	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	23	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	5
Notts.	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	12	1	108	5	..	..	23	1	143	7	..	..
			Juvenile.	3	..	14	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	21	1
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	6	57	10	..	..	2	..	71	16	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	4	2	55	9	..	..	19	5	78	16	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	5	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	7	3
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	28	9	220	24	..	..	44	6	292	39	..	..
			Juvenile.	5	..	27	3	..	..	6	1	..	..	38	4
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	26	5	191	21	..	..	24	..	241	26	..	..
			Juvenile.	5	1	15	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	3
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	2	30	6	..	..	..	..	37	8	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	3	2	9	3	..	..	..	..	19	5	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	36	9	230	30	..	..	24	..	290	39	..	..
			Juvenile	7	3	17	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	5
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	..	23	6	..	..	14	1	40	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	31	6	..	..	..	..	31	6	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	37	6	..	..	2	2	39	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	2
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	3	215	55	..	..	33	16	272	74	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	22	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	5
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	24	3	226	60	..	..	33	17	283	80	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	..	26	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	29	5
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	19	5	238	55	..	..	3	1	260	61	..	..
			Juvenile.	3	1	33	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	3
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	16	3	259	39	..	..	30	1	305	43	..	..
			Juvenile.	1	..	29	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	32	4
,,	Bristol	Common Gaol	Adult	43	25	184	90	..	..	7	5	234	120	..	..
			Juvenile	10	3	52	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	8
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	13	3	88	38	..	..	..	..	01	41	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	4
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	91	36	769	222	..	..	40	7	900	265	..	..
			Juvenile.	14	4	138	12	..	..	2	1	..	..	154	1

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
133	13	33	4	4	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	196	20	..	..	213	23	236
15	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3			
20	7	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	9	..	..	36	11	47
4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2			
37	2	10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	55	3	..	..	59	3	62
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
190	22	52	6	9	2	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	12	1	283	32	..	..	308	37	345
23	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5			
46	11	7	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	66	14	..	..	71	16	87
2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	2			
2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
51	20	13	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	79	31	..	..	99	34	133
14	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	20	3			
8	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	13	2	15
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
107	34	23	5	1	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	4	159	48	..	..	186	53	239
17	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	27	5			
116	4	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	143	7	..	..	164	8	172
16	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	1			
49	8	7	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	71	16	..	..	81	16	97
8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..			
55	10	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	78	16	..	..	85	19	104
5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	3			
220	22	19	10	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	42	7	292	39	..	..	330	43	373
29	3	2	..	.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	38	4			
146	14	51	4	13	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	23	4	241	26	..	..	262	29	291
12	2	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	3			
24	6	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	37	8	..	..	38	10	48
1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2			
10	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	20
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	3	..			
180	24	57	5	14	4	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	29	6	290	39	..	..	315	44	359
15	4	5	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	25	5			
25	4	8	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	40	7	..	..	42	7	49
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
17	2	7	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	31	6	..	..	31	6	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
25	5	11	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	8	..	..	44	10	54
4	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2			
171	41	61	19	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5	272	74	..	..	297	79	376
21	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	5			
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	4	4	8
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
6	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	11	2	13
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
180	45	62	20	15	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	6	283	80	..	..	312	85	397
23	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	29	5			
166	41	49	8	17	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	5	260	61	..	..	296	64	360
22	3	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	36	3			
198	30	63	6	13	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	28	5	305	43	..	..	327	47	384
24	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	32	4			
117	65	43	18	9	8	11	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	22	234	120	..	..	296	128	424
50	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	62	8			
62	28	18	8	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	5	101	41	..	..	125	43	168
13	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	24	2			
543	164	173	40	40	15	20	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	120	37	900	265	..	..	1051	282	1336
109	13	14	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	154	17			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 1. Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.									
				Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.	Total Juvenile.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M. F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	90	36	663	111	49	7	131	47	933 201	.. ..
			Juvenile	8	3	73	10	4	3	6	3	.. ..	91 19
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	7 1	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1 ..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	90	36	670	112	49	7	131	47	940 202	.. ..
			Juvenile	8	3	74	10	4	3	6	3	.. ..	92 19
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	4	140	14	..	..	4	2	162 20	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	1	.. ..	6 3
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	12	1	122	9	10	1	34	3	178 14	.. ..
			Juvenile	2	..	11	..	..	..	3	..	.. ..	16 ..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	1	49	15	..	..	6	3	63 19	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	5 ..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	6	..	45	5	..	..	10	..	61 5	.. ..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2 1
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	44	6	356	43	10	1	54	8	464 58	.. ..
			Juvenile	3	..	23	3	..	..	3	1	.. ..	29 4
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult	14	4	493	159	..	..	36	6	543 169	.. ..
			Juvenile	2	..	60	11	..	..	1	..	.. ..	63 11
,,	Guildford	County House of Correction	Adult	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3 1	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	.. ..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1 1	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1 ..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	15	4	496	161	..	..	36	6	547 171	.. ..
			Juvenile	2	..	61	11	..	..	1	..	.. ..	64 11
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	255	50	..	..	25	6	284 56	.. ..
			Juvenile	1	..	48	8	..	..	2	2	.. ..	51 10
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	10	3	90	12	..	..	12	3	112 18	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	2	9	..	..	..	..	1	.. ..	9 3
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	1	..	12	4	..	..	..	1	13 5	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2 ..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	..	..	4	2	..	..	2	..	6 2	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1 ..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	15	3	361	68	..	..	39	10	415 81	.. ..
			Juvenile	1	2	60	8	..	..	2	3	.. ..	63 13
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	54	21	687	143	..	..	42	10	783 174	.. ..
			Juvenile	12	2	96	10	..	..	3	..	.. ..	111 12
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	..	195	24	..	..	19	1	220 25	.. ..
			Juvenile	1	1	14	3	..	..	..	..	.. ..	15 4
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	60	21	882	167	..	..	61	11	1003 199	.. ..
			Juvenile	13	3	110	13	..	..	3	..	.. ..	126 16
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	23	3	5	..	1	..	29 3	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	.. ..	1 ..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	2	..	14	1	1	..	1	..	18 1	.. ..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	.. ..	2 1
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	2	..	37	4	6	..	2	..	47 4	.. ..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	.. ..	3 1
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	3	150	13	1	..	23	4	188 20	.. ..
			Juvenile	2	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	.. ..	21 1
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	147	25	..	..	6	..	153 25	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	.. ..	15 1
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	7	3	87	17	..	..	..	..	94 20	.. ..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	.. ..	6 3
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	21	6	384	55	1	..	29	4	435 65	.. ..
			Juvenile	2	..	40	5	..	..	..	..	.. ..	42 5

RETURNS, 1848—*continued*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
586	122	149	35	50	23	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	140	18	933	201	..	..	1024	220	1244
69	10	9	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	91	19			
4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	7	1	..	..	8	1	9
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
590	122	150	35	50	23	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	2	142	19	940	202	..	..	1032	221	1253
70	10	9	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	92	19			
111	14	19	4	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	23	..	162	20	..	..	168	23	191
6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3			
125	12	41	2	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	178	14	..	..	194	14	208
14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..			
38	18	15	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	63	19	..	..	68	19	87
4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
42	3	12	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	61	5	..	..	63	6	69
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
316	47	87	8	19	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	30	..	464	58	..	..	493	62	555
26	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	4			
407	115	81	23	23	10	10	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	543	169	..	..	606	180	786
55	10	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	63	11			
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	3
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
409	116	83	23	23	10	10	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	20	11	547	171	..	..	611	182	793
56	10	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	64	11			
202	37	45	8	26	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	284	56	..	..	335	66	401
33	5	9	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	51	10			
88	11	12	3	5	..	2*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	112	18	..	..	121	21	142
4	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	3			
8	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	13	5	..	..	15	5	20
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..			
5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	7	2	9
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
303	55	59	11	31	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	415	81	..	..	478	94	572
38	7	13	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	63	13			
601	136	101	23	46	3	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	11	783	174	..	..	894	186	1080
97	10	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	111	12			
163	18	55	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	25	..	..	235	29	264
14	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4			
764	154	156	30	46	3	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	32	11	1003	199	..	..	1129	215	1344
111	13	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	126	16			
19	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	29	3	..	..	30	3	33
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	18	1	..	..	20	2	22
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
32	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	47	4	..	..	50	5	55
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
114	14	37	3	10	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	3	188	20	..	..	209	21	230
13	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1			
123	22	19	2	5	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	25	..	..	168	26	194
15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1			
61	13	16	7	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	94	20	..	..	106	23	129
4	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3			
498	49	72	12	17	..	17	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	28	3	135	65	..	..	177	70	247
32	5	2	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	5*			

* One escaped.

TABLE No. 1.

Prisoners for Trial at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	3	414	57	..	..	78	22	495	82	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	41	13	..	..	4	3	..	..	45	16
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	3	28	22	..	..	..	..	33	25	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	8	6	442	79	..	..	78	22	528	107	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	47	13	..	..	4	3	..	..	52	16
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	32	1	366	42	30	4	29	5	457	52	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	3	6	24	11	..	..	..	..	27	17	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	24	3	91	24	..	..	6	2	121	29	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	11	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	13	8
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	21	1	93	24	..	..	3	1	117	26	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	42	7	528	102	..	..	78	11	648	120	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	49	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	54	8
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	7	91	42	..	..	21	8	133	57	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	19	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	5
,,	Leeds	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	118	26	..	..	64	14	182	40	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	22	4	..	..	14	3	..	..	36	7
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	145	26	1327	275	30	4	201	41	1703	346	..	..
			Juvenile	17	2	118	22	..	..	16	7	..	..	151	31
			Grand Total Adult.	1,573	441	17,383	4,293	2,531	622	1,957	435	23,441	5,791	..	..
			Grand Total Juvenile	196	40	2,149	380	318	41	114	38	..	..	2,777	499

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 2.
How disposed of.

Convicted		Acquitted at the Bar.		No Bills found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-appearance to Recognizances.		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
357	54	89	16	30	9	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	12	1	495	82	..	..	540	98	638
33	13	6	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	45	16			
25	10	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	33	25	..	..	40	25	65
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..			
382	64	90	21	31	12	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	18	7	528	107	..	..	580	123	703
38	13	7	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	52	16			
292	31	62	11	14	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	1	..	..	76	5	457	52	..	..	459	53	512
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
16	12	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	27	17	..	..	39	17	56
11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			
75	21	13	3	7	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	121	29	..	..	134	37	171
8	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	8			
77	16	6	2	4	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	117	26	..	..	128	28	156
7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	11	2			
185	89	110	16	14	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	36	8	648	120	..	..	702	128	830
45	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	54	8			
83	27	22	21	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	7	133	57	..	..	154	62	216
15	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	21	5			
126	27	19	8	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	30	4	182	40	..	..	218	47	265
21	5	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	36	7			
4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	9	1	..	..	11	1	12
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	3	..	..	7	3	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1165	225	236	65	53	16	17	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	12	1	..	..	217	37	1703	346	..	..	1854	377	2231
110	25	16	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	24	2	..	..	151	31			
16,339	3,983	3,755	970	992	319	313	100	26	3	7	3	13	6	41	9	107	13	21	10	1,830	375	23,444	5,791	..	..	26,221	6,290	32,511
2,146	388	291	56	110	24	22	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	4	..	..	..	192	28	..	..	2,777	499			

DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey. .	Beaumaris .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford . .	Bedford . .	County Gaol.	Adult .	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	..	..	68	1	..	..	5	..	98	5
			Juvenile	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
		Total—County of Bedford . .	Adult .	..	4	68	1	..	..	6	..	98	5
			Juvenile	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Berks. . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	6	34	..	..	..	3	..	45	7
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Abingdon .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	29	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Windsor . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Berks . . .	Adult .	..	11	41	..	..	..	4	..	75	16
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Brecon . .	Brecknock .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	2	6	2	..	..	..	5	..	24	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bucks . .	Aylesbury .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	4	103	..	..	..	14	..	91	17
			Juvenile	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,,	Buckingham.	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks. . .	Adult .	..	4	103	..	..	..	14	..	94	17
			Juvenile	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Cambridge .	Cambridge .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	46	..	..	..	4	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	55	26
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction	Adult .	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	42	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Ely . . .	,, ...	Adult .	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	61	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
		Total—County of Cambridge . .	Adult .	..	6	47	..	1	..	12	..	160	47
			Juvenile.	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	10	1
Cardigan. .	Cardigan . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	110	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Aberystwith .	Town Gaol	Adult .	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	60	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan . .	Adult .	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	..	170	12
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	30	4	2	..	1	..	7	..	38	16
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	11	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester . .	Chester . .	County Gaol	Adult .	14	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	49	13
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Knutsford .	House of Correction	Adult .	..	19	65	..	19	4	36	..	180	66
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	6
		Total—County of Chester . . .	Adult .	14	36	66	..	19	4	37	..	229	80
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	18	7

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	2	1	..	..	3	..	20	8	..	..	20	8	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	4	16	..	..	..	3	..	72	4	..	..	72	4	76
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
30	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	..	..	..	86	5	300	15	..	..	327	17	344
9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	27	2			
30	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	5	17	..	..	..	89	5	372	19	..	..	399	21	420
9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	27	2			
40	5	20	15	141	9	..	..	1	..	26	1	15	3	..	..	45	1	376	41	..	..	429	49	478
5	1	11	5	13	1	6	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	53	8			
13	4	25	5	53	11	..	..	..	..	18	1	6	..	2	..	25	1	179	28	..	..	219	32	251
10	..	8	4	12	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	40	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	1	..	2	..	4	..	28	4	..	..	33	4	37
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..			
53	9	45	20	194	20	..	..	1	..	59	3	22	3	4	..	74	2	583	73	..	..	681	85	766
15	1	21	9	26	1	11	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	98	12			
11	1	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	19	4	5	1	3	..	13	2	106	11	..	..	108	11	119
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
74	17	54	10	97	15	..	..	..	..	58	2	14	2	..	..	16	6	525	69	..	..	587	75	662
20	1	16	3	8	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	9	2	..	..	10	2	12
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
74	17	54	10	97	15	..	..	..	..	61	3	16	2	..	..	17	7	534	71	..	..	597	77	674
21	1	16	3	8	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	6			
..	..	15	..	57	4	..	..	..	..	33	2	12	1	..	..	48	4	217	11	..	..	246	14	260
..	..	6	1	6	2	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	29	3			
2	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	10	..	38	6	13	1	..	..	..	1	129	36	..	..	154	38	192
2	..	..	..	6	1	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	25	2			
..	..	2	..	156	7	..	..	..	..	20	3	1	2	..	..	24	2	251	30	..	..	280	32	312
..	..	8	..	6	2	8	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	29	2			
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	93	5	..	..	98	6	104
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
10	1	20	..	216	12	..	..	10	..	105	11	29	4	..	..	74	7	690	82	..	..	778	90	868
2	..	14	2	18	5	19	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	88	8			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	120	9	..	..	124	9	133
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	7	..	..	72	7	79
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	192	16	..	..	196	16	212
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
2	1	1	..	70	5	..	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	3	..	5	3	181	25	..	..	194	27	221
..	2	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	2			
1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	21	..	1	..	1	..	17	..	67	3	..	..	68	3	71
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	8	1	..	..	1	..	39	5	..	..	48	8	56
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3			
..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	28	4	66	31	4	10	100	131	270	190	..	..	311	205	516
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	1	2	..	30	12	..	..	41	15			
101	6	23	7	96	8	..	..	6	..	92	10	122	12	101	21	29	1	889	135	..	..	1010	151	1161
12	3	12	..	8	..	25	3	..	..	3	..	1	..	38	3	4	1	..	..	121	16			
101	6	23	7	106	9	..	..	6	..	130	17	196	44	105	31	130	132	1198	330	..	..	1369	364	1733
12	3	12	..	8	..	33	5	..	..	9	2	4	1	40	3	34	13	..	..	171	34			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under th Vagrant Act.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	4	..	..	..	8	..	127	44
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	1
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	..	30	..	..	..	6	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Helstone	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	..	4	4	..	39	..	8	..	136	54
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	1
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	40	..	8	..	20	..	30	12
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	12	8
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	..	8	40	..	8	..	20	..	41	13
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	15	8
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	2	3	..	..	..	1	..	112	21
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	48	..	..	..	25	..	244	69
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	62	11
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	4	8	1	..	24	4	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	8	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	306	83
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	27	4
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	..	..	2	..	1	..	101	33
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	3	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstable	,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	21	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	12	18	19	..	31	4	10	..	449	122
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	45	6
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	5	48	..	..	..	8	..	112	22
			Juvenile	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	..	5	48	..	1	..	8	..	114	26
			Juvenile	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	16	60	..	28	4	17	..	265	112
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	5	119	..	2	..	10	..	225	4
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	34	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	40	60	..	1	..	5	..	38	11
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Maldon	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	..	49	181	..	3	..	19	..	297	49
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	37	4

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
15	4	6	2	86	36	..	..	..	..	25	10	9	4	..	..	18	2	301	102	..	..	338	108	446
..	..	15	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	37	6			
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	46	..	96	10	..	..	96	10	106
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	16	3	..	..	19	3	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..			
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	5	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
15	5	6	2	86	38	..	..	..	..	40	11	11	4	..	..	68	2	417	116	..	..	458	122	580
..	..	15	1	3	2	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	41	6			
..	..	..	..	30	20	..	..	3	..	30	10	20	6	12	..	4	..	203	48	..	..	226	60	286
..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	12			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	..	..	15	1	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	23	3	..	..	29	3	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..			
4	..	..	..	32	20	..	..	3	..	41	11	20	6	12	..	9	2	238	52	..	..	270	64	334
..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	32	12			
13	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	161	24	..	..	171	29	200
1	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5			
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	17	22	5	..	..	140	18	603	109	..	..	697	123	820
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	1	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	94	14			
2	..	2	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	54	8	20	10	..	..	30	8	156	32	..	..	173	35	208
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	17	3			
10	5	49	22	97	31	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	124	20	628	162	..	..	713	180	893
3	1	17	7	12	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	5	..	..	85	18			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	8	1	..	79	83	247	124	..	..	283	129	412
1	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	36	5			
5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	83	11	7	1	..	..	209	45	321	60	..	..	333	65	398
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	12	5			
1	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	4	..	34	7	..	..	36	7	43
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	22	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	45	8	..	..	65	9	74
..	..	..	..	11	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1			
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	9	1	..	..	10	1	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
19	6	53	26	129	35	..	..	7	2	160	22	84	20	1	..	449	157	1441	394	..	..	1617	426	2043
4	1	17	7	34	4	20	2	..	..	12	3	4	..	..	..	38	9	..	..	176	32			
61	17	..	..	62	24	..	..	..	..	44	5	18	2	..	..	17	4	375	74	..	..	441	80	521
25	4	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	66	6			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	14	4	..	..	14	4	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
63	17	..	..	62	24	..	..	..	..	51	5	19	2	..	..	18	4	389	78	..	..	455	84	539
25	4	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	66	6			
79	32	3	1	..	..	..	..	152	101	205	55	36	5	236	41	211	7	1308	361	..	..	1403	372	1775
12	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	2	..	9	..	1	..	35	8	14	..	..	..	95	11			
..	5	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	51	51
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4			
52	..	25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	26	..	..	..	29	..	553	5	..	..	634	5	639
26	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	81	..			
17	1	3	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	9	1	..	..	12	..	111	9	..	..	129	11	140
3	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	18	2			
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	9	3	..	..	12	3	15
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
12	..	41	11	14	10	..	..	24	8	50	4	1	..	2	..	23	5	311	49	..	..	366	51	417
4	..	9	2	3	..	9	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	55	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
81	8	71	19	28	10	..	..	26	8	125	10	37	4	2	..	65	5	984	113	..	..	1142	121	1263
33	..	18	4	5	..	19	..	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	158	8			

DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	3	..	32	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	13	..	8	..	4	7	6	..	46	15
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	9	..	7	..	5	..	6	..	1	3	6	14
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	..	..	9	..	20	..	13	..	10	7	7	3	52	29
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
Gloucester	Gloucester	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	21
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	3	..	48	29
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	2	..	50	..	..	..	1	..	136	51
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	11	4
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	3	..	7	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	34	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	..	..	15	..	76	..	1	1	9	..	242	109
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	27	6
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	12	..	4	..	11	..	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	93	..	7	..	3	..	56	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	10	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	22	..	12	..	6	..	1	..	187	99
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21	1
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	..	19	..	..	..	13	2	3	..	34	42
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	7	..	..	..	20	2	3	..	14	20
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	29	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	25	14
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	3	..	92	..	111	..	58	4	14	..	317	184
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	34	2
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	3	..	68	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	15	21
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	..	..	3	..	18	..	..	..	3	2	83	26
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	5
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	7	..	142	..	..	..	2	..	72	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	1	..	33	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	..	..	7	..	185	..	..	..	3	..	105	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	..	31	..	..	..	4	..	24	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	82	7	..	..	90	8	98
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	1			
..	..	12	3	24	3	..	..	..	..	49	21	1	..	..	..	58	15	221	64	..	..	231	67	298
..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3			
5	2	..	..	21	..	..	..	15	4	37	14	6	3	4	..	..	3	122	43	..	..	129	47	176
2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4			
5	2	12	3	45	3	..	..	15	4	86	35	7	3	4	..	58	18	343	107	..	..	360	114	474
2	1	4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8	..	..	10	..	2	..	47	29	..	..	60	29	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	..			
30	9	24	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	5	1	..	..	37	4	182	53	..	..	208	62	270
9	3	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	9			
28	13	15	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	46	3	3	2	..	..	25	1	307	77	..	..	403	82	485
13	1	24	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	96	5			
6	1	43	6	15	4	..	..	..	..	29	4	8	..	..	..	50	9	173	26	..	..	193	32	225
3	..	6	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	20	6			
17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	5	1	..	..	..	74	17	159	32	..	..	209	36	245
6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	36	2	..	..	50	4			
..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	2	..	..	19	3	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
82	27	83	19	18	6	..	..	..	..	144	23	17	3	10	..	189	31	686	219	..	..	1092	244	1336
31	4	39	6	..	..	28	1	..	..	17	2	..	..	4	..	50	6	..	..	206	25			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	41	2	..	..	42	2	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..			
43	18	35	6	39	6	..	..	..	..	53	7	1	..	..	..	61	8	391	54	..	..	458	59	517
9	3	20	1	7	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	67	5			
..	..	..	..	58	4	..	..	..	..	24	4	5	..	..	..	32	4	347	111	..	..	374	112	486
..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	27	1			
5	4	5	4	..	..	..	..	28	2	49	22	17	..	13	1	28	13	217	90	..	..	272	93	365
1	..	15	2	..	..	26	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	55	3			
3	2	5	..	5	..	..	..	16	2	12	4	2	1	1	..	12	2	100	33	..	..	108	34	142
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	7	1	..	..	41	9	119	28	..	..	138	31	169
1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	19	3			
..	7	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	3	1	20	12	..	..	22	14	36
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2			
52	31	45	10	111	11	..	..	44	4	161	44	33	2	15	3	179	37	1235	330	..	..	1414	345	1759
12	4	35	3	10	..	42	1	..	..	13	2	..	..	3	..	24	3	..	..	179	151			
10	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	5	2	..	..	..	9	2	153	24	..	..	167	29	196
3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	5			
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	8	30	5	..	..	5	..	5	3	96	39	..	..	101	43	144
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	4			
13	3	6	9	..	..	..	..	36	8	66	10	2	..	5	..	14	5	249	63	..	..	268	72	340
3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	19	9			
26	5	34	10	..	..	..	..	3	..	46	3	10	1	..	..	76	12	418	37	..	..	478	37	515
4	..	15	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	60	..			
34	2	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	28	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	154	8	..	..	180	8	188
11	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	26	..			
60	7	34	10	11	2	..	..	3	..	74	5	12	1	..	..	78	12	572	45	..	..	658	45	703
15	..	15	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	86	..			
5	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	17	..	63	3	16	1	1	..	27	12	238	23	..	..	261	23	284
8	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	23	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.	
				M.		M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15		152		59	..	24	2	17	..	391	168
			Juvenile	..		3		7	..	..	..	..	..	52	15
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's).	,, ,,	Adult	..		7		21	..	1	..	1	..	32	2
			Juvenile	..		..		1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	..		15		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..		..		2	..	..	..	..	..	10	7
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..		4		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	..		9		..	..	5	1	..	..	80	5
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		1		..	..	2	..	..	..	27	11
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	15		188		82	..	32	3	18	..	545	194
			Juvenile	..		3		8	..	1	..	..	..	65	18
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	..		..		2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	16		13		43	..	11	2	56	..	262	74
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	74	18
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	20		17		31	..	7	1	24	..	231	73
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	38	7
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	..		62		..	..	172	12	15	..	1368	2053
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	2	..	..	417	162
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	32		70		8	..	57	18	76	..	410	305
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	3	..	..	..	26	24
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	68		162		84	..	247	33	172	..	2271	2505
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	3	2	..	..	555	211
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		..		72	..	..	..	9	..	87	2
			Juvenile	..		..		3	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		5		..	..	..	..	9	..	4	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	..		5		72	..	..	..	18	..	91	2
			Juvenile	..		..		3	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..		2		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..		..		..	..	..	..	3	..	31	7
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..		..		8	..	1	..	..	..	324	32
			Juvenile	..		..		1	..	..	..	..	..	34	1
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..		..		13	..	..	..	1	..	172	14
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	..		2		26	..	1	..	1	..	269	11
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	..		..		23	..	1	..	2	..	12	4
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..		..		1	..	1	..	3	..	20	7
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	..		3		2	..	..	..	3	..	25	4
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Grantham	,, ,,	Adult	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..		2		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	..		9		73	..	4	..	13	..	854	79
			Juvenile	..		..		1	..	..	..	..	..	78	7

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
127	75	130	28	80	36	..	..	58	48	157	51	21	12	6	2	74	18	1311	440	..	..	1460	472	1932
21	2	34	7	4	3	6	2	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	149	32			
25	4	25	1	35	8	..	..	5	4	19	1	5	2	..	..	18	..	194	22	..	..	212	23	235
4	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	1			
..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	..	..	36	2	38
2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
8	4	3	..	14	2	..	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	55	13	..	..	55	17	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	..	..	18	..	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
10	3	4	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	34	6	5	3	..	..	32	16	202	34	..	..	225	36	261
2	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	23	2			
3	2	3	..	..	3	..	..	6	6	6	..	1	1	..	..	57	..	106	23	..	..	111	24	135
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	1			
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	14	1	..	..	16	1	17
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	6	2	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
174	88	165	29	170	53	..	..	72	58	251	59	37	18	7	2	186	34	1942	538	..	..	2155	578	2733
31	2	42	7	6	3	22	5	5	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	25	3	..	..	213	40			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	1	8	3	..	..	8	3	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
28	..	..	..	59	6	..	..	..	..	110	16	166	56	3	..	298	79	1065	233	..	..	1190	254	1444
2	..	..	..	8	..	14	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	5	..	17	1	..	..	125	21			
2	..	29	12	..	..	..	..	4	2	63	5	14	2	33	2	537	27	1012	124	..	..	1090	134	1224
..	..	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	78	10			
132	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	537	107	234	107	338	140	2179	1023	5037	3562	..	..	5783	3803	9586
13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	1	136	35	169	30	..	..	746	241			
105	30	53	18	49	32	..	..	432	261	399	34	316	47	419	131	71	45	2497	921	..	..	2901	976	3877
7	2	31	4	2	..	125	5	7	2	9	..	1	2	191	13	2	3	..	..	404	55			
267	150	83	30	108	38	..	..	436	263	1110	163	733	213	793	273	3085	1175	9619	4843	..	..	10972	5170	16142
22	13	61	6	10	..	139	5	7	2	20	1	6	4	332	48	198	35	..	..	1353	327			
58	6	33	5	26	2	..	..	..	..	72	8	8	1	..	..	46	5	411	29	..	..	488	33	521
20	..	11	1	2	..	19	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	77	4			
12	4	5	..	20	6	..	..	77	8	33	5	18	1	..	..	13	8	196	32	..	..	237	33	270
3	..	6	..	4	..	3	1	10	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	41	1			
70	10	38	5	46	8	..	..	77	8	105	13	26	2	..	..	59	13	607	61	..	..	725	66	791
23	..	17	1	6	..	22	1	10	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	118	5			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	69	8	..	..	78	9	87
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	1			
12	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	38	5	30	6	10	2	7	2	14	1	446	52	..	..	508	57	565
2	1	6	..	..	..	6	3	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	62	5			
2	..	6	..	4	1	..	..	1	..	20	..	8	1	..	..	8	..	235	16	..	..	256	18	274
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	2			
40	4	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	8	..	..	1	23	5	398	21	..	..	431	21	452
2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	33	..			
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	3	1	..	..	10	3	72	11	..	..	79	12	91
2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	1			
10	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	2	6	..	..	..	14	4	63	14	..	..	70	16	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2			
10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	7	7	2	..	..	26	5	103	19	..	..	120	20	140
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	17	1			
..	..	1	..	18	1	..	..	10	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	2	..	..	38	3	41
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	7	3	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
83	9	10	..	31	4	..	..	57	7	133	19	44	7	7	3	110	18	1428	146	..	..	1589	159	1748
9	1	9	..	3	..	21	3	9	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	161	13			

DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other risons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.	
				M.		M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Merioneth .	Dolgelly . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..		1		2	..	..	..	2	..	11	..
			Juvenile	..		..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex .	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult .	8		81		27	..	70	6	25	..	904	722
			Juvenile	..		..		3	..	..	..	..	..	298	21
,,	Giltspur Street	City House of Correctio	Adult .	..		11		..	..	37	2	..	..	109	94
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	45	15
,,	Bridge Street	City Bridewell	Adult .	..		..		..	..	1	..	..	..	118	108
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	20	33
,,	Tothill-fields .	City Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..		143		..	..	4	..	3	..	1008	431
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	167	86
		Total—County of Middlesex. .	Adult .	8		235		27	..	112	8	28	..	2139	1355
			Juvenile	..		..		3	..	..	..	..	..	530	155
Monmouth .	Monmouth .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..		2		2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk . . .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	..		8		1	..	3	1	2	..	43	41
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	1	..	..	..	9	2
		Total—County of Monmouth . .	Adult .	..		10		3	..	3	1	2	..	44	41
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	1	..	..	..	9	2
Montgomery .	Montgomery.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	..		1		4	..	..	..	1	..	53	1
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Norfolk . .	Norwich . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..		5		37	..	2	..	14	..	200	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction. .	Adult .	..		3		2	..	2	..	8	..	17	2
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Swaffham .	County House of Correction. . . .	Adult .	..		2		33	..	..	..	4	..	117	..
			Juvenile	..		..		2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Walsingham.	,, ,, ...	Adult .	..		1		27	..	6	..	5	..	41	7
			Juvenile	..		..		2	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
,,	Wymondham	,, ,, ...	Adult .	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..		1		..	..	5	..	2	..	16	2
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	King's Lynn.	,, ,,	Adult .	..		3		..	..	3	..	..	..	13	4
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Thetford . .	Borough Gaol.	Adult .	..		..		1	..	..	..	..	..	15	2
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk . . .	Adult .	..		15		100	..	18	..	33	..	419	45
			Juvenile	..		..		4	..	..	..	..	..	33	3
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	5		17		87	..	..	..	3	..	57	19
			Juvenile	..		..		4	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..		4		..	..	..	..	1	..	16	20
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..		1		12	..	1	..	1	..	9	3
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton .	Adult .	5		22		99	..	1	..	5	..	82	42
			Juvenile	..		..		4	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Northumberland . .	Morpeth . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	1		..		16	..	..	..	4	..	28	5
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..
,,	Tynemouth .	,, ,,	Adult .	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Alnwick . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..		..		1	..	..	..	..	..	18	1
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham . .	,, ,,	Adult .	..		..		1	..	..	..	1	..	5	1
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	10		29		..	..	22	..	9	..	50	40
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed . .	Borough Gaol.	Adult .	5		5		..	..	1	..	..	..	3	1
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland.	Adult .	16		34		18	..	23	..	14	..	107	49
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	1	..	..	..	28	2

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Malicious respass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	19	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
192	202	103	35	280	106	..	..	686	212	1781	524	4	..	53	2	487	127	4701	1936	..	..	5698	2009	7707
62	6	109	3	35	16	168	..	76	8	106	9	..	..	15	1	125	9	..	..	997	73			
29	104	25	17	26	21	..	..	481	219	124	64	85	212	..	..	149	2	1076	735	..	..	1247	783	2030
8	6	3	..	8	1	26	..	68	11	4	..	4	15	..	..	5	..	..	..	171	48			
63	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	34	24	19	..	..	..	..	462	115	693	448	..	..	880	516	1396
18	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	146	15	..	..	187	68			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	742	275	164	113	115	17	1042	1113	3221	1949	..	..	4000	2126	6126
..	..	..	..	..	..	133	..	..	..	50	9	10	5	66	1	353	76	..	..	779	177			
284	478	128	52	306	127	..	..	1192	465	2671	882	253	325	168	19	2140	1357	9691	5068	..	..	11825	5434	17259
88	29	112	3	43	17	327	..	145	20	162	20	14	20	81	2	629	100	..	..	2134	366			
1	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	39	2	..	..	39	2	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
41	13	..	..	26	5	..	..	..	..	46	13	7	4	9	3	41	8	227	88	..	..	264	96	360
10	2	..	..	3	..	11	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	37	8			
42	13	..	..	53	5	..	..	1	..	48	15	10	4	9	3	41	8	266	90	..	..	303	98	401
10	2	..	..	3	..	11	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	37	8			
4	..	1	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	13	2	2	1	..	..	7	..	98	6	..	..	100	8	108
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2			
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	..	18	..	..	..	18	..	387	..	..	..	425	..	425
5	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	38	..			
25	2	8	..	30	..	..	..	28	1	42	2	25	2	..	..	5	1	195	10	..	..	220	10	230
6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..			
13	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	20	..	..	..	22	..	257	..	..	..	284	..	284
..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	27	..			
10	4	5	2	19	5	..	..	..	..	13	3	2	4	..	..	32	9	161	34	..	..	190	38	228
9	..	4	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	29				
..	4	..	7	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	64	..	..	..	68	68
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4			
5	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	25	3	21	3	..	..	17	2	95	11	..	..	115	13	128
2	..	3	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	20	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	12	1	..	..	..	25	7	64	23	..	..	75	24	99
1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	30	4	..	..	30	4	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
77	10	14	10	71	17	..	..	28	1	205	33	89	10	..	..	120	20	1189	146	..	..	1339	157	1496
23	2	15	..	8	..	18	3	1	..	22	1	..	2	..	..	26	..	..	..	150	11			
24	4	..	..	24	5	..	..	..	..	58	8	2	..	..	..	78	15	355	51	..	..	388	58	446
3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	33	7			
7	2	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	21	..	8	..	1	..	33	2	99	25	..	..	123	26	149
6	..	..	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	24	1			
4	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	18	7	..	..	..	..	11	3	62	15	..	..	75	15	90
3	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	..			
35	6	..	..	37	8	..	..	..	..	97	15	10	..	1	..	122	20	516	91	..	..	586	99	685
12	..	..	..	6	..	15	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	25	3	..	..	70	8			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	18	26	2	2	..	..	..	43	2	144	27	..	..	166	30	196
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	22	3			
7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14	13	..	..	..	..	..	18	5	51	21	..	..	67	24	91
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	16	3			
1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	6	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	..	..	34	12	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	15	5	..	..	18	6	24
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
8	16	1	1	4	..	..	..	30	28	94	19	21	1	81	38	29	3	388	146	..	..	566	160	726
7	..	3	..	..	2	18	3	9	..	7	1	..	..	107	7	10	..	..	..	178	14			
4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	14	5	1	..	..	..	6	..	40	8	..	..	45	9	54
..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
21	19	2	1	5	7	..	..	70	66	151	27	27	1	81	38	98	11	667	219	..	..	896	241	1137
13	..	10	..	..	2	27	3	9	1	8	3	..	..	107	7	26	4	..	..	229	22			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.		Deserters awaiting a Route.		Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.	
				M.		M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..		5		1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		10		..	..	5	3	1	..	26	2
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..		4		98	..	..	..	13	..	162	1
			Juvenile	..		..		2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	..		19		99	..	6	4	14	..	188	3
			Juvenile	..		..		2	..	1	..	..	..	22	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		1		106	..	1	..	9	..	23	3
			Juvenile	..		..		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		2		..	..	..	..	..	..	10	64
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	..		3		106	..	1	..	9	..	42	70
			Juvenile	..		..		6	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15		..		3	..	3	3	2	..	108	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		..		1	..	..	..	..	..	32	7
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		..		16	..	1	..	..	..	8	4
			Juvenile	..		..		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		6		44	..	..	..	11	..	172	56
			Juvenile	..		..		2	..	..	..	..	..	12	5
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..		..		2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..		..		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	..		6		46	..	..	..	11	..	173	56
			Juvenile	..		..		4	..	..	..	..	..	12	5
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		9		13	..	1	..	5	..	77	23
			Juvenile	..		..		1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	..		4		14	..	1	..	10	..	107	18
			Juvenile	..		..		1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	201	237
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	205	65
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..		23		..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..		4		..	..	..	..	3	..	67	13
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	33	10
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	..		40		27	..	11	..	18	..	452	291
			Juvenile	..		..		2	..	..	..	..	..	242	78
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		30		116	..	17	3	35	..	261	22
			Juvenile	..		..		5	..	1	..	..	..	32	8
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	..		30		116	..	17	3	35	..	261	22
			Juvenile	..		..		5	..	1	..	..	..	32	8
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmunds	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		2		92	..	1	..	8	..	45	14
			Juvenile	..		..		5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..		2		32	..	..	..	13	..	24	6
			Juvenile	..		..		1	1	..	..	..	..	6	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..		..		3	..	..	..	4	..	20	..
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..		3		5	..	..	..	3	..	21	6
			Juvenile	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	..		7		132	..	1	..	28	..	110	26
			Juvenile	..		..		6	1	..	..	..	..	9	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
11	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	26	1	..	..	6	..	74	2	..	..	90	2	92
2	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	16	..			
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	25	8	..	..	20	1	116	14	..	..	144	16	160
5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	28	2			
11	1	17	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	28	1	2	..	..	..	132	8	477	13	..	..	513	16	529
1	..	5	1	5	2	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	36	3			
36	1	25	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	59	1	53	9	..	..	158	9	667	29	..	..	747	34	781
8	..	10	1	5	2	13	..	..	..	3	..	5	1	..	..	11	1	..	..	80	5			
80	12	21	13	126	31	..	..	..	..	55	3	10	1	..	..	25	..	457	63	..	..	534	72	606
22	1	14	6	17	1	5	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	77	9			
17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	..	..	19	3	71	69	..	..	75	70	145
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	1			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	4	..	..	20	4	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
99	13	24	13	126	31	..	..	..	..	81	5	10	1	..	..	45	3	546	136	..	..	629	146	775
22	1	14	6	17	1	5	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	83	10			
11	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	4	5	..	..	53	4	205	25	..	..	211	25	236
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..			
2	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	1	45	13	..	..	49	13	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	..	..	1	..	50	5	..	..	53	5	58
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	9	1	38	3	..	..	..	..	68	9	60	12	..	..	59	14	467	95	..	..	502	109	611
..	..	3	..	5	..	7	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	35	14			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	10	..	19	3	..	..	29	3	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	10	..			
1	..	9	1	38	3	..	..	..	..	79	12	60	12	..	..	71	14	494	98	..	..	540	112	652
..	..	3	..	5	..	7	5	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	10	4	..	..	46	14			
54	6	38	30	95	24	..	..	..	..	45	13	24	1	..	..	14	1	375	98	..	..	433	102	535
11	..	20	3	16	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	4			
115	12	..	..	77	95	..	..	..	..	66	10	36	2	..	..	20	4	450	141	..	..	548	154	702
57	4	..	..	18	6	6	1	..	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	98	13			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233	63	..	..	45	3	154	53	633	356	..	..	996	446	1442
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	7	..	..	40	5	42	13	..	..	363	90			
..	..	..	..	..	..	89	5	..	..	12	5	7	3	..	..	..	..	51	8	..	..	140	13	153
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	5			
12	2	10	..	48	2	..	..	6	4	96	19	26	8	..	..	24	10	296	58	..	..	395	73	468
8	..	22	1	12	2	..	..	..	..	18	2	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	99	15			
181	20	48	30	220	121	..	..	6	4	452	110	93	11	45	3	212	68	1805	661	..	..	2512	788	3300
76	4	42	4	46	8	99	6	..	..	100	9	8	..	41	5	51	13	..	..	707	127			
108	12	95	9	181	5	..	..	..	..	368	40	167	32	67	7	365	84	1810	214	..	..	1989	229	2218
8	..	11	1	10	..	32	2	..	..	6	..	6	..	35	2	33	2	..	..	179	15			
2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	13	1	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
110	12	100	9	181	5	..	..	..	..	374	40	167	32	67	7	365	84	1823	214	..	..	2002	230	2232
8	..	11	1	10	..	32	3	..	..	6	..	6	..	35	2	33	2	..	..	179	16			
13	2	17	2	112	16	..	..	..	..	37	4	15	2	..	..	19	1	361	41	..	..	411	41	452
10	..	9	..	16	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	50	..			
8	3	..	..	92	21	..	..	..	..	47	14	7	..	..	..	14	4	239	48	..	..	265	57	322
4	1	..	..	6	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	26	9			
..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	..	..	1	1	22	12	72	17	..	..	76	21	97
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4			
9	..	2	1	29	4	..	..	..	..	16	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	95	11	..		107	13	120
3	..	..	..	2	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12				
30	5	19	3	241	41	..	..	..	..	114	22	27	2	1	1	57	17	767	117	..	..	859	132	991
17	1	9	..	24	4	11	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	92	15			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Adult	..	72	..	..	2	..	24	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	21	..	3	2	..	..	264	268
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	8
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	10	22	..	..	..	..	..	115	24
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	5	..	16	..	..	..	15	27
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	..	84	48	..	21	2	24	..	394	323
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	13
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	15	67	..	2	..	7	..	157	39
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	25	11
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	..	6	29	..	2	..	2	..	61	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	,, ,,	Adult	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	34	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,,	Winchelsea	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	..	23	96	..	4	..	10	..	261	56
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	35	12
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	2	32	5	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	102	..	1	..	6	..	320	100
			Juvenile	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	24	3
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	18	1	..	..	..	6	..	31	10
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	2	50	108	..	1	..	27	..	351	110
			Juvenile	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	29	3
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	4	3	..	..	..	2	..	38	19
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	..	5	8	..	..	..	2	..	52	19
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	6	40	..	..	..	2	..	12	..
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	5	43	..	..	..	5	..	49	17
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	..	3	7	1	..	..	2	..	6	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	..	14	90	1	..	..	9	..	67	24
			Juvenile	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	10	42	..	5	..	19	..	39	11
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	45	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	..	11	42	..	5	..	21	..	84	13
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	497	..	208	206	..	..	3	..	806	206	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	7	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	30	1	836	207	1043
24	..	22	5	215	198	..	..	471	139	4	7	..	..	156	9	161	134	1341	762	..	..			
18	..	27	1	65	19	163	2	151	16	..	..	..	..	81	3	26	8	..	..	553	57	1894	819	2713
85	24	..	..	53	3	..	..	9	..	4	..	..	..	79	..	3	..	380	51	..	..			
8	6	..	..	9	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	46	6	426	57	483
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	185	37	151	..	..	..	..	182	96	382	459	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	2	7	..	..	..	..	72	10	..	..	83	27	465	486	951
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	11	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	100	100
109	30	22	5	268	201	..	..	605	334	542	169	208	268	235	9	349	230	2909	1571	..	..			
26	6	27	1	74	19	165	2	162	22	24	10	7	4	94	3	100	18	..	..	712	98	3621	1669	5290
40	10	25	4	59	10	..	..	44	3	42	4	8	5	..	..	38	2	504	77	..	..			
7	..	6	..	13	1	8	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	72	14	576	91	667
12	2	6	2	79	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	2	..	..	..	12	1	237	12	..	..			
3	4	4	..	7	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	6	256	18	274
11	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	13	5	33	10	..	..			
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	40	10	50
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	63	11	..	..			
5	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	2	78	13	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4	..	..			
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	25	6	31
67	13	38	7	146	11	..	..	44	3	84	9	10	5	..	..	73	10	856	114	..	..			
15	4	16	..	22	2	11	5	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	120	24	976	138	1114
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	22	59	19	..	..	3	1	288	42	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	296	42	338
116	48	56	2	16	8	..	..	..	..	49	7	17	3	85	1	82	2	850	171	..	..			
19	2	47	1	..	..	25	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	105	2	9	1	..	..	241	15	1091	186	1277
4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3	17	2	..	..	21	1	140	18	..	..			
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	9	..	..	..	29	..	169	18	187
126	50	56	2	16	8	..	..	..	..	257	32	93	24	85	1	106	4	1278	231	..	..			
21	2	47	1	..	..	25	6	..	..	9	..	1	..	118	2	18	1	..	..	278	15	1556	246	1802
2	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	9	1	41	2	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	2	44
8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	5	..	..	1	31	2	103	25	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	10	1	113	26	139
10	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	7	1	..	1	40	3	144	27	..	..			
1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	11	1	155	28	183
4	..	22	5	37	5	..	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	6	1	37	4	189	15	..	..			
2	..	5	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	22	2	211	17	228
..	..	..	..	125	15	..	..	..	..	41	1	12	2	..	..	125	26	405	61	..	..			
..	..	..	..	17	7	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	13	3	..	..	40	11	445	72	517
12	6	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	51	25	..	..			
7	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	3	63	28	91
16	6	22	5	165	28	..	..	..	..	79	3	13	2	6	1	164	31	645	101	..	..			
9	3	5	2	22	7	4	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	74	16	719	117	836
30	4	36	1	125	22	..	..	5	..	73	12	29	5	21	2	34	2	468	59	..	..			
9	1	9	2	6	3	12	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	60	12	528	71	599
4	5	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	8	5	..	1	..	28	10	118	29	..	..			
4	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	21	2	139	31	170
34	9	38	5	125	22	..	..	5	..	103	20	34	5	22	2	62	12	586	88	..	..			
13	1	13	4	6	3	12	5	..	..	1	1	..	..	13	..	15	..	..	..	81	14	667	102	769

DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.	
				M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	116
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	13
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	3	14	..	2	..	6	..	571	55
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	62	8
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	4	14	..	..	..	1	..	332	42
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	43	9
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	3	29	122	..	15	1	94	..	410	160
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5
,,	Kingston-upon Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	9	..	..	72	..	3	..	282	87
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	52	12
,,	Leeds	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	26	..	..	3	..	26	..	29	86
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total—County of York	Adult	5	93	153	..	92	1	130	..	1793	557
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	213	61
			Grand Total Adult.	204	1,384	2,838	2	805	84	891	5	14,407	6,926
			Grand Total Juvenile.	..	4	163	1	15	2	1	..	2,278	651

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.

Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.		Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Act.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		Other Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
13	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	107	36	37	4	1	..	..	..	4	..	301	157	..	..	352	170	522
4	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	51	13			
60	1	2	..	174	13	..	..	..	..	18	3	7	2	3	..	15	1	875	75	..	..	971	86	1057
4	..	..	..	17	3	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	96	11			
7	3	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	13	1	7	..	..	..	31	..	417	47	..	..	471	56	527
4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	54	9			
93	8	36	..	..	..	..	..	36	5	356	23	129	8	370	66	168	13	1861	284	..	..	2027	298	2325
9	..	17	..	..	..	19	3	1	..	6	..	1	..	88	6	9	..	..	..	166	14			
30	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	77	11	109	30	35	8	46	..	671	150	..	..	852	169	1021
13	..	..	..	..	..	45	3	..	..	5	..	21	4	27	..	17	..	..	..	181	19			
22	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	144	32	148	20	1	..	86	36	26	1	518	188	..	..	625	206	831
4	1	9	..	..	..	21	3	3	..	6	..	..	..	60	6	1	..	..	..	167	18			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	..	..	1	..	32	9	..	..	33	12	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3			
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	24	2	..	..	29	4	33
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2			
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	14	6	..	..	16	7	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
230	36	53	1	177	14	..	..	292	76	657	65	260	40	494	110	299	18	4728	918	..	..	5391	1008	6399
39	1	80	..	17	3	100	9	6	..	19	..	22	4	175	12	39	..	..	..	663	90			
2,921	1,161	1,365	347	3,840	969	..	..	3,213	1,413	9,532	2,032	2,881	1,112	2,423	551	9,973	3,633	56,677	18,235	..	..	65,962	19,697	85,659
696	97	710	74	462	89	1,296	85	362	49	559	59	83	36	1,082	92	1,574	227	..	..	9,285	1,162			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process under Judges' Order.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		Forfeitures of Recognizances or on Attachment for Contempt.		Bankrupts.		Non-Payment of Poor or other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anglesey.	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	5	..	22	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3	30
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	..	..	5	..	22	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3	30
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	13	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	48	..	48
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newbury*	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	..	..	13	..	61	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	76	..	76
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	4	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	15
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	16	..	..	..	40	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	61	2	63
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	..	..	16	..	..	..	40	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	61	2	63
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	15	..	32	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	50	1	51
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	23	2	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	38	3	41
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	..	..	15	..	75	5	1	..	..	..	15	1	2	..	108	6	114
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	16	2	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	3	29
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	2	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	21
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* The Prisoners are sent to Reading Gaol under a contract with the County Magistrates, the Prison being only used as a place for the temporary confinement of those remanded for re-examination.

ETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
9	3	40	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	16	..	..	50	16	66	..	1	5	..	55	17	72
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
26	4	145	8	..	..	..	..	91	15	10	2	272	29	..	..	288	29	317	3	..	27	3	318	32	350
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	16	..				..	..	..	..			
32	..	300	15	91	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	423	30	..	..	462	32	494	..	..	..	..	462	32	494
..	..	27	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2				..	..	..	..			
58	4	445	23	91	15	..	..	91	15	10	2	695	59	..	..	750	61	811	3	..	27	3	780	64	844
1	..	30	2	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	55	2				..	..	..	..			
142	10	505	60	109	10	25	..	10	..	6	..	797	80	..	..	891	91	982	11	..	48	..	950	91	1041
9	1	68	9	15	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	94	11				..	..	..	..			
16	2	203	37	10	..	..	..	41	5	4	1	274	45	..	..	325	50	375	..	..	23	..	348	50	398
4	..	42	5	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	51	5				..	..	..	..			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	62	6	62	13	125	19	..	..	144	21	165	..	..	..	..	144	21	165
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	8	1	..	..	19	2				..	..	..	..			
5	2	44	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	17	84	25	..	..	101	27	128	..	..	5	..	106	27	133
2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	17	2				..	..	..	..			
163	14	753	103	119	10	25	..	113	11	107	31	1280	169	..	..	1461	189	1650	11	..	76	..	1548	189	1737
15	1	115	15	17	1	..	..	16	1	18	2	..	..	181	20				..	..	..	..			
31	2	141	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	177	17	..	..	180	17	197	2	..	15	..	197	17	214
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				..	..	..	..			
110	1	783	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	897	87	..	..	1000	96	1096	6	..	61	2	1067	98	1165
5	..	98	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	9				..	..	..	..			
..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	4	..	..	12	4	16	..	..	..	..	12	4	16
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
110	1	794	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	908	91	..	..	1012	100	1112	6	..	61	2	1079	102	1181
5	..	99	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	9				..	..	..	..			
42	2	302	16	9	1	..	..	9	2	3	..	365	21	..	..	403	27	430	4	..	50	1	457	28	485
1	1	36	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	38	6				..	..	..	..			
26	7	168	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	7	215	57	..	..	245	61	306	2	..	38	3	285	64	349
1	..	26	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	30	4				..	..	..	..			
26	13	271	36	3	1	..	..	18	4	12	3	330	57	..	..	364	60	424	..	..	10	1	374	61	435
1	1	33	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	3				..	..	..	..			
11	..	20	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	144	11	..	..	153	13	166	1	1	10	1	164	15	179
3	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2				..	..	..	..			
105	22	861	104	12	2	..	..	27	6	49	12	1054	146	..	..	1165	161	1326	7	1	108	6	1280	168	1448
6	2	101	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	111	15				..	..	..	..			
12	3	142	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	163	15	..	..	168	15	183	..	1	6	..	174	16	190
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	9	..	..	137	9	..	..	137	9	146	..	..	..	..	137	9	146
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
12	3	142	12	..	..	..	..	137	9	9	..	300	24	..	..	305	24	329	..	1	6	..	311	25	336
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..				..	..	..	..			
16	8	212	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	231	49	..	..	245	52	297	4	..	26	3	275	55	330
..	1	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3				..	..	..	..			
25	..	106	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	132	10	..	..	136	11	147	9	..	20	1	165	12	177
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process under Judge's Order.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95		For-feitures of Recog-nizances, or on Attach-ment for Con-tempt.		Bank-rupts.		Non-Payment of Poor or other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		Gran Tota of both Sexe
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	4	..	31	..	62	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	101	1	10
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	9	1	36	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	2	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	183	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	184	9	19
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	4	..	223	10	98	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	330	12	34
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	1	11	2	34	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	56	8	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	3	1	11	2	34	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	56	8	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	24	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	..	..	24	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	12	1	20	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	35	1	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	5	..	131	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	10	14
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	6	..	33	1	47	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	89	4	9
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	6	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	15	..	39	1	58	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	115	5	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
83	11	191	24	73	17	..	..	51	3	3	2	401	57	..	..	427	65	492	9	2	101	1	537	68	605
6	1	18	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	8				..	..	..	..			
25	7	280	196	2	..	..	..	..	..	72	30	379	233	..	..	436	249	685	2	..	45	..	483	251	734
1	..	41	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	57	16				..	..	..	..			
158	36	1332	285	51	3	..	..	73	17	7	..	1621	341	..	..	1852	382	2234	7	..	184	9	2043	391	2434
36	6	191	31	3	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	231	41				..	..	..	..			
266	54	1803	505	126	20	..	..	124	20	82	32	2401	631	..	..	2715	696	3411	18	2	330	12	3063	710	3773
43	7	250	50	4	3	..	..	1	3	16	2	..	..	314	65				..	..	..	..			
109	26	470	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	579	188	..	..	650	204	854	7	1	56	8	713	213	926
14	4	57	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	16				..	..	..	..			
1	..	101	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	11	..	114	11	..	..	115	11	126	..	..	..	..	115	11	126
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
..	1	20	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	8	..	..	25	9	34	..	..	..	..	25	9	34
1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	1	7	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	8	4	12	..	..	..	..	8	4	12
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..				..	..	..	..			
110	27	597	182	..	..	..	..	5	2	11	1	723	212	..	..	804	229	1033	7	1	56	8	867	238	1105
15	4	65	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	81	17				..	..	..	..			
40	12	298	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	346	93	..	2	382	115	497	4	..	30	..	416	115	531
2	5	30	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	36	22				..	..	..	..			
..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	25	5	..	..	30	6	36	..	..	..	..	30	6	36
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	25	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	15	2	43	5	..	..	50	7	57	..	..	..	..	50	7	57
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	7	2				..	..	..	..			
40	12	335	85	..	..	..	..	3	..	36	6	414	103	..	..	462	128	590	4	..	30	..	496	128	624
2	5	39	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	..	48	25				..	..	..	..			
23	7	231	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254	49	..	..	276	54	330	..	..	35	1	311	55	366
1	..	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	5				..	..	..	..			
113	8	800	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	918	139	..	..	1054	156	1210	8	..	136	10	1198	166	1364
18	..	115	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	136	17				..	..	..	..			
65	33	327	82	4	..	..	..	247	84	6	..	649	199	..	..	727	214	941	..	..	..	..	727	214	941
8	5	39	5	..	..	..	..	31	5	..	..	..	..	78	15				..	..	..	..			
94	17	631	162	243	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	968	255	..	..	1092	282	1374	..	..	..	..	1092	282	1374
9	5	85	18	30	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	27				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	89	4	103	4	107
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
26	8	299	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	160	..	..	369	167	536	1	..	17	1	387	168	555
2	1	42	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	7				..	..	..	..			
15	7	364	72	..	..	..	..	10	10	289	141	678	230	..	..	753	261	1014	..	..	..	..	753	261	1014
2	1	17	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	55	22	..	..	75	31				..	..	..	..			
5	1	41	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	14	..	..	49	15	64	..	..	1	..	50	15	65
..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1				..	..	..	..			
9	2	61	8	10	10	..	..	..	..	26	2	106	22	..	..	136	23	159	..	..	8	..	144	23	167
3	..	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	30	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	11	2	13	..	..	..	..	11	2	13
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..				..	..	..	..			
214	68	1734	491	257	86	..	..	258	94	321	113	2784	882	..	..	3142	964	4106	15	..	115	7	3272	964	4241
24	12	210	39	31	4	..	..	32	5	61	22	..	..	358	82				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process under Judge's Order.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict., c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict., c. 95.		For-feitures of Recog-nizances or on Attach-ment for Con-tempt.		Bank-rupts.		Non-Payment of Poor or other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	7	1	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	3	37
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	..	..	7	1	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	3	45
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	37	..	35	1	112	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	4	188
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	2	30
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	11	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	33
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	10
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford*	Gaol for the Liberty of Haveringatte Bower	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	..	..	40	2	42	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	84	3	87
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	50	1	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	1	66
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	17
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	..	..	50	1	29	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	3	83
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	52	3	40	..	2	..	..	..	12	5	1	..	107	8	115
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	12	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	27
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	29
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	..	..	64	3	86	..	2	..	..	..	12	5	1	..	165	8	173
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* No Prisoners, either before or after trial, or summarily convicted, are kept here above a day or two; but are removed to the Gaol at Little Ilford, and there supported at the expense of the Liberty, the Gaol being unfit to keep Prisoners in for any length of time.

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
08	12	584	118	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	700	130	..	..	798	146	944	2	..	34	3	834	149	983
8	2	88	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	98	16				..	..	..	..			
2	..	20	8	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	26	9	..	..	28	9	37	..	..	8	..	36	9	45
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
10	12	604	126	1	..	..	..	4	1	7	..	726	139	..	..	826	155	981	2	..	42	3	870	158	1028
8	2	90	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	100	16				..	..	..	..			
29	33	1540	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1669	453	..	..	1794	473	2267	22	2	184	4	2000	479	2479
19	3	106	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	20				..	..	..	..			
..	17	..	76	..	6	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	114	..	..	..	131	131	11	..	28	2	39	133	172
..	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	17				..	..	..	..			
24	..	938	8	76	..	..	..	14	..	6	..	1158	8	..	..	1299	8	1307	1	..	33	..	1333	8	1341
13	..	115	..	9	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	141	..				..	..	..	..			
38	3	77	5	46	17	..	..	31	5	11	..	203	30	..	..	226	33	259	..	..	9	1	235	34	269
1	..	8	2	11	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	23	3				..	..	..	..			
2	2	57	11	..	..	..	..	7	1	39	4	105	18	..	..	143	22	165	..	..	2	..	145	22	167
..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	19	4	..	..	38	4				..	..	..	..			
41	7	311	49	49	5	..	..	60	5	38	8	499	74	..	..	587	78	665	..	..	12	..	599	78	677
12	..	55	2	7	1	..	..	6	..	8	1	..	..	88	4				..	..	..	..			
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	29	2	..	..	32	2	..	..	35	3	38	..	..	..	..	35	3	38
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	..	..	21	8	..	..	22	8	30	..	..	..	..	22	8	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
06	29	1385	149	171	28	..	..	162	36	94	12	2018	254	..	..	2312	283	2595	12	..	84	3	2408	286	2694
26	2	197	17	27	2	..	..	15	3	29	5	..	..	294	29				..	..	..	..			
8	1	112	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	122	12	..	..	131	13	144	3	..	23	..	157	13	170
..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1				..	..	..	..			
58	24	344	111	29	9	..	..	33	15	12	..	476	159	..	..	494	165	659	4	1	65	1	563	167	730
..	..	15	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6				..	..	..	..			
35	8	193	56	49	17	..	..	21	10	..	..	298	91	..	..	314	98	412	..	..	15	2	329	100	429
3	..	12	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7				..	..	..	..			
93	32	537	167	78	26	..	..	54	25	12	..	774	250	..	..	808	263	1071	4	1	80	3	892	267	1159
3	..	27	12	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	13				..	..	..	..			
85	10	277	57	12	4	..	..	198	36	11	..	583	107	..	..	667	121	788	12	..	107	5	786	129	915
6	..	39	8	..	..	..	..	31	6	8	..	..	..	84	14				..	..	..	..			
13	7	105	44	..	..	..	..	2	..	27	..	147	51	..	..	183	51	234	1	1	27	..	211	52	263
4	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	36	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	218	68	218	79	..	..	241	81	322	..	..	..	..	241	81	322
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	..	..	23	2				..	..	..	..			
10	5	182	53	53	11	..	..	..	..	28	5	273	74	..	..	321	84	405	..	..	..	..	321	84	405
6	1	26	9	13	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	48	10				..	..	..	..			
18	1	307	77	47	9	..	..	..	..	17	1	389	88	..	..	504	98	602	2	..	29	..	535	98	633
12	1	96	5	5	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	115	10				..	..	..	..			
10	2	173	26	43	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	34	..	..	255	41	296	..	..	..	..	255	41	296
3	1	20	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	..	..	29	7				..	..	..	..			
13	2	159	32	45	11	..	..	..	..	15	2	232	47	..	..	296	52	348	..	..	..	..	296	52	348
..	..	50	4	11	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	64	5				..	..	..	..			
5	1	24	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	31	5	..	..	32	7	39	..	..	2	..	34	7	41
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2				..	..	..	..			
154	28	1227	293	200	41	..	..	400	47	318	76	2099	485	..	..	2429	535	3034	15	1	165	8	2679	541	3223
31	3	259	83	35	5	..	..	34	6	41	3	..	..	400	50				..	..	..	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.																Grand Total of both Sexes
				On Mesne Process under Judge's Order.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, & 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		For-feitures of Recog-nizances, or on Attach-ment for Con-tempt.		Bank-rupts.		Non-Payment of Poor or other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	39	1	66	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	109	1	110
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	2	31
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	1	..	5	1	15	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	24
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	1	..	44	2	110	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	161	5	166
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	8	1	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	1	38
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	..	..	8	1	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1	45
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	21	3	39	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	4	65
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	..	..	21	3	40	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	4	66
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	6	..	16	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	26	1	27
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	..	44	3	149	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	204	9	213
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury, St. Augustine's	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	19
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	8	..	63	3	184	7	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	260	10	270
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
64	16	286	17	19	33	..	..	131	20	6	1	506	87	..	..	556	93	649	18	..	109	1	683	94	777
4	..	28	2	..	4	..	..	17	..	1	..	..	..	50	6				..	..	..	..			
46	4	391	54	133	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	570	78	..	..	655	83	738	..	..	1	.	656	83	739
3	..	67	5	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	5				..	..	..	.			
15	11	347	111	1	..	..	..	34	6	11	4	408	132	..	..	439	135	574	..	..	..	..	439	135	574
2	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	31	3				..	..	..	..			
24	3	307	114	..	..	..	..	2	..	50	14	383	131	..	..	451	137	588	..	..	29	2	480	139	619
..	..	64	4	..	..	..	.	..	..	4	2	..	..	68	6				..	..	..	..			
33	13	187	58	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	6	235	77	..	..	261	81	342	..	..	..	..	261	81	342
6	..	20	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	22	2	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
13	13	147	25	..	..	..	..	20	33	23	4	203	75	..	..	237	90	327	..	..	..	..	237	90	327
3	1	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	34	15				..	..	..	..			
..	..	23	13	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	28	16	..	..	30	18	48	..	..	..	..	30	18	48
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2				..	..	..	..			
195	60	1688	392	153	53	..	..	194	62	103	29	2333	596	..	..	2629	637	3266	18	..	161	5	2808	642	3450
18	1	234	26	15	4	..	..	18	6	11	4	..	..	296	41				..	..	..	..			
76	13	290	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	366	67	..	..	397	76	473	6	..	37	1	440	77	517
1	1	30	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	9				..	..	..	..			
13	4	131	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	6	169	63	..	..	184	69	253	1	..	7	..	192	69	261
1	..	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	15	6				..	..	..	..			
89	17	421	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	6	535	130	..	..	581	145	726	7	..	44	1	632	146	778
2	1	40	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	46	15				..	..	..	..			
81	4	644	61	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	739	65	..	..	833	68	901	..	..	61	4	894	72	966
6	3	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	3				..	..	..	..			
14	1	221	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	255	12	..	..	291	13	304	..	..	1	..	292	13	305
1	..	34	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	36	1				..	..	..	..			
95	5	865	70	1	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	994	77	..	..	1124	81	1205	..	..	62	4	1186	85	1271
7	3	122	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	130	4				..	..	..	..			
40	1	326	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	370	38	..	..	398	39	437	1	..	26	1	425	40	465
1	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	28	1				..	..	..	..			
277	68	1783	531	92	31	..	..	5	3	116	26	2273	659	..	..	2519	706	3225	24	..	101	9	2747	715	3462
25	3	198	42	7	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	246	47				..	..	..	..			
32	1	250	29	10	5	..	..	18	3	3	..	313	38	..	..	339	41	380	..	..	22	..	361	41	402
4	1	21	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	26	3				..	..	..	..			
12	5	57	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	75	13	..	..	85	14	99	2	..	2	..	89	14	103
..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1				..	..	..	..			
1	1	55	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	14	..	..	57	18	75	..	..	..	..	57	18	75
1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4				..	..	..	..			
..	1	18	9	..	..	..	..	15	1	4	..	37	2	..	..	42	2	44	..	..	..	..	42	2	44
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..				..	..	..	..			
16	4	231	48	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	2	259	54	..	..	290	61	351	..	..	6	..	296	61	357
2	1	25	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	31	7				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	..	21	..	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
8	5	130	25	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	140	32	..	..	148	34	182	..	..	7	1	155	35	190
1	1	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	1	18	2	..	..	20	2	22	..	..	..	..	20	2	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	7	5	..	..	11	5	16	..	..	..	..	11	5	16
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	11	1	..	..	11	1	12	..	..	..	..	11	1	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	17	4	..	..	17	4	21	..	..	..	..	17	4	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
346	85	2550	660	104	37	..	..	76	12	140	30	3216	824	..	..	3550	888	4438	28	..	260	10	3838	898	4736
33	6	269	56	8	..	..	..	4	..	20	2	..	..	334	64				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offender, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process under Judge's Order.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		For-feitures of Recog-nizances or on Attach-ment for Contempt.		Bank-rupts.		Non-Payment of Poor or other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	18	1	560	9	10	1	6	1	1	..	2	1	12	..	609	13	622
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	79	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	4	83
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	518	45	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	519	45	564
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	18	1	560	9	607	50	6	1	2	..	2	1	12	..	1207	62	1269
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicester	Leicester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	6	..	30	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	39	1	40
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3	31
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	..	..	6	..	58	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	67	4	71
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	14	1	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	24
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	1	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	22
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Great Grimsby	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	..	..	16	1	100	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	120	2	122
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	House of Detention	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-st.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	43	3	1003	26	236	8	20	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1303	42	1345
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	24	..	24
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	43	3	1025	26	236	8	20	5	..	..	1	..	3	..	1328	42	1370
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
146	32	51	10	139	30	..	..	28	6	5	..	369	78	..	..										
7	..	2	2	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	21	2	390	80	470	127	4	609	13	1126	97	1223
125	42	1371	319	29	8	..	..	..	..	51	3	1576	372	..	..				..	..	79	4			
23	..	170	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	199	28	1775	400	2175	..	..	..	..	1854	404	2258
256	57	1611	244	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1872	301	..	..										
25	3	105	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	26	2002	327	2329	..	..	..	..	2002	327	2329
369	259	5569	3833	..	..	..	..	22	7	28	11	5986	4110	..	..										
56	17	804	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	860	287	6846	4397	11243	..	..	..	..	6846	4397	11243
374	161	3402	1219	..	..	..	..	139	27	406	145	4321	1552	..	..										
48	10	547	74	..	..	..	..	12	..	112	10	..	..	719	94	5040	1646	6686	20	..	519	45	5579	1691	7270
1270	551	12902	5625	169	38	..	..	190	40	493	159	14124	6413	..	..										
159	30	1628	396	11	..	..	..	14	..	117	11	..	..	1929	437	16053	6850	22903	147	4	1207	62	17407	6916	24323
73	6	618	50	25	1	79	..	..	..	20	1	815	58	..	..				4	..	39	1			
11	..	97	5	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	120	5	935	63	998	..	..	..	..	978	64	1042
39	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	158	39	458	93	..	..				1	..	28	3			
8	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	10	..	54	..	..	..	122	6	580	99	679	..	..	..	..	609	102	711
112	17	857	92	25	1	79	..	22	1	178	40	1273	151	..	..										
19	..	147	11	11	..	..	..	10	..	55	..	..	..	242	11	1515	162	1677	5	..	67	4	1587	166	1753
4	2	20	2	6	1	..	..	20	4	35	3	85	12	..	..										
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	87	13	100	5	..	23	1	115	14	129
13	1	91	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	110	14	..	..				..	..	15	1			
1	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	122	15	137	..	..	..	..	137	16	153
34	12	491	58	19	1	..	..	27	2	12	2	583	75	..	..				..	..	7	..			
4	1	67	4	2	1	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	79	8	662	83	745	..	..	..	..	669	83	752
36	6	265	21	35	3	..	..	16	1	5	..	357	31	..	..				..	..	12	..			
4	1	22	2	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	28	6	385	37	422	..	..	..	..	397	37	434
54	10	464	32	7	1	..	..	7	1	5	..	537	44	..	..										
3	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	577	44	621	1	..	10	..	588	44	632
30	6	135	28	10	2	..	..	6	1	10	2	191	39	..	..				..	..	22	..			
5	..	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	24	4	215	43	258	..	..	..	..	237	43	280
35	1	105	25	16	6	..	..	12	1	52	1	220	34	..	..				..	..	11	..			
..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	14	5	234	39	273	..	..	..	..	245	39	284
24	5	124	32	..	..	..	..	17	5	6	..	171	42	..	..				..	..	12	..			
5	1	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	26	3	197	45	242	..	..	..	..	209	45	254
3	..	39	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	4	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	46	5	51	..	..	..	..	46	5	51
3	3	14	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	20	7	..	..				..	..	1	..			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	22	7	29	..	..	..	..	23	7	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	7	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
236	46	1748	219	93	14	..	..	106	15	133	8	2316	302	..	..										
22	3	187	18	3	3	..	..	5	4	14	1	..	..	231	29	2547	331	2878	6	..	120	2	2673	333	3006
2	..	31	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	4	..	..										
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	38	4	42	1	..	8	..	47	4	51
..	..	1174	670	..	..	..	..	742	198	1608	718	3524	1586	..	..										
..	..	302	44	..	..	..	..	102	11	614	145	..	..	1018	200	4542	1786	6328	..	..	..	..	4542	1786	6328
789	194	4701	1936	1019	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	6509	2490	..	..				..	..	..	..			
83	15	997	73	154	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1234	105	7743	2595	10338	..	..	..	..	7743	2595	10338
209	60	91	19	960	226	..	..	1220	300	..	..	2479	605	..	..				..	..	1	..			
18	1	6	1	117	19	..	..	176	13	..	..	..	..	317	34	2796	639	3435	..	..	..	..	2797	639	3436
187	45	1141	783	311	78	..	..	218	285	361	147	2218	1338	..	..				..	..	..	..			
14	..	172	48	38	2	..	..	54	23	61	15	..	..	339	88	2557	1426	3983	..	..	..	..	2557	1426	3983
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				145	2	1303	42			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1448	44	1492
46	12	693	448	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	739	460	..	..				..	..	..	..			
10	..	187	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	68	936	528	1464	..	..	..	..	936	528	1464
278	161	3221	1949	745	384	..	..	..	..	..	..	4341	2494	..	..				..	..	24	..			
110	32	779	177	228	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1117	220	5461	2714	8175	..	..	..	..	5485	2714	8199
1608	472	11021	5805	3035	1048	..	..	2180	783	1969	865	19813	8973	..	..				145	2	1328	42			
235	38	2443	411	537	59	..	..	332	47	675	160	..	..	4222	715	24035	9688	33723	..	..	..	..	25508	9732	35240

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process. under Judge's Order.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		For-feitures of Recog-nizances or on Attach-ment for Con-tempt.		Bank-rupts.		Non-Payment of Poor or other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	15	1	61	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	1	80
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	..	..	15	1	62	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	1	81
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	22
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	14	..	49	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	69	..	69
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	15	1	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	1	39
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	43
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	20
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	21
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	2	..	30	1	160	6	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	197	7	204
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	15	1	37	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	1	53
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	..	..	15	1	45	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	61	2	63
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	2	17
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	31	..	32	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	65	..	65
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	10	..	32	..	58	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	102	3	105
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	1	..	9	..	60	1	1	1	..	..	6	..	3	..	80	2	82
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	..	..	..	38	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	45	2	47
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	14
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Radford	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	7	..	9	..	146	6	1	1	..	..	7	..	3	..	173	7	180
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
30	8	73	11	68	15	..	..	16	3	1	..	188	37	..	..	196	37	233	4	..	79	1	279	38	317
1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8	..				..	..	..	..			
40	14	341	130	8	2	..	..	62	11	1	..	452	157	..	..	508	174	682	7	..	1	..	516	174	690
2	2	44	13	1	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	..	..	56	17				..	..	..	..			
70	22	414	141	76	17	..	..	78	14	2	..	640	194	..	..	704	211	915	11	..	80	1	795	212	1007
3	2	44	13	6	..	..	..	10	2	1	..	..	..	64	17				..	..	..	..			
17	5	149	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	171	26	..	..	177	31	208	3	..	21	1	201	32	233
..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5				..	..	..	..			
83	..	587	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	24	..	702	..	..	..	772	..	772	7	..	69	..	848	..	848
13	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	70	..				..	..	..	..			
33	4	266	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	21	412	43	..	..	476	50	526	4	..	38	1	518	51	569
6	2	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	5	..	..	64	7				..	..	..	..			
49	1	405	6	3	..	..	..	4	1	19	4	480	12	..	..	534	14	548	2	..	43	..	579	14	593
4	..	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	54	2				..	..	..	..			
41	7	233	55	7	2	..	..	..	..	11	..	292	64	..	..	330	71	401	1	..	18	2	349	73	422
..	1	36	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	38	7				..	..	..	..			
..	20	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	124	..	..	..	132	132	..	..	..	1	..	133	133
..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8				..	..	..	..			
7	2	108	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	4	136	21	..	..	173	24	197	..	..	10	1	183	25	208
2	..	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	37	3				..	..	..	..			
8	1	77	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	94	36	..	..	108	37	145	..	..	19	2	127	39	166
1	..	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1				..	..	..	..			
1	..	39	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	4	..	..	41	4	45	..	..	..	..	41	4	45
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				..	..	..	..			
22	35	1715	227	10	2	..	..	13	2	196	38	2156	304	..	..	2434	332	2766	14	..	197	7	2645	339	2984
27	3	216	17	..	1	..	..	..	1	35	6	..	..	278	28				..	..	..	..			
60	4	543	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	614	75	..	..	686	86	754	6	..	52	1	726	87	813
3	1	50	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	54	11				..	..	..	..			
17	5	130	34	..	..	45	..	1	..	12	1	205	40	..	..	236	43	279	..	..	1	..	237	43	280
..	..	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	31	3				..	..	..	..			
24	1	107	18	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	139	20	..	..	157	20	177	..	..	8	1	165	21	186
..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	..				..	..	..	..			
01	10	780	123	1	..	45	..	3	..	28	2	958	135	..	..	106	149	1210	6	..	61	2	1128	151	1279
3	1	95	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	103	14				..	..	..	..			
30	10	199	38	5	2	..	..	..	..	6	1	240	51	..	..	270	56	326	2	..	19	..	291	56	347
3	..	27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	5				..	..	..	..			
..	..	51	21	..	..	..	..	36	12	16	9	103	42	..	..	140	48	188	..	..	15	2	155	50	205
..	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	17	3	4	..	..	..	37	6				..	..	..	..			
..	..	29	12	..	..	..	..	38	9	77	15	144	36	..	..	155	36	191	..	..	..	..	155	36	191
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	11	..				..	..	..	..			
..	1	16	5	..	..	..	..	12	2	24	5	52	13	..	..	57	14	71	..	..	..	..	57	14	71
..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	1				..	..	..	..			
51	12	455	173	..	..	..	..	..	.	81	36	590	221	..	..	822	246	1068	4	1	65	..	891	247	1138
13	..	195	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	8	..	..	232	25				..	..	..	..			
2	2	51	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	71	12	..	..	83	13	96	1	..	3	1	87	14	101
..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	12	1				..	..	..	..			
83	25	801	259	10	2	..	..	86	23	220	66	1200	375	..	..	1527	413	1940	7	1	102	3	1636	417	2053
16	..	253	27	..	..	..	..	20	3	38	8	..	..	327	38				..	..	..	..			
23	1	163	7	4	..	..	..	176	3	42	5	408	16	..	..	466	17	483	4	..	80	21	550	19	569
3	..	29	1	..	..	..	..	20	..	6	..	..	..	58	1				..	..	..	..			
39	16	175	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	24	9	240	49	..	..	287	53	340	1	..	45	21	333	55	388
7	..	36	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	47	4				..	..	..	..			
66	4	445	19	176	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	687	26	..	..	752	32	784	..	..	11	3	763	35	798
11	1	34	5	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	6				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	11	165	11	..	..	165	11	176	..	..	..	..	165	11	176
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	37	..	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
128	21	783	50	182	3	..	..	176	3	231	25	1500	102	..	..	1670	113	1783	5	..	173	7	1848	120	1968
21	1	99	8	20	..	..	..	20	..	10	2	..	..	170	11				..	..	..	..			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 4. Debtors in the course of the Year.																Grand Total of both Sexes.
				On Mesne Process under Judge's Order.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127. & 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		For-feitures of Recog-nizances, or on Attach-ment for Con-tempt.		Bank-rupts.		Non-Payment of Poor or other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	16	2	75	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	96	3	99
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford.	Adult	..	..	17	3	76	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	98	4	102
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	12	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	30
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	11	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	70
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgnorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	..	..	11	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	77
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Wilton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	30	1	39	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	2	71
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	..	34	..	167	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	202	4	206
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	1	29
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	..	..	64	1	244	6	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	309	8	317
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	110	5	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	116	5	121
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford.	Adult	..	..	110	5	7	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	123	5	128
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	..	..	53	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	57	..	57
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	5	..	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	35	2	37
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	2	..	5	..	84	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	97	2	99
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
73	10	672	84	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	748	94	..	..	853	106	959	8	..	96	3	957	109	1066
10	1	93	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	105	12				..	..	..	..			
11	4	101	75	..	..	..	..	5	..	34	7	151	86	..	..	158	90	248	..	..	1	1	159	91	250
3	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	4				..	..	..	..			
3	2	26	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	33	9	..	..	38	10	48	..	..	1	..	39	10	49
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	1				..	..	..	..			
87	16	799	166	1	..	..	..	6	..	39	7	932	189	..	..	1049	206	1255	8	..	98	4	1155	210	1365
14	3	101	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	117	17				..	..	..	..			
19	6	242	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	266	38	..	..	275	38	313	2	..	29	1	306	39	345
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..				..	..	..	..			
4	1	73	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	20	..	..	81	20	101	..	..	1	..	82	20	102
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..				..	..	..	..			
10	1	89	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	14	..	..	107	16	123	1	..	16	..	124	16	140
..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2				..	..	..	..			
87	16	715	166	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	802	182	..	..	865	201	1066	9	2	70	..	944	203	1147
5	..	58	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	19				..	..	..	..			
..	..	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	13	4	17	..	..	..	..	13	4	17
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	23	4	..	..	..	..	58	7	35	7	116	18	..	..	141	21	162	..	..	7	..	148	21	169
..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	5	..	..	..	25	3				..	..	..	..			
87	16	749	174	..	..	..	..	58	7	35	7	929	204	..	..	1019	226	1245	9	2	77	..	1105	228	1333
5	..	72	19	..	..	..	..	8	3	5	..	..	..	90	22				..	..	..	..			
110	27	551	145	67	8	..	..	65	9	10	4	803	193	..	..	919	200	1119	8	1	69	2	996	203	1199
18	1	87	6	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	116	7				..	..	..	..			
99	10	719	175	65	9	..	..	20	6	1	2	904	202	..	..	1056	222	1278	..	..	10	1	1066	223	1289
19	3	128	17	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	152	20				..	..	..	..			
20	13	633	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	46	786	415	..	..	1221	520	1741	..	..	..	..	1221	520	1741
16	5	363	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	10	..	..	435	105				..	..	..	..			
94	38	235	69	10	4	..	..	12	4	..	..	351	115	..	..	516	128	644	5	..	202	4	723	132	855
28	3	137	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	13				..	..	..	..			
37	12	384	96	..	..	24	..	..	..	33	7	478	115	..	..	625	133	758	..	..	28	1	653	134	787
10	..	123	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	..	..	147	18				..	..	..	..			
360	100	2522	841	142	21	24	..	97	19	177	59	3322	1040	..	..	4337	1203	5540	13	1	309	8	4659	1212	5871
91	12	838	140	11	..	..	..	5	..	70	11	..	..	1015	163				..	..	..	..			
293	61	2604	372	89	14	..	..	45	6	..	..	3031	453	..	..	3333	498	3831	9	4	116	5	3558	507	3965
32	8	258	28	8	6	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	302	45				..	..	..	..			
3	2	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	25	3	..	..	28	4	32	..	..	7	..	35	4	39
2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1				..	..	..	..			
296	63	2624	373	89	14	..	..	45	6	2	..	3056	456	..	..	3361	502	3863	9	4	123	5	3493	511	4004
34	8	259	29	8	6	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	305	46				..	..	..	..			
82	13	505	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	599	70	..	..	658	73	731	7	..	57	..	722	73	795
3	..	56	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	3				..	..	..	..			
42	9	394	60	25	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	463	73	..	..	510	82	592	11	..	35	2	556	84	640
6	..	40	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	47	9				..	..	..	..			
18	3	122	35	..	..	..	..	9	2	8	2	157	42	..	..	166	46	212	..	..	2	..	168	46	214
..	..	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4				..	..	..	..			
14	3	135	14	..	..	..	..	18	2	2	..	169	19	..	..	183	22	205	..	..	3	..	186	22	208
1	..	12	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	3				..	..	..	..			
156	28	1156	166	25	3	..	..	29	4	22	3	1388	204	..	..	1517	223	1740	18	..	97	2	1632	225	1857
10	..	117	19	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	129	19				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Debtors in the course of the Year.														Grand Total of both Sexes.
				On Mesne Process under Judge's Order.		In Execution.		Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		Forfeitures of Recognizances or on Attachment for Contempt.		Bankrupts.		Non-Payment of Poor or other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol	Adult	2	..	174	6	229	13	7	1	..	..	12	..	3	..	427	20	447
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	19
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	8	1	390	11	..	..	17*	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	416	12	428
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	10	1	564	17	255	13	24	1	..	..	12	..	4	..	869	32	901
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	19	..	31	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	52	..	52
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	8	..	..	..	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1	47
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	8	..	19	..	69	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	98	1	99
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	1	..	6	..	106	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	121	1	122
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	55	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	2	57
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	1	..	61	2	106	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	176	3	179
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	..	..	4	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	13
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	..	3	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	38	..	38
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	38	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	40	1	41
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	27
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	6	..	3	..	90	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	104	2	106
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	19	..	57	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	1	80
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	11	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	1	..	30	..	67	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	1	102
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Committed on Judges' warrants by Courts of Queen's Bench and Chancery.

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports Received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
109	36	1031	269	14	2	..	..	601	200	713	301	2468	808	..	..	2854	857	3711	42	1	427	20	8328	878	4201
10	5	42	6	..	..	..	..	116	11	218	27	..	..	386	49				..	..	..	..			
213	80	1341	762	352	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	1906	985	..	..	2585	1051	3636	..	..	..	..	2585	1051	3636
49	1	553	57	77	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	679	66				..	..	..	..			
104	25	381	52	141	29	..	..	1	..	22	3	649	109	..	..	725	115	840	..	..	19	..	744	115	859
10	..	46	6	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	6				..	..	..	..			
22	24	383	459	..	..	..	..	..	1	59	23	464	507	..	..	554	537	1091	..	..	7	..	561	537	1098
2	1	83	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	90	30				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	143	143	..	..	..	..	..	143	143
..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	164	8	416	12	580	20	600
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
448	165	3136	1542	507	308	..	..	602	201	794	327	5487	2543	..	..	6718	2703	9421	206	9	869	32	7793	2744	10537
71	7	724	96	97	17	..	..	116	11	223	29	..	..	1231	160				..	..	..	..			
104	14	767	131	8	5	..	..	17	2	14	11	910	153	..	..	1052	178	1230	8	..	52	..	1112	178	1290
16	1	121	24	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	142	25				..	..	..	..			
40	5	339	27	17	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	397	35	..	..	432	42	474	6	..	46	1	484	43	527
6	..	28	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	7				..	..	..	..			
1	..	33	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	44	10	..	..	51	10	61	..	..	..	..	51	10	61
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..				..	..	..	..			
2	..	67	11	..	..	..	..	8	5	3	1	80	17	..	..	99	19	118	..	..	..	..	99	19	118
2	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	2				..	..	..	..			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
4	1	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	31	8	..	..	41	11	52	..	..	..	..	41	11	52
..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	10	3				..	..	..	..			
151	20	1231	185	25	7	..	..	25	7	32	4	1464	223	..	..	1677	260	1937	14	..	98	1	1789	261	2050
24	1	180	35	2	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	213	37				..	..	..	..			
137	50	677	148	..	..	..	..	341	47	12	..	1167	245	..	..	1296	259	1555	6	..	121	1	1423	260	1683
22	4	33	3	..	..	..	..	74	7	..	..	..	..	129	14				..	..	..	..			
159	27	850	171	338	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	1347	241	..	..	1711	262	1973	..	..	..	..	1711	262	1973
35	1	241	15	88	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	21				..	..	..	..			
27	6	230	30	..	..	..	..	124	13	..	..	381	49	..	..	435	55	490	..	..	55	2	490	57	547
11	3	33	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	54	6				..	..	..	..			
323	83	1757	349	338	43	..	..	465	60	12	..	2895	535	..	..	3442	576	4018	6	..	176	3	3624	579	4203
68	8	307	18	88	5	..	..	84	10	..	..	..	..	547	41				..	..	..	..			
3	..	62	3	5	..	..	..	6	2	3	..	79	5	..	..	81	5	86	2	..	4	..	87	5	92
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..				..	..	..	..			
16	1	113	26	4	2	..	..	5	..	11	3	149	32	..	..	164	31	198	..	..	8	1	172	35	207
3	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	2				..	..	..	..			
19	1	175	29	9	2	..	..	11	2	14	3	228	37	..	..	245	39	284	2	..	12	1	259	40	299
3	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	17	2				..	..	..	..			
63	13	308	26	40	5	..	..	53	6	5	1	469	51	..	..	514	54	568	..	2	38	..	552	56	608
3	..	37	3	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	45	3				..	..	40	1			
118	16	551	85	104	12	..	..	13	1	10	..	796	114	..	..	870	130	1000	..	..	..	..	910	131	1041
11	1	51	11	6	2	..	..	4	1	2	1	..	..	74	16				..	..	26	1			
12	3	89	31	..	..	..	..	49	11	17	..	167	45	..	..	190	51	241	..	..	..	..	216	52	268
2	..	15	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	23	6				..	..	..	..			
193	32	978	142	144	17	..	..	115	18	32	1	1432	210	..	..	1574	235	1809	..	2	104	2	1678	239	1917
16	1	103	17	8	2	..	..	10	4	5	1	..	..	142	25				..	..	..	..			
145	33	960	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1108	171	..	..	1239	206	1445	10	..	79	1	1328	207	1535
25	7	105	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	131	35				..	..	..	..			
18	5	146	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	15	191	71	..	..	227	77	304	1	..	22	..	250	77	327
1	1	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	36	6				..	..	..	..			
163	38	1106	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	15	1299	242	..	..	1466	283	1749	11	..	101	1	1578	284	1862
26	8	132	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	167	41				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 4.

Debtors in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	On Mesne Process under Judge's Order.		In Execution.		Under 8 and 9 Vict. c. 127, & 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.		Forfeitures of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Bankrupts.		Non-Payment of Poor or other Local Rate.		Crown Debtors or Offender against the Revenue Laws not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	14	..	204	6	54	2	12	1	1	..	18	..	18	..	321	9	330
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	13
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	238	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	238	6	244
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	24	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	39	..	39
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Leeds	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax	County Court Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	203	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	203	8	211
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol for the Honor of Wakefield	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	14	..	231	6	524	17	12	1	1	..	18	..	23	..	823	24	847
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Grand Total Adult.	191	6	3,571	108	4,380	171	146	14	8	:	98	7	79	2	8,474	308	8,752
			Grand Total Juvenile	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 5.

Number of Prisoners confined in the Prisons in the course of the Year.

In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or after Conviction.		Committed for Examination, but afterwards discharged.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
90	8	271	32	117	21	..	..	140	15	13	..	631	76	..	..	644	78	722	70	6	321	9	1035	93	1128
4	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	13	2				..	..	..	..			
15	12	325	168	..	..	..	..	3	1	10	2	353	183	..	..	423	199	622	..	..	..	..	423	199	622
8	..	59	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	70	16				..	..	..	..			
82	11	972	101	15	4	..	..	2	..	5	..	1076	116	..	..	1194	136	1330	..	..	13	..	1207	136	1343
11	2	107	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	20				..	..	..	..			
49	5	513	72	9	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	576	78	..	..	644	90	734	..	..	4	1	648	91	739
8	1	59	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	68	12				..	..	..	..			
401	74	2467	397	98	6	405	..	20	3	13	2	3404	482	..	..	3679	510	4189	2	..	238	6	3919	516	4435
56	6	216	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	275	28				..	..	..	..			
80	20	783	200	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	15	944	235	..	..	1147	259	1406	7	..	39	..	1193	259	1452
1	1	201	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	203	24				..	..	..	..			
..	..	700	228	34	11	50	..	14	4	5	2	803	245	..	..	949	271	1220	..	..	..	..	949	271	1220
..	..	143	25	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	146	26				..	..	..	..			
4	3	39	10	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	47	14	..	..	51	17	68	..	..	2	..	53	17	70
..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	3				..	..	..	..			
3	1	30	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	40	5	..	..	46	7	53	..	..	..	..	46	7	53
1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2				..	..	..	..			
..	1	14	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	21	9	..	..	23	10	33	..	..	..	..	23	10	33
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	10	2	..	..	10	2	12	..	..	..	..	10	2	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	203	8	204	8	212
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
724	135	6114	1218	275	43	455	..	207	26	130	23	7905	1445	..	..	8810	1579	10389	80	6	823	24	9713	1609	11322
89	10	795	118	7	1	..	..	2	1	12	4	..	..	905	134				..	..	..	..			
9,649	2,445	73,271	22,278	6,469	1,901	628	..	5,962	1,571	6,160	2,039	102139	30,234	..	..	117,848	32,763	150,611	935	41	8,474	308	127,257	33,112	160,369
1,239	189	11,230	1,828	962	114	..	..	777	113	1,501	285	..	..	15,709	2,529				..	..	..	..			

TABLE No. 6.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	5	1	9	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	7	52	8	44	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	7	52	8	44	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	9	72	7	75	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	23	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	4	29	5	23	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Windsor	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	13	106	12	107	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	30	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	17	..	14	3	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	2	116	4	81	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	31	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	3	117	4	81	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	31	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	37	4	44	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	22	5	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	15	5	16	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	11	1	12	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	10	85	15	75	13	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	2	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	7	14	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	17	3	11	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	8	74	7	68	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	49	191	44	192	65	..	..	..	..
			Adult	3	..	8	3	67	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	58	271	51	263	77	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	10	4	74	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	4

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 7.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	6	1	9	2	5	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	2	36	2	24	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	95	5	105	7	100	3	..	..
1	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	107	7	141	9	124	3	..	..
1	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	128	9	139	20	109	12	..	..
13	1	35	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	62	11	55	7	62	10	..	..
8	..	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	1	16	3	5	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	197	21	210	30	176	22	..	..
22	1	66	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	27	1	49	4	30	6	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	155	14	216	28	151	27	..	..
5	..	51	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	155	14	216	28	154	27	9	2
5	..	51	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	68	2	90	6	59	3	..	..
7	..	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	36	15	48	12	45	9	..	..
11	..	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	88	7	86	15	77	8	..	..
10	..	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	33	..	31	1	29	4	..	..
..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	225	24	255	34	210	21	..	..
28	1	56	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	2	50	5	41	2	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	42	..	..	7	30	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	71	2	50	12	71	2	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	39	2	79	9	63	14	..	..
1	1	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	2	34	1	19	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	17	..	14	4	8	1	..	..
6	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	79	42	91	97	100	51	..	..
9	1	24	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	220	41	341	51	328	43	..	..
29	4	75	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	316	83	446	152	436	95	..	..
44	7	100	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
6	4	7	1	5	2	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	5	51	10	44	8	4	..	..	..
9	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	5	51	10	44	8	4	..	..	..
9	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
66	4	38	11	83	7	8	..	..	..
7	..	6	..	13	3	..	..	..	..
26	3	29	9	21	2	..	..	..	..
4	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
4	1	..	..	9	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
96	8	67	20	113	9	10	..	..	..
11	..	9	..	14	5	..	..	..	..
13	1	5	2	16	1	2	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	3	87	8	91	2	13	1	..	..
6	1	13	1	13	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	3	87	8	91	2	15	2	..	..
6	1	13	1	13	1	2	..	..	..
38	4	35	2	24	1	9	1	..	..
4	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	11	3	22	6	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
24	3	2	7	4	2	8	5	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
14	2	2	1	12	1	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	9	50	13	62	10	23	6	..	..
8	1	4	2	1	2	2	..	..	..
3	1	5	..	10	2	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	5	..	10	2	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	13	2	2	10	..	3	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	2	9	3	15	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	8	38	12	57	4	27	..	..	..
4	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	2	7	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	72	125	63	170	22	36	1	..	..
32	8	29	8	17	2	..	..	..	..
225	80	166	77	234	28	63	1	..	..
36	9	32	8	20	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 9.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	6	8	1	6	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	1	27	3	28	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	4	102	8	79	2	48	1	..	..
7	2	8	..	5	..	7	..	..	..
87	5	129	11	107	2	49	1	..	..
7	2	8	..	5	..	7	..	..	..
120	2	80	26	164	13	12	..	..	..
21	3	14	5	18	..	..	..	..	..
60	9	55	12	63	7	1	..	..	..
9	4	7	..	24	..	..	..	..	..
9	1	2	2	12	1	5	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
189	12	137	40	239	21	18	..	..	..
32	7	22	5	44	..	..	..	..	..
20	5	36	6	41	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
121	14	150	33	219	15	35	2	..	..
18	1	20	2	24	2	..	1	..	..
1	..	2	2	..	..	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
122	14	152	40	219	15	41	2	..	..
18	1	20	2	25	2	..	1	..	..
84	4	68	5	65	2	..	..	..	..
16	..	9	1	4	2	..	..	..	..
16	2	41	11	62	23	10	..	..	..
1	..	8	1	16	1	..	..	..	..
113	20	44	4	6	..	88	6	..	..
16	..	2	..	..	1	11	1	..	..
58	3	6	2	27	..	2	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
271	29	159	22	160	25	100	6	..	..
35	..	19	3	23	4	11	1	..	..
45	3	30	2	44	4	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
40	7	20	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	10	50	2	56	4	1	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
93	19	11	2	54	4	23	..	..	..
10	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
15	2	18	1	32	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	4	10	1	13	..	1	..	..	..
6	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
87	88	47	36	135	46	..	..	..	..
19	3	8	9	14	3	..	..	..	..
317	79	236	53	295	3	41	..	..	..
62	10	36	4	22	2	1	..	..	..
419	171	293	110	444	49	42	..	..	..
87	15	47	13	36	6	1	..	..	..

TABLE No. 6.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	17	64	18	77	24	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	3	2	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Helstone	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	19	69	20	81	28	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	4	2	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	40	14	38	13	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	40	14	38	13	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	27	11	28	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	4	66	7	74	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	6	1	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	37	158	48	188	58	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	4	1	52	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	16	16	24	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	14	3	20	15	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	121	53	197	71	249	83	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	2	6	1	66	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	4	89	18	98	18	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	4	2	14	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	4	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	4	94	22	101	19	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	4	2	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	17	99	23	58	23	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	2	1	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	20	..	20	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	1	183	..	130	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	4	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10	2	6	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Maldon	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	14	196	22	138	24	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	5	1	46	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 7.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	53	31	118	48	130	23	..	..
7	2	26	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	46	3	50	7	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	9	3	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	2	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	47	34	90	10	66	4	..	..
6	4	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	8	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	8	..	12	3	..	..
1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	51	35	101	10	86	7	..	..
7	4	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	39	7	77	11	45	6	..	..
3	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	171	26	202	49	230	34	..	..
17	2	63	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20	5	63	10	73	17	..	..
2	1	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	137	48	235	72	256	42	..	..
15	5	61	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	61	35	65	34	121	55	..	..
11	2	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	52	15	148	16	121	29	..	..
6	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	..	12	4	13	3	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	1	20	2	16	5	..	..
4	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	289	105	550	138	602	151	..	..
41	8	115	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	97	16	159	51	119	7	..	..
15	1	43	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	6	4	4	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	101	16	165	55	123	7	..	..
15	1	44	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	443	74	509	140	356	147	..	..
31	2	50	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	22	..	12	..	13	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	220	3	171	1	162	1	..	..
23	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	32	3	48	3	31	3	..	..
2	..	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	92	15	162	8	57	26	..	..
16	..	32	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	350	45	383	24	251	44	..	..
43	..	97	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

TABLE No. 8.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
57	14	40	33	68	10	13	2	..	..
7	4	10	3	3	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	16	42	35	75	14	13	2	..	..
7	5	14	3	3	..	2	..	..	..
21	6	3	3	41	22	30	2	..	..
4	2	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	6	3	3	41	22	30	2	..	..
4	2	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..
27	13	18	4	10	3	18	1	..	..
3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	3	70	6	57	8	9	1	..	..
10	1	7	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
159	40	144	67	97	29	39	7	..	..
30	4	16	4	11	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	5	16	13	12	10	14	1	..	..
..	..	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
14	11	3	2	27	14	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	7	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	3	7	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	10	1	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
183	57	165	85	157	57	62	8	..	..
31	5	22	8	20	3	1	..	..	..
70	13	65	14	54	11	27	2	..	..
6	2	10	4	3	1	1	..	..	..
1	1	2	2	6	2	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	14	67	16	60	13	27	2	..	..
7	2	10	4	3	1	1	..	..	..
79	27	29	14	97	22	2	..	..	..
6	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	..	21	..	23	..	2	..	..
..	2	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..
165	1	94	..	157	1	17	..	..	..
12	..	12	..	18	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	1	3	9	2	5.	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
176	8	95	24	175	26	22	2	..	..
15	3	14	3	21	5	2	..	..	..

TABLE No. 9.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
68	39	76	47	136	16	21	..	..	..
10	3	13	3	13	..	1	..	..	..
21	1	22	6	50	3	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	3	1	8	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	41	101	54	195	21	26	..	..	..
11	3	14	3	15	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	60	20	107	24	36	4	..	..
10	4	4	3	9	5	..	..	..	..
4	1	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	1	4	1	11	..	4	1	..	..
4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	66	21	122	24	42	5	..	..
17	4	5	3	10	5	..	..	..	..
69	16	42	6	11	..	39	2	..	..
5	1	3	3	..	1	2	..	..	..
114	44	232	52	253	13	4	..	..	..
39	4	40	10	15	..	..	..	..	..
45	10	51	15	34	5	26	2	..	..
10	3	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
202	76	126	54	253	30	47	2	..	..
26	8	22	7	37	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	124
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	5
84	25	26	10	210	25	1	..	..	..
6	1	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	17	5	14	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
6	3	13	2	18	3	8	..	..	..
3	1	4	..	9	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
340	114	238	87	534	65	82	4	247	124
45	13	37	11	53	3	5	..	36	5
81	16	138	49	91	8	65	1	..	..
20	2	29	3	14	..	3	1	..	..
1	..	5	3	8	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
82	16	143	52	99	9	65	1	..	..
20	2	29	3	15	..	3	1	..	..
198	151	181	104	625	105	4	1	..	.
54	4	6	5	35	2	..	..	..	..
..	9	..	23	..	15	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
204	1	132	..	181	4	36	..	..	..
22	..	16	..	42	..	1	..	..	..
42	1	22	7	40	1	7	..	..	..
10	..	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
126	18	64	15	111	14	10	2	..	..
18	2	9	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
375	30	220	47	336	34	53	2	..	..
50	3	30	4	76	1	1	..	1	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 6. Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.													
				Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	10	2	16	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	23	65	19	61	26	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	15	64	12	51	17	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	38	129	31	112	43	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	35	202	35	141	28	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	17	5	51	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	7	15	6	15	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	43	217	41	159	32	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	20	5	59	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	1
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	20	137	28	144	23	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	3	1	33	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8	38	11	31	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	9	37	11	22	11	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	7	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	14	3	14	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	2	1	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	40	226	53	216	44	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	2	12	3	58	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	8	49	13	54	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	14	4	10	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	12	63	17	64	14	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	4	91	9	66	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	1	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	17	..	37	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	4	108	9	103	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	5	1	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	5	36	4	26	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 7.

ges of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	13	3	38	..	31	4	..	..
1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	46	21	96	28	79	15	..	..
3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	13	41	18	52	12	..	..
2	1	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	75	34	137	46	131	27	..	..
5	3	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20	6	17	16	10	7	..	..
4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	50	24	56	16	76	13	..	..
8	6	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	85	21	118	26	104	30	..	..
20	1	56	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	56	10	63	7	51	9	..	..
7	2	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	52	14	59	9	48	9	..	..
7	1	40	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	7	1	7	1	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	267	75	320	75	299	69	..	..
46	11	130	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	..	21	1	10	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	126	15	183	26	82	13	..	..
11	1	50	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	115	26	113	66	119	19	..	..
7	..	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	34	16	92	36	69	38	22	..
21	1	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	32	13	38	11	30	9	..	..
3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	43	7	35	7	41	14	..	..
7	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	3	8	7	5	2	..	..
..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	367	80	490	154	356	96	22	..
49	2	105	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	34	10	55	7	64	7	..	..
..	1	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	16	30	16	37	7	..	..
..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	63	26	85	23	101	14	..	..
..	1	19	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	135	10	177	17	106	10	..	..
9	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	22	1	87	2	45	3	..	..
9	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	157	11	264	19	151	15	..	..
18	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	82	9	86	7	70	7	..	..
3	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
13	1	5	1	11	2	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	15	50	24	54	29	6	..	..	..
2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	23	32	7	53	12	25	2	..	..
3	2	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..
104	38	82	31	107	41	31	2	..	..
5	5	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	18	143	51	106	8	88	21	..	..
24	1	21	11	16	..	8	2	..	..
14	8	10	5	17	3	15	1	..	..
11	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	26	153	57	124	11	104	22	..	..
35	1	24	11	21	..	8	2	..	..
123	15	75	21	174	34	10	1	..	..
23	1	7	..	9	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	22	106	41	288	63	35	11	..	..
35	2	14	1	24	12	1	..	..	..
92	8	24	16	16	5	6	..	..	..
6	2	5	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
11	5	8	4	10	2	1	3	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	13	32	20	26	7	7	3	..	..
6	2	6	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
88	6	50	9	57	4	20	..	..	..
12	1	3	2	9	..	2	..	..	..
14	..	18	1	20	..	15	..	..	..
2	..	1	1	3	..	2	..	..	..
102	6	68	10	77	4	35	..	..	..
14	1	4	3	12	..	4	..	..	..
24	4	25	8	34	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 9.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.
28	6	24	..	26	1	4	..	..	..
4	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
66	24	70	25	75	12	10	3	..	..
4	1	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
43	22	27	7	38	14	14	..	..	..
4	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
109	46	97	32	113	26	24	3	..	..
8	4	5	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	10	16	14	3	2	4	3	..	..
10	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	20	44	24	70	9	8	..	..	..
8	5	5	3	10	1	3	..	..	..
73	23	108	25	116	19	10	10	..	..
19	1	52	3	25	1	..	..	..	..
24	6	76	11	56	7	17	2	..	..
7	..	11	6	..	..	2	..	..	..
55	8	24	14	74	10	6	..	..	..
18	1	4	..	27	2	1	1	..	..
6	1	3	..	1	..	8	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
242	68	271	88	320	47	53	16	..	..
63	7	75	12	62	5	6	1	..	..
10	..	8	1	22	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	16	98	22	109	15	29	1	..	..
27	..	21	4	16	1	3	..	..	..
75	27	95	50	162	34	15	..	..	..
10	1	10	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
51	37	25	24	110	29	9	..	22	..
16	1	18	2	21	..	..	..	..	..
15	14	16	5	48	7	21	7	..	..
4	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
39	11	17	9	60	8	3	..	..	..
8	..	3	1	8	2	..	..	..	..
8	5	4	4	..	..	8	3	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
353	110	263	115	511	94	86	11	22	..
66	4	53	8	56	3	4	..	..	..
63	7	65	14	25	3	..	..	..	..
6	2	4	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
35	11	23	15	33	13	5	..	..	..
1	2	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
98	18	88	29	58	16	5	..	..	..
7	4	4	4	8	1	..	..	..	..
163	10	107	20	133	7	15	..	..	..
21	..	20	..	18	..	1	..	..	..
72	4	31	2	23	2	28	..	..	..
7	..	5	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
233	14	138	22	156	9	43	..	..	..
28	..	25	..	32	..	1	..	..	..
94	7	60	10	70	6	5	..	..	..
7	..	10	..	5	..	1	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 6. Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.															
				Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	22	193	31	183	41	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	4	7	2	40	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	3	22	3	20	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	11	4	16	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	8	1	12	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	7	1	8	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Folkestone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	34	246	41	249	58	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	4	8	2	49	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	5
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	32	7	31	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	15	104	27	119	38	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	3	1	39	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	6
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	33	235	43	218	50	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	5	1	19	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	5
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	197	88	223	123	143	91	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	3	11	4	49	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	22
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	94	404	131	324	97	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	13	1	125	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	1
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	687	231	998	331	835	281	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	15	3	32	7	236	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	208	34
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	2	69	8	69	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	4	22	3	14	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	2	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	6	91	11	83	11	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	2	38	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	14	4	15	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	13	..	6	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	27	6	14	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	23	3	24	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	6	31	4	19	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	24	8	23	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	19	6	17	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	12	3	18	10	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Grantham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	22	169	37	142	30	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	2	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	4
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	4	3	4	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued*

TABLE No. 7.
Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	374	123	541	158	396	159	..	..
27	10	99	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	55	7	75	9	64	6	..	..
3	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	14	..	8	..	6	2	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	..	20	6	26	7	..	..
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	9	..	4	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	60	5	58	7	84	22	..	..
6	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	20	5	59	11	27	7	..	..
..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	5	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	540	140	785	192	617	206	..	..
42	14	135	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	210	46	418	86	437	101	..	..
39	9	60	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	197	40	338	47	477	37	..	..
23	2	42	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1252	872	1914	1464	1871	1226	..	..
209	56	425	163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	543	169	984	429	970	323	..	..
121	6	226	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2203	1127	3657	2027	3759	1689	..	..
392	73	753	220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	123	10	144	4	144	15	..	..
23	1	44	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	45	9	65	7	86	16	..	..
6	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	168	19	209	11	230	31	..	..
29	2	75	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	17	3	31	1	21	4	..	..
..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	116	11	192	17	138	24	..	..
15	..	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	56	2	93	4	86	10	..	..
4	1	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	106	10	194	7	98	4	..	..
9	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	24	4	29	5	19	2	..	..
4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	3	29	10	16	1	..	..
4	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	21	2	41	5	41	12	..	..
6	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	9	1	15	1	10	..	..	..
..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	369	36	627	50	432	60	..	..
42	1	90	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	7	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.
State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
191	32	47	29	245	33	22	..	..	..
28	5	4	3	18	2	1	..	..	..
29	3	14	3	17	2	1	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
12	2	8	4	11	2	3	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
7	3	3	5	16	5	3	1	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..
6	..	4	1	11	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
246	43	79	42	309	46	36	2	..	..
32	8	4	4	24	4	1	..	..	..
27	3	18	7	20	2	12	1	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
121	49	44	4	123	25	11	2	..	..
17	6	14	..	12	1	..	..	..	..
202	62	83	40	236	19	52	5	..	..
13	5	6	4	9	5	..	..	..	..
158	147	66	82	337	73	2	..	..	..
28	19	12	4	24	8	..	..	..	..
297	145	262	117	381	50	68	10	..	..
57	9	39	4	42	2	6	..	..	..
805	406	473	250	1097	169	145	18	..	..
117	39	73	12	87	18	6	..	..	..
37	3	64	9	66	6	18	..	..	..
7	1	6	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
17	3	..	..	22	5	19	2	..	..
5	1	..	..	12	3	4	..	..	..
54	6	64	9	88	11	37	2	..	..
12	2	6	..	17	3	5	..	..	..
10	1	14	..	14	4	4	2	..	..
1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	8	1	7	4	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
17	1	8	1	34	4	..	1	..	..
1	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
21	1	19	3	20	3	1	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
20	1	13	10	36	4	5	..	..	..
3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
20	3	16	10	21	4	4	1	..	..
4	1	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
14	2	7	3	23	5	3	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	11	6	14	10	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	2	4	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	10	98	37	175	38	27	4	..	..
10	3	10	3	10	2	1	..	..	..
6	3	3	1	4	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 9.
State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
603	205	113	137	585	98	10	..	..	..
98	21	10	11	41	..	..	..	..	..
78	13	38	2	76	7	2	..	..	..
10	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
10	1	4	..	14	1	..	..	..	..
6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
16	3	8	2	27	8	4	..	..	..
..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
63	11	35	10	94	13	10	..	..	..
13	2	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
23	9	13	10	67	4	3	..	..	..
2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
1857	1850	590	992	2589	717	1	3	..	..
406	167	119	56	221	18	..	..	..	..
874	481	517	304	1002	134	104	2	..	..
193	43	111	9	84	3	16	..	..	..
3547	2563	1535	1380	4291	891	246	9	..	..
707	236	291	69	339	22	16	..	..	..
129	10	115	10	123	8	44	1	..	..
27	..	20	3	26	1	4	..	..	..
72	15	..	..	85	14	39	3	..	..
16	1	..	..	17	..	8	..	..	..
201	25	115	10	208	22	83	4	..	..
43	1	20	3	43	1	12	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	2	14	5	22	1	20	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
135	27	78	16	226	8	7	1	..	..
26	2	11	2	25	1	..	..	..	..
72	11	54	3	101	2	8	..	..	..
7	1	7	1	2	..	5	..	..	..
102	7	103	10	161	2	32	2	..	..
8	..	11	..	14	..	..	..	..	..
22	3	13	5	37	3	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
32	6	10	2	18	6	3	..	..	..
4	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
31	7	24	7	39	5	9	..	..	..
7	..	2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..
18	1	6	1	8	..	2	..	..	..
1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
427	65	304	49	616	29	81	3	..	..
58	5	35	5	59	3	9	..	..	..
12	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 6. Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.															
				Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	House of Detention	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	594	301	334	228	246	141	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	4	22	6	268	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	5
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	646	135	853	218	758	191	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	19	2	56	4	222	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	23	24	18	29	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	5
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	36
,,	Tothill-fields	Westminster House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	20
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1253	459	1211	464	1033	339	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	31	6	78	10	491	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	269	66
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	32	10	40	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	12	52	20	51	15	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	14	84	30	91	23	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	5	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	19	6	16	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	68	..	82	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	3	15	..	22	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	70	3	49	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	10	31	3	32	10	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	17	..	14	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	2	5	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	8	4	5	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	22	198	29	199	37	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	6	1	54	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	10	77	5	63	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	1	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	11	5	13	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	18	1	22	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	,,	Total—County of Northampton	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	10	106	11	98	10	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	1	22	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	19	4	22	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	12	23	10	18	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	7	1	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	2
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	13	49	14	43	17	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	11	2	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	4

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 7. Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 8. State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 9. State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.									
12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	241	273	399	155	459	211	75	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	22	108	20	119	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1305	371	1814	836	1582	729	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	960	988	756	184	2985	764	..	..	..	..
183	13	696	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	21	120	11	427	41	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	415	188	203	116	1065	182	574	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	11	39	10	147	10	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	258	254	437	283	381	198	..	..	16	19	5	14	26	11	19	4	..	..	289	297	80	132	438	236	269	70	..	..
32	6	120	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	59	33	23	8	70	5	19	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	288	139	228	162	177	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	270	59	59	384	119	..	..	..	..
25	11	152	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	60	22	3	71	5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	646	418	1167	764	1408	767	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	560	612	400	514	2261	823	..	..	..	..
275	45	382	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	48	120	74	379	55	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2497	1182	3646	2045	3548	1841	..	..	672	480	607	285	1550	404	668	93	..	..	2059	2167	1295	889	6068	1942	269	70	..	..
515	75	1350	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	33	147	30	267	12	30	2	..	..	883	162	285	96	947	106	19	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	1	10	1	14	..	..	..	22	5	32	11	27	3	4	1	..	..	12	1	16	..	7	1	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	58	29	78	39	91	20	..	..	48	23	40	19	33	5	6	..	..	..	78	33	51	44	76	9	22	2	..	..
8	6	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	23	5	5	3	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	73	30	88	40	105	20	..	..	70	28	72	30	60	8	10	1	..	..	90	34	67	44	83	10	26	2	..	..
8	6	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	23	5	5	3	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	22	..	42	3	34	3	..	..	18	6	13	3	19	4	..	..	..	..	36	4	26	2	36	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	101	..	155	..	131	..	..	..	100	..	37	..	29	..	40	..	..	..	147	..	71	..	41	..	128	..	..	..
12	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	19	..	11	..	5	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	66	2	80	4	49	4	..	..	26	6	11	..	29	2	3	1	..	..	71	4	39	1	79	5	6	..	..	..
1	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	72	..	95	..	86	..	4	..	67	3	39	2	17	1	34	1	..	..	89	..	49	..	52	..	63	..	4	..
5	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	5	1	1	1	..	..	8	..	4	..	8	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	42	9	69	12	50	13	..	..	26	4	31	14	17	1	6	4	..	..	60	15	67	16	13	3	21	..	..	..
13	2	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	15	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	14	..	24	..	26	..	..	..	10	..	16	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	36	..	23	..	5	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	2	36	5	30	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	2	5	1	..	..	28	4	20	2	39	5	8	..	..	..
6	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	2	7	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	21	4	36	12	7	7	..	..	3	4	4	..	3	2	6	3	..	..	26	23	22	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	2	10	1	12	1	..	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	3	1	16	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	339	33	481	58	365	55	4	..	227	27	124	34	103	14	94	13	..	..	431	84	271	43	240	18	243	1	4	..
37	4	102	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	3	15	4	15	1	5	1	..	..	71	5	39	5	28	1	12	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	94	21	167	18	94	12	..	..	58	6	49	8	79	5	3	1	..	..	130	24	66	20	158	7	1	..	..	..
4	2	22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	12	4	11	2	10	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	22	9	34	13	43	3	..	..	5	1	9	4	13	4	4	..	..	..	20	2	17	15	58	8	4	..	..	..
6	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	11	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	5	27	5	20	5	..	..	17	..	7	1	15	1	12	..	..	..	28	4	9	1	9	2	16	8	..	..
1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	131	35	228	36	157	20	..	..	80	7	65	13	107	10	19	1	..	..	178	30	92	36	225	17	21	8	..	..
11	2	42	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	6	1	12	2	1	..	..	..	27	4	17	2	23	2	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	48	6	55	9	41	12	..	..	13	4	6	5	36	5	..	..	..	..	46	5	22	14	71	8	5	..	..	..
9	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	7	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	3	24	11	14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	8	8	24	3	3	..	..	..
4	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	4	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	2	11	2	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	12	3	4	4	4	2	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	9	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	6	2	6	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	114	37	168	57	106	52	..	..	18	10	3	8	43	9	2	..	..	..	106	66	43	28	237	52	2	..	..	..
63	5	73	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	88	5	34	6	56	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	2	13	4	12	2	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	11	1	11	3	12	3	6	1	..	..
3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	198	52	280	85	189	82	..	..	37	14	14	14	80	14	4	2	..	..	190	85	97	59	354	72	26	3	..	..
82	7	92	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	106	10	49	7	73	5	1	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 6. Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.													
				Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Notts.	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1	48	3	41	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	4	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1	22	3	13	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	8	24	3	20	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	10	94	9	74	13	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	5	..	25	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	6	79	7	89	9	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	16	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	11	2	11	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	3	1	3	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	9	93	10	103	14	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	13	1	11	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	12	2	13	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	18	4	17	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	16	92	34	89	19	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	4	3	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgnorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	17	98	37	93	20	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	4	3	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	11	94	21	94	24	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	1	30	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	14	108	12	91	12	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	1	27	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	15
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	31	61	36	65	31	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	55	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	1
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	10	27	5	25	21	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	1	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	66	290	74	275	88	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	9	2	124	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	19
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	35	323	59	258	89	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	6	..	73	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	35	324	59	262	89	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	7	..	73	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	9	62	6	39	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	3	69	5	64	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	6	26	9	15	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	21	1	19	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	20	178	21	137	17	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	4	2	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1

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TABLE No. 7. Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 8. State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 9. State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.									
12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.		Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	13	1	30	1	31	..	..	..	40	1	20	2	55	2	14	1	..	..	20	..	15	1	28	1	11	..	..	..
8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	5	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	41	1	39	6	36	7	..	..	18	3	8	4	27	5	7	..	..	..	33	4	26	8	51	2	6	..	..	..
7	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	3	1	10	1	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	131	4	210	4	136	5	..	..	16	5	20	7	20	2	5	..	..	..	151	4	114	3	203	6	9	..	..	..
6	2	29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	12	3	14	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	185	6	279	11	203	12	..	..	74	9	48	13	102	9	26	1	..	..	204	8	155	12	282	9	26	..	..	..
21	2	55	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	7	2	13	..	3	..	..	..	28	..	18	4	29	1	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	151	24	187	19	119	20	..	..	59	5	44	11	105	6	10	..	..	..	141	14	112	37	198	12	6	..	..	..
11	1	58	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	5	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	28	3	24	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	33	35	25	18	11	..	..	7	1	..	..	21	5	3	..	..	..	23	14	11	31	36	24	1	..	..	..
1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	12	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	179	58	222	44	145	34	..	..	66	6	47	11	135	16	13	..	..	..	164	28	129	68	246	40	7	..	..	..
12	1	63	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	5	2	9	2	..	..	..	..	27	5	30	4	26	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	46	4	111	12	48	9	..	..	6	2	11	3	14	..	7	..	..	..	60	14	46	9	77	2	22	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	7	24	2	9	4	..	..	10	1	7	5	9	..	1	..	..	..	11	2	13	8	20	3	1	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	1	18	1	19	3	..	..	13	2	10	5	16	1	..	..	..	..	15	..	16	5	17	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	117	28	202	47	148	20	..	..	80	28	70	27	93	14	3	..	..	..	160	33	157	46	146	15	4	1	..	..
8	4	25	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	6	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	18	6	10	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	11	2	4	1	..	..	5	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	5	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	122	28	218	49	154	21	..	..	85	31	72	28	97	15	3	..	..	..	168	35	162	47	156	15	8	1	..	..
11	4	32	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1	8	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	21	6	11	8	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	130	23	121	38	124	37	..	..	83	22	72	22	38	9	46	3	..	..	107	45	110	39	66	8	92	6	..	..
9	..	49	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	12	1	3	2	7	..	..	..	23	1	16	3	9	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	148	75	159	45	143	21	..	..	97	9	78	19	71	4	31	6	..	..	154	45	115	68	128	23	53	5	..	..
25	2	70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	44	4	21	5	31	4	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	160	127	233	121	240	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	107	102	145	207	63	152	41	..	..
94	22	203	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	42	107	16	77	17	54	15	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	18	2	31	5	..	..	20	8	60	20	60	57	40	13	..	..	5	2	15	3	24	2	7	1	..	..
44	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	19	3	15	3	5	..	..	..	25	1	39	4	23	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	101	15	106	16	89	27	..	..	21	9	9	5	30	13	24	9	..	..	99	23	52	17	130	18	15	..	..	..
29	1	53	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	45	8	26	5	28	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	541	241	637	222	627	198	..	..	221	48	219	66	199	83	141	31	..	..	537	222	394	272	555	114	319	53	..	..
201	29	381	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	5	40	4	31	6	14	..	..	..	262	56	209	33	168	23	68	15	..	..
..	..	..	..	514	60	794	90	502	64	..	..	282	88	196	64	250	26	65	5	..	..	657	101	469	83	618	27	66	3	..	..
38	2	121	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	7	37	5	12	4	3	..	..	..	64	8	56	7	55	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	518	60	799	90	506	64	..	..	285	88	198	64	250	26	65	5	..	..	662	101	470	83	623	27	68	3	..	..
38	3	121	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	7	38	5	12	4	3	..	..	..	64	8	56	7	55	1	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	149	8	132	22	80	11	..	..	49	7	43	7	44	5	3	1	..	..	124	17	145	21	90	3	2	..	..	..
8	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	25	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	77	17	108	18	54	13	..	..	75	2	32	9	58	3	13	..	..	..	80	15	48	17	107	16	4	..	..	..
1	2	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	10	4	3	1	13	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	27	5	32	8	13	4	..	..	11	9	9	6	25	3	16	1	..	..	13	4	11	7	36	5	12	1	..	..
2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	32	2	37	7	26	2	..	..	22	1	16	2	15	2	3	..	..	..	37	2	30	6	20	3	8	..	..	..
5	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	285	32	309	55	173	30	..	..	157	19	100	24	142	13	35	2	..	..	254	38	234	51	253	27	26	1	..	..
16	4	74	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	8	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	22	5	36	4	34	6	..	..	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 6. Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.															
				Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Surrey	Horsemonger Lane	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	50	208	66	170	42	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	3	10	1	49	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	3
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	50	208	67	173	43	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	3	11	1	49	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	6
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	11	107	18	104	23	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	11	..	35	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5	50	1	41	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	17	165	22	151	34	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	11	..	43	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	264	53	284	65	203	45	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	2	5	4	97	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	4	84	5	62	16	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	1	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	338	57	368	70	265	61	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	2	10	5	107	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	12	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	19	2	17	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	5	54	5	81	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	9	53	8	56	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	4	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	7	27	8	31	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	21	134	21	168	20	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	7	..	32	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	138	19	190	37	155	25	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	4	3	38	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	12	10	5	6	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	22	202	47	160	31	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	5	3	43	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 7.

Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	163	35	397	78	246	93	..	..
2	..	27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	514	259	421	260	406	243	..	..
151	6	341	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	125	20	170	19	85	12	..	..
9	..	37	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	87	134	158	161	137	164	..	..
16	2	55	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	45	..	32	..	16	..	..
..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	889	493	1146	550	874	528	..	..
178	8	460	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	145	22	198	36	161	19	..	..
17	4	49	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	62	1	93	4	82	7	..	..
2	4	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	7	1	20	5	6	4	..	..
2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	18	2	18	4	27	5	..	..
5	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	1	4	1	6	2	..	..
..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	240	27	333	50	283	37	..	..
26	9	78	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	57	14	136	16	95	12	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	293	58	314	77	243	36	..	..
51	6	178	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	44	7	70	6	26	5	..	..
14	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	394	79	520	99	364	53	..	..
65	6	199	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	..	21	1	15	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	22	8	38	6	43	11	..	..
2	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	27	8	59	7	58	12	..	..
2	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	67	3	60	2	62	10	..	..
4	1	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	138	26	161	21	106	14	..	..
5	3	33	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	19	13	23	9	9	3	..	..
4	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	224	42	244	32	177	27	..	..
13	4	58	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	135	18	228	31	105	10	..	..
19	7	36	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	29	8	55	16	34	5	..	..
1	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	164	26	283	47	139	15	..	..
20	8	54	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
148	58	64	28	259	59	52	13	..	..
21	3	13	..	25	6	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	59	64	28	261	60	52	13	..	..
22	3	13	..	25	6	2	1	..	..
76	19	3	3	184	27	14	3	..	..
16	4	..	..	31	6	2	..	..	..
39	1	26	9	39	4	3	..	..	..
2	..	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	..	7	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	22	34	13	231	35	17	3	..	..
19	4	2	1	35	8	2	..	..	..
245	76	139	42	264	38	103	7	..	..
5	4	43	2	37	3	10	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	6	61	12	98	7	1	..	..	..
7	3	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
305	82	200	54	362	45	104	7	..	..
52	7	17	3	41	3	10	2	..	..
8	1	6	1	9	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	3	..	7	1	3	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
10	1	9	1	16	1	4	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
32	5	67	7	62	5	9	..	..	..
7	1	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
25	2	67	14	37	9	24	..	..	..
2	..	8	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
29	5	23	9	28	6	4	..	..	..
2	..	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
86	12	157	30	127	20	37	..	..	..
11	1	19	3	12	1	..	..	..	..
147	34	193	32	127	14	16	1	..	..
21	8	16	6	7	2	..	..	..	..
8	9	5	6	14	4	..	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
155	43	198	38	141	18	16	1	..	..
25	8	17	6	8	2	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 9.

State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
212	82	75	34	456	86	63	4	..	..
17	..	2	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
411	314	349	188	532	249	49	11	..	..
240	26	103	12	204	19	6	..	..	..
128	24	68	14	169	12	15	1	..	..
18	2	4	2	22	2	2	..	..	..
98	179	74	113	193	166	17	1	..	..
38	10	12	7	33	10	..	..	..	..
..	24	..	28	..	28	..	13	..	..
..	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
849	623	566	377	1350	541	144	30	..	..
313	43	121	22	270	33	8	..	..	..
166	27	9	1	319	49	10	..	..	..
36	10	1	..	35	4	..	..	..	..
61	3	79	7	94	2	3	..	..	..
8	2	6	3	5	1	..	..	..	..
13	10	1	..	12	..	7	..	..	..
4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
15	6	3	1	44	4	1	..	..	..
7	..	1	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	2	8	2	3	..	2	..	..	..
2	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
260	48	101	11	472	55	23	..	..	..
57	14	13	3	50	7	..	..	..	..
158	28	36	9	59	3	35	2	..	..
6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
336	77	238	76	226	10	50	8	..	..
124	9	81	6	26	..	10	..	..	..
50	12	39	4	51	2	..	..	..	..
18	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
544	117	313	89	336	15	85	10	..	..
148	9	89	6	30	..	11	..	..	..
4	..	16	..	21	1	..	1	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	9	25	9	32	7	20	..	..	..
2	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
30	9	41	9	53	8	20	1	..	..
3	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
44	1	84	6	58	5	3	3	..	..
9	..	8	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
74	14	162	30	106	17	63	..	..	..
7	3	29	4	4	3	..	1	..	..
21	8	16	10	13	7	1	..	..	..
8	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
139	23	262	46	177	29	67	3	..	..
24	4	38	6	12	5	..	1	..	..
171	27	194	27	97	5	6	..	..	..
24	6	30	5	6	1	..	..	..	..
43	15	21	10	51	4	3	..	..	..
5	1	6	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
214	42	215	37	148	9	9	..	..	..
29	7	36	6	16	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. 8.

Ages of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.		Under 12 Years of Age.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	10	180	17	146	20	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	7	3	7	7	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	40	12	40	8	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	7	38	9	34	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	30	241	38	237	44	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	5	2	41	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	11	37	19	47	20	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3
,,	Leeds	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	4	49	15	42	17	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	2	28	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	329	72	597	114	560	123	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	1	10	6	111	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	10
			Grand Total Adult.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,000	1,581	8,254	1,985	7,359	1,850	1	..	..	..
			Grand Total Juvenile.	140	28	323	74	2,142	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,212	187

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 7.
Ages of Prisoners under Summary Conviction in the course of the Year.

12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	74	35	125	58	102	64	..	..
10	3	24	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	291	26	361	31	223	18	..	..
7	..	79	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	144	17	171	12	102	18	..	..
9	2	42	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	385	69	779	101	697	114	..	..
43	4	113	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	192	37	258	71	221	42	..	..
56	6	103	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	110	34	209	80	199	74	..	..
33	2	51	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	3	14	2	16	4	..	..
..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	13	2	..	..
1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	2	3	4	6	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1212	223	1935	359	1581	336	..	..
159	18	418	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
:	:	:	:	15,324	4,726	22,255	7,264	19,063	6,243	35	2
2,310	327	5,762	948	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

TABLE No. 8.
State of Instruction of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in the course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
96	14	..	..	271	33	14	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
3	5	4	3	12	6	1	..	..	..
7	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
24	8	8	2	54	14	15	1	..	..
6	1	..	5	4	2	..	..	..	..
26	8	19	13	44	..	3	..	..	..
3	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
180	40	148	62	273	10	11	..	..	..
20	3	14	2	15	2	..	..	..	..
34	29	11	11	29	8	40	2	..	..
7	2	4	..	3	2	2	..	..	..
32	13	42	14	78	8	..	1	..	..
7	2	8	5	13	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
396	117	236	107	769	79	85	6	..	..
53	10	29	13	43	6	2	..	..	..
6,412	1,952	4,631	1,699	8,402	1,495	2,168	270	1	..
934	198	658	150	880	115	113	8	..	..

TABLE No. 9.
State of Instruction of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in the Course of the Year.

Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	81	58	37	118	38	2	1	..	..
42	11	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
278	35	192	27	323	12	82	1	..	..
38	5	24	1	27	5	7	..	..	..
115	23	130	18	165	6	7	..	..	..
23	8	20	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
544	141	504	125	799	18	14	..	..	..
67	6	57	7	42	1	..	..	..	..
252	65	43	32	184	37	192	16	..	..
110	15	20	4	34	..	17	..	..	..
149	66	140	87	226	35	3	..	..	..
31	11	37	7	39	..	..	..	..	..
6	4	16	4	6	1	4	..	..	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	7	1	11	1	4	..	..	..
2	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	2	6	..	7	4	..	..
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1472	415	1092	333	1849	148	315	22	..	..
315	60	167	24	157	6	24	..	..	..
17,603	7,980	11,388	5,086	24,425	4,767	2,988	278	273	124
3,981	747	2,053	422	2,980	266	235	22	37	5

DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey.	Beaumaris . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	7	4	3	1	6	2	2	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford . . .	Bedford . . .	County Gaol	Adult .	36	7	37	3	41	6	21	2	4	2	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction. . . .	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford . . .	Adult .	36	7	37	3	41	6	21	2	4	2	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Berks . . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	46	2	32	4	51	10	33	3	12	1	1	..
			Juvenile	6	1	6	..	9	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon . .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	31	3	11	3	17	6	9	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor. . .	Borough Gaol.	Adult .	1	..	5	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks . . .	Adult .	78	5	48	7	69	17	45	3	12	1	1	..
			Juvenile	8	1	9	..	10	1	4	1	..	..	..	..
Brecon . . .	Brecknock . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	9	1	6	1	7	..	7	..	4	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks . . .	Aylesbury . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	75	6	75	3	61	3	27	..	13	1	3	..
			Juvenile	8	..	9	1	7	1	4	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham .	Borough Gaol.	Adult .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks . . .	Adult .	75	6	75	3	62	4	28	..	13	1	3	..
			Juvenile	8	..	9	1	7	1	4	..	2	..	..	..
Cambridge . .	Cambridge . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	34	2	15	..	22	3	13	1	7	1	4	1
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	16	5	14	2	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach . .	House of Correction	Adult .	11	1	9	1	6	9	9	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,, ...	Adult .	3	1	2	1	4	..	9	1	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge . .	Adult .	64	9	40	4	42	13	32	7	9	2	4	1
			Juvenile	2	2	4	..	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
Cardigan . .	Cardigan . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	..	..	4	..	4	1	3	1	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen. .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	5	..	4	4	8	5	..	4	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carnarvon . .	Carnarvon . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	9	1	9	3	7	2	7	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chester . . .	Chester . . .	County Gaol	Adult .	33	4	17	4	29	9	21	2	45	1	8	2
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction. .	Adult .	5	1	3	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford . .	House of Correction	Adult .	136	47	142	60	160	41	5	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	23	7	20	5	29	6	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester . . .	Adult .	174	52	162	65	191	51	26	4	47	1	8	2
			Juvenile	26	7	20	5	33	6	4	..	3	1	..	..

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No. 10 before Trial.				TABLE No. 11. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	2	3	..	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	2	8	2	21	4	12	5	25	2	16	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	41	9	42	15	33	10	29	8	9	4	2	1
			Juvenile	2	2	9	3	5	1	4	..	1	..	1	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	48	10	44	15	33	14	32	8	9	4	2	1
			Juvenile	2	2	9	4	8	1	5	..	1	..	1	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	22	6	21	12	22	5	12	3	9	..	2	..
			Juvenile	3	1	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	22	8	16	1	16	7	14	4	5	1	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	26	1	41	2	42	6	19	5	18	..	1	..
			Juvenile	3	..	7	1	9	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	139	51	111	24	80	23	37	16	19	5	2	4
			Juvenile	20	3	14	1	14	2	5	1	..	..	..	1
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	4	6	8	21	7	4	4	3	2	4	2
			Juvenile	1	..	4	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	8	12	7	4	16	6	8	4	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	1	1	1	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	2	1	3	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	9	..	3	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total County of Devon	Adult	168	68	132	40	125	39	53	24	24	8	6	6
			Juvenile	21	3	18	1	24	6	5	2	1	1	..	1
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	73	10	41	6	39	10	25	6	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	6	2	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	1
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	75	11	43	7	40	13	27	6	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	6	2	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	1
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	64	17	33	18	52	11	36	12	8	2	5	..
			Juvenile	..	1	4	..	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	16	..	12	..	13	..	5	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	179	..	103	..	85	2	25	..	19	..	2	..
			Juvenile	16	..	20	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	6	..	5	3	5	1	5	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	6	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	185	16	114	15	94	16	34	6	19	1	2	..
			Juvenile	18	4	21	4	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	2	7	..	5	1	3	1	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 10. before Trial.				TABLE No. 11. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	1	4	..	16	2	7	2	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	30	6	35	5	60	9	45	4	73	13	56	4	27	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	11	1	11	2	2	4	3	..	7	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	4	1	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders i. e. Prisoners, under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	39	18	37	19	34	12	39	8	10	7	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	54	14	27	6	34	13	21	5	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	2	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	93	32	64	25	68	25	60	13	12	7	..	..
			Juvenile	4	2	2	1	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	102	36	117	28	149	17	67	8	12	1	3	1
			Juvenile	11	3	15	6	28	3	11	2	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	4	18	5	13	6	9	1	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	3	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	119	40	135	34	163	23	76	9	13	2	3	1
			Juvenile	17	3	18	6	33	3	13	2	3	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	132	44	73	7	77	4	43	4	23	1	..	1
			Juvenile	19	6	8	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	orough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	4	17	9	32	8	20	3	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	1	1	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	1	17	5	18	6	27	12	7	7	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	1	..	8	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	3	11	1	8	3	5	1	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	3	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	175	55	121	22	135	21	95	20	40	8	..	1
			Juvenile	30	10	11	1	16	2	8	1	6	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	39	10	47	8	29	9	14	2	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	3	4	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	10	3	7	5	10	4	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	49	13	54	13	39	13	17	4	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	3	4	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	83	9	60	2	33	3	7	2	7	..	1	..
			Juvenile	11	..	3	..	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	..	19	..	15	..	12	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	1	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	104	9	79	2	48	3	19	3	7	..	1	..
			Juvenile	11	..	6	1	12	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	28	4	12	2	26	3	14	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 10. before Trial.				TABLE No. 11. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	8	9	36	6	39	8	23	9	14	4	10	5	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	8	8	20	15	17	7	23	5	15	3	8	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	16	17	56	21	56	15	46	14	29	7	18	9	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	4	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	11	..	18	..	2	..	2	1	11	6	33	10	46	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	3	7	1	14	3	8	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	8	5	14	..	20	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	1	11	2	14	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	4	5	1	13	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	14	1	7	3	11	2	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	13	..	30	6	59	14	46	8	84	21	62	19	56	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	..	7	1	11	2	4	..	18	4	10	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	2	4	7	21	6	10	2	31	2	20	4	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	35	4	8	5	49	8	23	2	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	11	4	8	4	14	5	9	1	12	1	7	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	4	3	1	19	5	9	4	6	2	12	1	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	24	10	20	13	91	21	36	13	103	14	64	8	51	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	15	1	5	3	10	3	8	..	12	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	9	3	10	3	19	2	17	4	21	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	8	3	3	3	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	1	1	4	1	12	4	18	6	22	5	20	4	24	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	11	..	15	..	25	7	14	1	35	3	30	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	15	..	4	..	12	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	17	1	15	..	40	7	18	1	47	3	31	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	7	3	10	2	16	..	7	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Month and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Kent. . . .	Maidstone . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	121	27	104	17	138	29	71	13	25	..	12	1
			Juvenile	14	3	12	1	14	4	8	2	..	..	..	..
,,	{Canterbury (St. Augustine's).}	,, ,,	Adult .	22	3	10	2	13	1	11	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury . .	City Gaol	Adult .	9	3	4	3	9	1	11	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal . . .	Town Gaol	Adult .	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover . . .	,, ...	Adult .	5	5	7	1	9	2	8	4	..	2	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich . .	Town Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	3	..	4	..	1	..	9	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkstone . .	Town Gaol	Adult .	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,, ...	Adult .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham . .	,, ...	Adult .	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe . . .	,, ...	Adult .	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden . .	,, ...	Adult .	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent . . .	Adult .	170	44	130	23	172	33	111	22	26	3	12	1
			Juvenile	15	5	14	2	14	4	11	5	2	..	..	..
Lancaster . .	Lancaster . .	County Gaol	Adult .	10	7	14	2	18	3	10	1	14	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston . . .	County House of Correction . . .	Adult .	101	8	68	12	75	28	6	4	9	2	..	..
			Juvenile	13	3	22	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirkdale . .	,, ,, . . .	Adult .	111	21	119	23	126	29	102	23	66	18	..	..
			Juvenile	9	1	3	..	2	6	5	4	7	2	..	..
,,	Liverpool . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	86	48	80	21	181	88	208	125	8	20	..	..
			Juvenile	12	..	7	1	21	11	24	17	..	2	..	..
,,	Salford . . .	County House of Correction. . . .	Adult .	293	103	343	92	256	96	19	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	51	5	34	7	45	2	6	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster . . .	Adult .	601	207	624	150	656	244	345	158	97	40	2	..
			Juvenile	85	10	66	8	80	23	35	21	7	4	..	..
Leicester . .	Leicester . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	58	5	30	3	36	3	12	2	3	..	1	..
			Juvenile	6	1	3	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	Adult .	14	8	16	..	15	..	9	..	1	..	1	1
			Juvenile	7	1	8	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester . . .	Adult .	72	13	46	3	51	3	21	2	4	..	2	1
			Juvenile	13	2	11	..	9	3	4	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln . . .	Lincoln . . .	County Gaol	Adult .	11	2	7	3	10	1	1	..	7	..	6	1
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult .	4	..	7	3	8	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth . . .	County House of Correction. . . .	Adult .	12	..	15	1	19	2	6	2	2	2	3	..
			Juvenile	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby . . .	,, ,, . . .	Adult .	7	2	26	..	10	2	5	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton . . .	County Bridewell.	Adult .	4	2	13	1	16	3	17	4	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,	Falkingham .	County House of Correction. . . .	Adult .	6	2	5	3	18	6	12	2	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	6	2	1	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
,,	Spalding . .	,, ,, . . .	Adult .	8	2	8	1	10	2	15	2	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston . . .	{Borough Gaol and County House of Correction.	Adult .	3	4	9	3	13	3	7	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	3	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford . .	,, ,, .	Adult .	2	1	..	1	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln . . .	Adult .	60	15	90	17	112	20	68	18	17	3	9	1
			Juvenile	10	4	7	1	7	1	2	2	2	..	2	..
Merioneth . .	Dolgelly . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	Adult .	3	2	2	1	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

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No. 10. before Trial.				TABLE No. 11. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																					
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	11	6	34	6	65	10	23	8	85	19	107	17	69	12	9	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	4	9	2	6	2	5	1	13	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	10	2	4	..	13	2	7	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	14	8	49	11	84	16	36	11	113	24	122	22	75	13	11	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	8	2	4	9	45	21	29	9	70	15	82	16	73	15	9	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	7	2	1	2	2	3	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	26	14	41	30	39	23	169	87	89	53	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	4	2	5	1	9	2	6	3	13	6	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	11	6	28	6	86	26	74	20	252	83	127	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	20	8	39	19	204	73	204	76	410	142	490	183	272	89	20	8	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	5	6	14	2	33	7	38	10	47	12	58	12	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	14	5	25	12	52	16	35	9	60	12	45	8	21	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	6	1	12	1	3	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	House of Detention	Adult	1174	670	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	302	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	1119	341	603	141	146	43	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	210	22	65	8	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	41	28	16	8	8	12	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	Westminster House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	2634	1039	619	149	154	55	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	513	66	65	8	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	1	11	9	18	5	19	4	4	..	4	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	28	6	21	13	28	11	28	9	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	45	7	32	22	46	16	47	13	4	1	4	..
			Juvenile	5	1	2	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	2	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	3	4	..	17	1	8	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	61	..	32	..	61	..	20	..	9	..	1	..
			Juvenile	2	..	6	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	1	17	..	10	2	8	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	2	..	5	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	35	..	16	1	42	..	16	..	12	..	1	..
			Juvenile	3	1	3	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	14	3	5	8	26	7	4	3	5	..	6	1
			Juvenile	2	1	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	13	..	5	..	8	..	1	..	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	1	2	..	2	1	4	..	2	3	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	6	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	141	21	76	15	146	20	57	6	29	6	8	1
			Juvenile	10	3	10	2	22	..	15	2	4	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	46	3	27	8	38	4	25	4	7	..	2	..
			Juvenile	8	1	1	..	2	2	4	..	2	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	2	9	1	11	5	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	..	5	1	12	1	17	..	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	53	5	41	10	61	10	43	5	15	..	2	..
			Juvenile	14	2	2	..	3	3	4	..	2	..	..	..
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	11	3	3	..	26	6	4	3	5	1	..	..
			Juvenile	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	7	13	8	21	6	12	4	8	2	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	5	2	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	24	11	20	8	47	12	16	7	13	3	..	..
			Juvenile	6	2	6	2	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	31	2	16	1	20	2	22	..	14	..	3	..
			Juvenile	4	..	3	1	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	3	8	2	16	2	18	2	4	1	3	2
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	9	2	8	2	10	4	14	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	49	7	32	5	46	8	54	3	19	1	6	2
			Juvenile	8	..	5	2	5	..	6	1	2	..	..	..

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No. 10. before Trial.				TABLE No. 11. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentence Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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..	..	..	..	6	3	46	26	61	27	310	117	320	139	231	35	19	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	..	7	2	50	10	45	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	45	14	14	3	7	6	2	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	36	8	6	3	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	24	8	6	28	3	21	13	94	24	96	19	77	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	15	1	12	1	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	20	5	6	..	42	4	7	1	56	6	26	5	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	..
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DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE Terms of Imprisonment											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	67	12	33	7	59	..	22	3	12	..	1	..
			Juvenile	6	1	6	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	1	6	2	12	1	6	2	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	..	..	..	5	3	6	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	73	13	39	9	76	4	34	7	14	..	1	..
			Juvenile.	6	1	7	2	4	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverford, West	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	..	2	2	7	1	5	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	2	6	1	7	3	3	..	..	..	6	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	3	9	1	7	1	7	1	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	71	24	36	10	66	6	29	11	10	2	1	..
			Juvenile	6	1	4	2	10	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgnorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	2	..	1	..	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	74	25	37	11	70	8	32	11	10	2	1	..
			Juvenile.	6	1	4	2	13	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	66	5	67	20	65	14	31	15	7	1	..	..
			Juvenile.	2	2	4	..	16	..	12	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	55	16	67	4	79	10	38	7	7	..	1	..
			Juvenile.	10	1	5	..	5	..	5	2	3	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	Common Gaol	Adult	20	8	40	27	42	27	55	19	11	10	5	2
			Juvenile.	7	3	10	2	21	1	15	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	14	6	17	12	29	9	20	6	3	2	1	1
			Juvenile.	..	..	1	1	7	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	155	35	191	63	215	60	144	47	28	13	7	3
			Juvenile.	19	6	20	3	49	1	38	4	6	..	..	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	37	28	187	33	299	49	86	24	33	1	20	1
			Juvenile	26	3	23	3	21	5	4	2	..	..	1	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	37	28	188	33	301	49	88	24	33	1	20	1
			Juvenile	26	3	23	3	21	5	5	2	..	..	1	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	4	23	5	50	2	26	7	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	59	3	31	5	25	2	20	1	8	..	1	..
			Juvenile	1	..	7	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	8	4	12	5	16	3	14	4	2	..	3	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	11	3	13	1	16	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	103	14	79	16	107	8	66	12	21	..	4	..
			Juvenile	4	2	12	..	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Adult	214	71	194	54	67	25	4	..	4	2	4	..
			Juvenile	34	7	16	2	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	216	72	196	55	67	25	4	..	4	2	4	..
			Juvenile	34	7	16	2	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 10. Before Trial.				TABLE No. 11. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	5	4	19	1	38	2	16	..	25	3	20	1	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
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..	..	..	..	11	5	20	1	38	4	18	..	32	6	27	1	9	5	1	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	6	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	7	2	11	9	46	7	17	2	27	12	31	6	23	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	3	..	2	1	20	5	14	5	24	10	23	11	9	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	38	7	26	5	49	9	39	6	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	2	2	..	9	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	4	23	13	36	28	24	14	19	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	3	6	..	8	..	7	..	17	3	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	6	..	32	3	74	25	67	24	125	56	90	39	55	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	8	4	15	1	17	3	12	..	31	3	10	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	12	18	36	12	76	13	75	16	124	23	120	18	47	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	109	17	82	22	49	7	4	..	6	..	2	..
			Juvenile	28	2	13	3	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	19	3	23	1	22	3	21	4	10	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	4	1	1	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	133	21	107	23	77	14	25	5	16	..	2	..
			Juvenile	30	2	15	3	8	4	2	1	1	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	194	50	193	38	199	48	79	11	44	6	..	..
			Juvenile	29	2	30	..	32	8	11	1	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	40	4	22	4	92	11	32	4	15	1	..	..
			Juvenile	10	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	234	54	215	42	291	59	111	15	59	7	..	..
			Juvenile	39	4	33	1	34	9	11	1	..	..	..	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	11	..	6	..	2	1	2	..	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	4	..	2	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	15	..	8	1	6	1	6	..	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury.)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	40	4	45	4	44	4	8	1	9	..	1	..
			Juvenile	8	..	3	1	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	44	1	34	8	41	10	26	5	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	5	..	1	..	3	1	4	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	14	2	25	6	25	10	9	1	11	1	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	98	7	104	18	110	24	43	7	22	2	1	..
			Juvenile	16	1	4	2	14	2	4	..	4	..	..	..
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	155	18	102	12	89	15	56	10	1	4	2	..
			Juvenile	20	2	8	3	7	5	5	3	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	1	5	6	11	4	4	7	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	162	19	107	18	100	19	60	17	1	5	2	..
			Juvenile	21	2	10	3	10	5	5	3	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	51	5	60	9	95	4	77	9	68	15	1	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	3	1	7	3	7	3	1	5	2	2	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	10	4	20	11	32	7	31	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	3	3	1	3	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	18	3	17	6	33	8	15	3	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	4	1	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	152	33	151	33	201	29	28	6	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	2	13	2	19	1	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	2	16	6	37	16	22	18	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	1	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Leeds	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	2	20	8	44	9	11	3	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	3	8	1	..	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	252	50	292	76	455	78	190	47	95	17	1	..
			Juvenile	29	6	22	9	38	3	12	2	10	2	..	..
			Grand Total Adult	7,083	2,094	4,660	1,071	4,749	1,077	2,275	568	816	149	134	22
			Grand Total Juvenile	1,093	170	514	84	564	108	235	60	59	9	6	2

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 10. Before Trial.				TABLE No. 11. Terms of Imprisonment after Trial.																							
1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and upwards.		Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	5	..	10	2	31	7	17	4	53	19	43	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	25	3	48	7	76	19	62	16	162	22	172	31	70	15	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	10	5	1	..	23	1	10	1	26	5	19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	24	5	31	19	140	42	156	26	272	50	169	36	115	20	16	1	..	..	..	..	31	..	2	..	14	..
..	..	..	..	10	2	6	1	18	9	17	2	24	4	21	4	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
:	:	:	:	534	206	885	274	2,153	563	1,894	549	3,539	993	2,940	695	1,552	309	119	16	1	:	2	:	115	9	9	2	52	:
:	:	:	:	195	57	200	34	343	68	221	46	444	83	344	82	110	14	5	:	1	:	:	:	21	:	:	:	:	:

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	1	9	4	5	1	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	3	..	11	..	28	4	16	..	2	..	6	..	6	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	12	2	85	5	154	7	31	..	16	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	12	..	10	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	15	2	96	5	182	11	47	..	18	1	6	..	6	..
			Juvenile	2	..	12	..	10	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	28	2	112	14	114	13	78	4	27	7	9	1	2	..
			Juvenile	7	..	13	7	19	..	6	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	11	3	93	16	62	6	12	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	23	3	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor	Borough Gaol	Adult	7	3	10	1	8	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	46	8	215	31	184	19	91	6	29	8	10	1	2	..
			Juvenile	17	..	38	10	29	1	6	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	2	38	3	40	5	8	..	5	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	62	10	170	38	175	15	71	5	38	1	7	..	2	..
			Juvenile	11	2	30	4	18	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	1	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	66	11	170	39	179	15	72	5	38	1	7	..	2	..
			Juvenile	11	2	31	4	18	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	43	..	58	1	54	7	41	..	19	3	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	..	10	3	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	41	10	46	20	18	5	13	..	11	1	..	..	..	.
			Juvenile	14	..	9	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	14	2	138	12	83	13	9	2	4	1	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	3	..	14	2	4	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,,	Adult	4	1	38	2	40	2	4	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	102	13	280	35	195	27	67	2	40	5	3	..	1	..
			Juvenile	31	..	36	8	11	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	..	35	2	42	3	12	1	11	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	52	7	8	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	72	7	43	2	54	3	12	1	11	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	70	6	55	7	39	10	11	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	3	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	..	9	..	25	3	13	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	6	..	8	2	17	2	2	..	1	..	2	..	3	1
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	28	21	92	112	52	23	26	9	52	11	16	14	4	..
			Juvenile	12	5	12	9	9	..	4	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	40	1	314	48	312	67	110	8	96	11	17	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	36	2	49	8	15	4	12	2	1	..	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	74	22	414	162	381	92	138	17	149	22	35	14	7	1
			Juvenile	20	5	54	11	59	9	19	6	18	3	1	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 12. under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.																
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	13	4	..	..	13	4	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	11	2	1	..	1	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	19	4	..	..	19	4	23
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	21	1	..	..	22	1	23
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	22	1	..	..	23	1	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	17	2	19
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	..	..	7	6	13
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..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	16	6	8	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	28	9	..	..	29	12	41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	3	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	7	..	42	..	..	..	43	..	43
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	6	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	46	7	..	..	53	8	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	6	8	1	3	..	11	..	..	..	7	..	91	7	..	..	99	8	107
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1			

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	16	4	144	25	85	45	36	16	14	8	3	1	1	3
			Juvenile	3	..	11	2	13	2	6	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	18	3	30	3	14	4	4	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	1	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	41	8	174	29	102	50	41	17	44	8	12	1	1	3
			Juvenile	4	..	13	2	13	2	6	..	4	2	1	..	..	..
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	33	14	40	4	63	22	28	3	21	2	18	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	2	6	2	8	5	4	3	..	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	23	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	56	17	52	5	63	22	28	3	21	2	18	3	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	8	2	6	2	8	5	4	3	..	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	38	5	55	11	42	4	20	2	6	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	46	19	210	50	200	27	87	10	52	2	8	1	..	..
			Juvenile	12	1	41	9	18	3	13	1	7	..	..	..	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	8	..	30	13	51	4	17	3	13	7	16	3	3	..
			Juvenile	1	..	12	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	40	9	255	51	238	79	53	13	40	10	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	11	4	35	8	26	2	9	2	4	2	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	116	88	62	22	45	13	13	1	11	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	28	4	3	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	24	1	11	..	60	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	10	..	8	4	11	1	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	16	..	13	2	14	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	4	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	3	..	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	217	98	383	93	422	102	87	18	69	20	16	3	5	..
			Juvenile	46	9	59	11	45	3	10	2	6	2	1	..	..	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	6	60	18	172	38	75	11	46	1	8	..	1	..
			Juvenile	6	1	9	2	34	2	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	6	3	3	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	19	9	63	18	175	39	76	11	47	1	8	..	1	..
			Juvenile	7	1	9	2	34	2	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	259	96	573	174	315	57	102	22	50	12	9	..	..	..
			Juvenile	27	2	45	6	11	2	8	..	3	1	1	..	..	..
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	3	..	16	..	12	..	8	..	6	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	41	..	120	2	228	2	93	1	55	..	9	..	2	..
			Juvenile	13	..	23	..	18	..	18	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	9	..	41	3	40	3	9	..	11	2	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	11	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	5	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	78	13	65	19	95	11	55	5	17	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	40	1	10	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Maldon	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	133	18	228	41	363	28	157	14	83	9	11	2	2	1
			Juvenile	60	1	34	4	33	1	21	2	9	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 12.
under Summary Convictions.

TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and under.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	2	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	21	4	..	..	23	5	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1			
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1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	2	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	4	..	22	4	..	..	24	5	29
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DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	27	1	23	4	17	1	5	1	7	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	48	21	61	18	64	20	31	5	16	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	2	..	6	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	30	7	42	20	30	14	13	2	6	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	78	28	103	38	94	34	44	7	22	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	3	4	1	9	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	10	14	6	9	8	1	1	5	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horseley	County House of Correction	Adult	31	9	71	27	47	15	17	..	9	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	2	12	3	4	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,,	North Leach	,, ,,	Adult	34	20	129	43	77	11	33	1	32	2	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	..	32	4	13	1	24	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	44	10	39	5	47	8	14	2	21	1	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	5	1	..	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	45	10	43	13	42	8	17	1	12	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	14	1	14	3	16	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	6	1	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	176	60	302	95	228	50	83	5	80	8	11	..	..	..
			Juvenile	47	8	66	10	44	4	29	2	20	1	..	..	..	..
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	14	..	3	1	11	..	3	1	8	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	33	5	121	34	121	13	74	1	36	1	5	..	1	..
			Juvenile	16	2	22	1	17	2	7	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	55	11	156	50	75	40	32	7	25	3	4	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	10	..	7	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	122	72	46	10	26	7	7	1	14	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	29	2	12	1	10	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	50	23	34	3	11	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport, (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	38	12	55	11	20	3	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	10	..	7	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	12	10	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		To al —County of Hants	Adult	324	133	422	111	265	70	124	10	86	5	13	1	1	..
			Juvenile	67	6	54	5	37	4	13	..	7	..	1	..	..	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	2	35	6	58	10	30	4	25	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	2	9	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	22	12	42	15	19	9	9	2	4	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	27	14	77	21	77	19	39	6	29	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	6	3	10	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	50	10	110	19	145	7	86	1	22	..	4	..	1	..
			Juvenile	7	..	27	..	22	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	28	..	21	1	40	3	34	3	14	1	9	..	8	..
			Juvenile	12	..	8	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	78	10	131	20	185	10	120	4	36	1	13	..	9	..
			Juvenile	19	..	35	..	24	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	1	87	7	78	9	30	6	17	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	8	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 12. under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.															
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment											
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	257	87	497	191	349	126	86	21	104	14	10	..	5	1
			Juvenile	26	3	48	16	54	11	7	1	14	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury (St Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult	46	7	68	8	57	4	14	3	8	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	13	1	6	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	16	4	16	4	11	5	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	10	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	54	5	86	15	40	12	12	1	10	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	2	13	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	4	42	7	39	10	1	1	5	1	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Folkestone	Town Gaol	Adult	7	1	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	435	111	725	227	509	157	125	26	128	16	11	..	6	1
			Juvenile	52	8	74	18	66	12	7	1	14	1	..	..	..	..
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	2	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	104	30	221	57	456	105	137	24	121	15	14	1	12	1
			Juvenile	12	5	33	4	54	9	18	1	8	1	..	..	..	1
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	52	17	534	48	271	44	81	9	65	6	7	..	2	..
			Juvenile	21	2	26	5	22	3	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	2399	1410	618	621	952	1103	388	193	679	235	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	302	61	86	38	152	84	51	25	155	33	..	..	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	442	306	492	218	752	261	265	50	447	65	14	..	2	..
			Juvenile	101	10	82	13	105	24	58	3	58	4	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	2999	1763	1866	946	2433	1514	871	276	1313	321	36	1	18	1
			Juvenile	436	78	227	60	333	120	133	29	224	38	..	..	..	1
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	32	6	84	10	177	8	60	3	53	2	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	1	14	..	32	3	17	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	63	11	54	13	38	3	23	4	18	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	12	..	16	1	8	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	95	17	138	23	215	11	83	7	71	3	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	21	1	30	1	40	3	21	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	29	3	19	3	15	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	38	12	96	12	251	17	19	1	41	10	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	14	3	13	1	26	1	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	10	2	143	7	60	6	13	1	9	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	13	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	43	1	176	11	115	8	37	..	25	1	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	15	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	8	..	20	5	20	5	12	1	11	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	9	3	36	8	14	3	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	24	5	42	13	18	..	13	..	5	..	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	7	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	2	5	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	2	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	186	28	538	61	500	42	101	3	97	11	6	1	..	..
			Juvenile	36	8	65	3	47	2	5	..	8	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 12.
under Summary Convictions.

TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the courseof the Year.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	29	2	17	2	6	..	7	2	1	..	2	..	62	6	..	..	62	6	68
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment													
				Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	..	4	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	House of Detention	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath Fields	County House of Correction	Adult	1497	832	1293	615	1308	385	287	66	265	34	49	4	2	..
			Juvenile	253	23	298	28	266	14	119	5	61	3	..	..	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	367	214	335	318	239	82	54	30	71	73	8	17	2	1
			Juvenile	70	17	69	19	19	3	8	2	5	7	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	105	89	276	252	166	59	69	35	77	13	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	36	15	82	41	34	10	15	2	20	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tothill-fields	Westminster House of Correction	Adult	1072	893	1047	685	718	282	155	38	193	32	33	19	3	..
			Juvenile	399	94	214	48	132	32	21	1	11	..	2	2	..	..
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	3041	2028	2951	1870	2431	808	565	169	606	152	90	40	7	1
			Juvenile	758	149	663	136	451	59	163	10	97	10	2	2	..	..
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	31	..	4	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	16	3	76	23	99	54	27	5	9	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	16	2	10	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	47	3	80	24	101	55	29	5	9	3	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	16	2	10	6	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	25	..	27	3	25	3	13	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	81	..	190	..	66	..	26	..	21	..	1	..	2	..
			Juvenile	13	..	16	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	33	1	68	7	71	2	13	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	9	..	7	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	36	..	75	..	83	..	26	..	17	..	7	..	3	..
			Juvenile	5	..	8	..	11	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	49	4	37	13	20	11	22	2	33	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	11	2	10	2	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	15	..	37	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	1	11	2	27	7	14	1	21	..	10	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	5	..	6	..	6	1	2	1	..	..	..	..
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	25	8	14	4	12	4	9	5	4	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	18	3	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	254	32	407	64	279	33	110	11	106	6	18	..	5	..
			Juvenile	39	4	52	5	37	..	15	1	6	1	..	..	..	..
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	50	5	126	27	116	19	47	..	12	..	3	..	1	..
			Juvenile	4	4	17	2	5	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	4	35	12	17	4	10	1	14	4	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	14	..	6	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	8	6	2	19	2	14	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	91	17	167	41	152	25	71	3	29	5	5	..	1	..
			Juvenile	19	4	31	3	12	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 12.
under Summary Convictions.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, i. e. Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, i. e. Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	1	12	..	61	13	45	9	18	4	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	6	2	3	1	12	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	36	13	13	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	5	3	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,	Adult	16	3	10	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	11	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	124	81	92	37	90	13	15	8	34	7	14	..	5	..
			Juvenile	48	1	61	3	35	8	16	2	18	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	Adult	6	4	4	3	7	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	200	107	134	56	164	28	60	17	54	11	15	..	5	..
			Juvenile	57	6	81	3	42	10	19	3	30	..	..	..	..	..
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	19	..	9	1	8	..	16	..	14	1	8	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	5	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	29	1	20	..	37	8	11	1	19	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	17	1	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	72	4	183	3	114	4	58	2	44	..	6	..	..	..
			Juvenile	7	..	13	2	14	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	120	5	212	4	159	12	85	3	77	5	14	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	..	16	2	36	1	8	2	8	..	2	..	..	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	43	11	160	30	173	12	56	7	18	3	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	3	52	4	13	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	26	12	29	54	13	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	5	4	6	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	74	27	195	84	191	15	60	7	19	3	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	11	3	55	5	15	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	27	2	96	9	60	9	16	2	6	2	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	5	17	6	14	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	9	3	16	2	11	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	118	19	124	30	154	38	52	4	17	3	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	8	5	14	4	10	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	Adult	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	122	19	133	30	157	38	52	4	17	3	2	1	..	..
			Juvenile	9	5	18	4	10	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	31	15	172	46	101	24	36	12	24	1	10	..	1	..
			Juvenile	5	2	25	1	24	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	16	1	138	70	153	40	83	20	43	7	14	3	3	..
			Juvenile	8	..	48	10	29	3	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	269	217	153	113	147	22	53	4	11	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	177	58	136	31	34	1	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	14	..	15	1	19	7	3	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	..	21	..	54	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	90	28	137	27	47	3	10	..	7	..	5	..	..	..
			Juvenile	41	4	36	8	14	3	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	406	261	600	256	462	89	197	37	104	15	32	3	4	..
			Juvenile	239	64	266	50	155	12	32	1	15	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 12. under Summary Convictions.										TABLE No. 13. Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.															
2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
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..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	4	37	2	6	..	9	..	..	..	4	..	92	6	..	..	102	6	108
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TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	141	25	778	103	492	65	205	6	147	11	35	4	12	..
			Juvenile	17	6	64	8	55	..	22	1	19	..	2	..	..	..
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	143	25	786	103	495	65	205	6	147	11	35	4	12	..
			Juvenile	17	6	64	9	55	..	22	1	19	..	2	..	..	..
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	18	4	112	22	113	10	68	1	44	3	5	1	1	..
			Juvenile	4	..	24	..	3	..	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	29	6	112	28	35	5	39	7	24	2	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	6	4	15	2	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	19	4	25	7	16	4	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	20	2	30	4	25	5	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	3	1	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	86	16	279	61	189	24	126	10	81	5	5	1	1	..
			Juvenile	14	6	43	4	13	5	10	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Adult	304	68	251	52	161	27	63	31	24	26	3	2	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	13	1	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	306	252	422	308	401	152	151	46	59	4	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	148	15	176	18	156	16	59	6	14	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	39	7	104	14	106	20	59	6	71	4	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	1	7	1	13	4	5	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Thames.	,, ,,	Adult	140	188	115	169	105	78	12	24	9	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	33	7	32	12	16	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	4	..	24	..	3	..	45	..	14	..	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	789	515	892	547	773	301	285	110	163	79	7	16	..	3
			Juvenile	198	23	228	32	189	29	68	7	29	7	..	..	..	..
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	57	9	190	36	173	21	53	5	27	4	4	2	..	..
			Juvenile	9	..	37	7	24	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Petworth	,,	Adult	31	3	98	7	78	2	20	..	8	..	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	8	5	6	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	15	4	14	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	36	10	21	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	12	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	151	28	329	49	262	26	73	5	35	4	6	2	..	..
			Juvenile	34	8	54	8	29	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	53	7	94	13	101	12	27	4	11	3	2	3	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	69	4	344	76	256	66	93	14	80	10	6	1	2	..
			Juvenile	13	..	47	5	73	5	55	5	50	..	3	..	..	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	19	1	48	3	42	8	14	2	12	2	5	2	..	..
			Juvenile	11	..	13	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	141	12	486	92	399	86	134	20	103	15	13	6	2	..
			Juvenile	24	..	64	5	81	5	56	5	50	..	3	..	..	..
Westmoreland	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	4	1	16	..	16	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	14	2	41	9	34	8	7	2	3	4	2	..	2	..
			Juvenile	5	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	18	3	57	9	50	8	8	2	3	4	2	..	2	..
			Juvenile	5	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury.)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	3	34	6	89	3	39	3	12	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	4	2	4	..	11	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	29	..	102	13	170	24	74	20	30	3	..	1	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	13	7	18	2	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	7	3	16	7	17	9	7	1	4	5	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	3	2	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	50	6	152	26	276	36	120	24	46	8	1	1	..	..
			Juvenile	7	5	19	7	34	2	9	2	5	..	..	..	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No 12.
under Summary Convictions.

TABLE No. 13.
Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in the course of the Year.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped. Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.		7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	15	25	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	92	18	..	..	100	18	118
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	15	25	2	3	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	92	18	..	..	100	18	118
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	23	..	..	..	24	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	23	..	23
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	3	11	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	54	3	..	..	57	3	60
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	11	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	53	2	..	..	57	2	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	1	11	1	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	53	2	..	..	57	2	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	30	18	4	2	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	107	38	..	..	122	39	161
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	31	30	4	3	3	3	1	..	..	2	..	136	39	..	..	151	40	191
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	..	..	13	2	15
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	2	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2	..	..	42	2	44
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DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult. Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Terms of Imprisonment: Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	54	4	155	30	164	18	64	5	24	1	6	1	1	..
			Juvenile	7	1	20	6	22	1	6	..	5	4	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	36	7	51	15	18	7	9	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	10	1	7	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	90	11	206	45	182	25	73	5	28	1	6	1	1	..
			Juvenile	17	2	27	6	26	2	6	..	5	4	..	..	..	..
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	211	95	45	36	25	22	17	3	2	1	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	31	11	9	2	6	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	88	3	272	39	431	30	55	3	28	..	1	..	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	37	4	44	7	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	25	1	176	24	158	20	20	2	30	..	1	..	2	..
			Juvenile	8	..	23	7	19	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	41	8	340	74	840	158	329	29	195	14	34	1	41	..
			Juvenile	2	..	40	3	80	7	29	2	15	2	..	..	..	..
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	267	71	195	46	116	26	50	3	36	4	7	..	..	..
			Juvenile	60	9	60	5	36	4	15	..	10	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Leeds	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	163	35	91	42	123	79	69	22	43	10	2	..	..	..
			Juvenile	16	1	15	1	35	11	15	2	26	3	..	..	..	..
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	..	21	7	3	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	2	3	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	1	1	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	818	215	1158	270	1705	337	541	62	337	29	46	46	1	43
			Juvenile	121	22	190	27	229	30	76	4	55	7	..	..	..	..
		Grand Total Adult		12,446	5,848	16,863	5,913	16,111	4,457	5,527	984	4,539	827	547	105	144	11
		Grand Total Juvenile		2,532	444	2,852	482	2,343	359	848	87	676	81	15	2	.	1

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 12.
under Summary Convictions.

2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 14, Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 15. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.					
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not employed.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	35	12	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	40	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	14	272	15
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	57	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	406	29	..	..	17	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	39	2	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	97	7	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	406	29	..	14	289	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2	..	..	16	..
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	87	23	13	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	15	1	..	..	694	77	103	3
			Juvenile	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	84	10	10	1
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	59	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	274	45	..	..
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	5	..	..
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	19
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2
,,	Windsor	,, ,,	Adult	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	32	6	13	1	39	18
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	11	1
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	149	37	16	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	20	2	32	6	981	123	267	40
			Juvenile	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	135	15	40	4
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	15	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	135	..	24	14	18	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	292	27	14	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	292	28	14	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	24	2	3	..	..	..	8	4
			Juvenile	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	59	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	193	6	101	13	71	2
			Juvenile	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	..	24	6	9	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	27	85	23	31	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	27	4	3	..
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	102	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	3	239	25	91	32	..	..
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2	8	1	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	39	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	92	..	2	11	50	..
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	8	..
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	207	27	8	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	18	7	623	58	279	79	152	9
			Juvenile	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	32	2	59	13	20	..
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	49	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	89	5	48	6	26	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	49	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	89	5	48	6	163	13
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	36	9	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	195	36	8	1	28	12
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..	1	1
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	18	3	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	77	7	28	3	27	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	391	35	45	2	1	..	..	..	6	1	19	1	205	35	196	22	..	..
			Juvenile	6	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	7	11	1	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	38	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	5	379	..	..	233	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	..	16	..	..
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	930	272	69	8	2	..	..	..	5	..	31	7	1093	264	528	77	..	..
			Juvenile	67	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	200	34	31	7	..	..
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	1359	372	114	10	3	..	..	..	12	1	53	13	1677	299	724	332	..	..
			Juvenile	73	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	272	41	42	24	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																
				Publicly.	Privately.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	33	..	2	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	38	..	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	35	6	30	1	81	4	..	..	146	11	..	..	154	11	165
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	38	6	63	1	83	4	..	..	184	11	..	..	192	11	203
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	53	14	20	9	109	17	..	2	187	45	..	..	224	48	272
..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	16	..	2	1	19	2	..	..	..	..	37	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	13	..	..	30	13	..	..	38	15	53
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	8	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	11	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	2	..	53	14	21	9	142	30	..	2	226	58	..	..	273	63	336
..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	16	..	3	1	28	4	..	..	..	..	47	5			
..	..	5	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	81	..	..	..	94	..	..	..	94	..	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
897	87	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	87	4	..	..	125	4	..	..	161	5	166
103	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	36	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
897	87	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	..	87	4	..	..	125	4	..	..	161	5	166
103	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	36	1			
..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	51	1	7	..	..	..	61	1	..	..	70	1	71
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	13	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	.	20
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	1	4	4	19	3	2	..	34	8	..	..	57	12	69
..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	13	..	1	2	9	2	..	..	..	..	23	4			
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	7	..	18	10	31	..	..	..	58	10	..	..	60	10	70
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	6	..	..	1	3	..	2	..	22	1	79	15	70	3	2	..	178	19	..	..	207	23	230
..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	13	..	6	2	10	2	..	..	..	..	29	4			
..	..	5	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	10	..	12	..	57	2	..	..	85	2	..	..	85	2	87
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	10	..	12	..	57	2	..	..	85	2	..	..	5	2	87
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	15	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	19	10	..	1	16	10	..	..	41	22	..	..	53	23	76
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	12	1			
..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	114	13	..	..	163	13	..	..	167	13	180
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	26	25	5	1	..	92	31	..	..	102	43	145
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	12			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4	16	1	18	8	..	..	48	13	..	..	60	13	73
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			
..	..	3	9	..	4	2	..	4	..	57	4	396	71	576	65	..	1	945	141	..	..	1404	177	1581
..	..	3	3	..	24	..	..	6	..	40	3	196	23	217	9	..	1	..	..	9	36			
..	..	8	9	..	4	2	..	4	..	71	8	388	98	619	78	1	1	1089	185	..	..	1556	239	1795
..	..	3	3	..	37	..	..	12	..	41	3	205	34	223	10	..	1	..	..	481	48			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 15. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.					
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	102	34	15	5	2	1	1	..	3	..	12	10	340	108	110	30	129	50
			Juvenile	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	8	24	6	7	2
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	50	..	25	11	39	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	13	7	4	1	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	..
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	119	36	17	5	2	1	3	..	3	..	17	10	403	115	139	42	181	55
			Juvenile	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	9	25	6	12	2
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	70	29	34	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	4	280	83	65	10	1	..
			Juvenile	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	13	11	9	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
		Total County of Cumberland	Adult	74	30	34	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	4	280	83	65	10	69	10
			Juveni	10	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	13	11	9	12	3
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	56	18	49	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	6	183	42	..	..	71	7
			Juvenile	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	5	2
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	Adult	282	47	14	8	..	..	1	..	5	..	26	5	765	98	72	22	81	19
			Juvenile	21	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	104	5	18	12	14	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	..	..	43	25	1	1	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	199	649	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15	78	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	31	8	61	46	1	..	..	..	3	1	10	8	968	255	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	27	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	..	..	160	67	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	7	13	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	14	9	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	678	230	..	..
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	31	..	..
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	15	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	46	14	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	81	33	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	61	17	19	3	26	2
			Juvenile	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1	..	..	6	..
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	..	3	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	142	55	111	74	2	1	..	1	4	1	26	19	1294	274	743	606	747	2
			Juvenile	15	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	180	28	78	54	100	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	364	28	217	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	3	496	92	47	26	157	12
			Juvenile	24	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	12	3	4	25	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	6	..	..	14	3
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	367	29	217	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	25	3	508	98	47	26	171	15
			Juvenile	25	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	12	3	4	25	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1146	335	58	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	43	3	1283	354	294	81	92	18
			Juvenile	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	19	9	..	1	1

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Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.															
				Publicly.	Privately.	Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	56	20	51	..	115	13	18	1	244	34	..	..	311	46	357
..	..	4	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	14	8	14	..	35	3	4	1	..	..	67	12			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	6	1	17	..	..	6	23	..	..	21	40	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	13	16	..	..	..	..	15	17			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	56	20	56	6	116	30	18	1	250	57	..	..	332	86	418
..	..	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	14	8	16	1	48	19	4	1	..	..	82	29			
..	..	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	13	10	6	32	9	..	..	85	28	..	..	91	28	119
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	13	10	6	32	9	..	..	85	28	..	..	91	28	119
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
..	..	9	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2	..	..	..	..	23	2	..	..	24	4	28
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2			
..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	11	4	81	2	102	6	..	..	197	12	..	..	240	12	252
..	..	2	..	..	11	..	..	3	..	14	..	14	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	43	..			
..	..	35	23	..	7	..	..	..	..	60	14	15	6	..	..	..	..	75	20	..	..	93	22	115
..	..	10	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	11	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2			
..	..	45	28	..	8	..	..	..	..	56	50	149	19	16	..	..	..	221	69	..	..	323	70	393
..	..	3	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	29	1	69	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	102	1			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	9	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	11	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
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..	..	103	59	..	15	1	..	..	..	116	64	171	25	16	..	..	..	304	89	..	..	429	92	521
..	..	13	2	..	42	..	..	1	..	40	3	80	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	125	3			
..	..	8	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	107	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	1	..	..	119	1	120
..	..	4	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	10	..	5	..	..	..	..	107	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	1	..	..	119	1	120
..	..	4	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			
..	..	33	12	..	3	..	..	..	..	62	2	9	6	114	38	..	..	255	46	..	..	301	50	350
..	..	12	..	..	14	..	..	1	..	9	2	6	..	30	11	..	..	..	..	46	13			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 15. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.					
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Essex	Chelmsford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	21	28	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	76	..	..	..	38
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	6
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	Adult	382	..	38	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	26	..	580	6	199	2	379	..
			Juvenile	43	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	72	..	21	..	48	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	Adult	37	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	7	..	123	21	27	2	53	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	5	..	2	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	Adult	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	4	93	14
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	34	4
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	Adult	107	14	22	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	12	..	268	47	130	15	101	12
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	2	31	1	11	1
,,	Maldon	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering-atte-Bower	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	8
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Essex	Adult	551	45	62	6	2	7	..	..	3	..	48	7	973	150	366	23	679	81
			Juvenile	50	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	134	16	61	1	99	12
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	23	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	87	12	4	..	31	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	1
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	77	49	38	26	1	1	..	..	2	..	6	2	182	34	168	54	126	71
			Juvenile	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	..	..	..	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	Adult	152	24	5	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	20	2	65	..	7	27	226	64
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	3	9	4
		Total—County of Glamorgan	Adult	229	73	43	28	1	1	..	..	3	1	26	4	247	34	175	81	352	135
			Juvenile	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	6	..	3	9	4
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	Adult	570	140	94	70	2	..	..	..	..	..	35	12	82	9	..	..	501	98
			Juvenile	90	10	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	6	..	78	14
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	97	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	2	41	14	..	..	106	37
			Juvenile	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	17	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	79
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	2
,,	Horseley	County House of Correction	Adult	83	16	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	168	52	61	13	44	9
			Juvenile	10	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	9	7	..	11	1
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311	80	50	5	28	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	7	14	3	4	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	Adult	91	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1	125	..	..	26	101	8
			Juvenile	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	20	1
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	Adult	44	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	2	135	32	..	..	97	15
			Juvenile	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	4	..	..	22	1
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	4	3	13	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
		Total—County of Gloucester	Adult	889	189	113	71	2	..	1	..	3	..	76	18	876	187	115	47	1103	251
			Juvenile	123	14	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	188	20	37	10	175	20
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	Adult	117	22	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	15	8	..	..	171	37	335	50
			Juvenile	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	5	40	1
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	119	19	45	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8	4	505	..	..	71	65	7
			Juvenile	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	71	..	..	5	14	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	350	100	16	12	42	20
			Juvenile	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3	..	..	11	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	143	30	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	3	152	..	..	67	231	64
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	3	9	3
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	63	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	88	18	39	34	108	25
			Juvenile	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	3	8	..	5	1
,,	Newport Isle of Wight	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	85	48	27	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	71	24	64	46	68	5
			Juvenile	9	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	21	5	10	8	3	2
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
		Total—County of Hants	Adult	527	154	97	14	1	1	..	..	6	..	45	22	1166	142	290	267	877	187
			Juvenile	35	10	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	2	125	11	87	21	84	9

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Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.															
				Publicly.	Privately.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	12	..	..	..	..	19	19
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..		
..	..	94	..	..	22	4	..	..	..	176	..	73	..	..	..	13	..	266	..	..	..	334	..	334
..	..	11	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	40	..	23	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	68	..			
..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	41	..	41
..	..	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..			
..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	2	..	..	8	3	..	..	15	5	20
..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	7	2			
..	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	115	2	103	..	3	..	224	2	..	..	267	2	269
..	..	1	..	..	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	34	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	43	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	104	8	..	26	5	..	2	..	182	..	220	9	104	2	16	6	529	17	..	..	657	26	683
..	..	14	2	..	33	..	..	1	..	43	..	68	1	10	2	6	6	..	..	128	9			
..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	27	..	..	..	..	34	27	..	..	44	27	71
..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..			
..	..	18	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	28	3	8	4	..	..	..	..	36	7	..	..	38	7	45
..	..	5	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	30	2	..	2	5	..	..	..	23	3	42	31	..	..	..	..	70	34	..	..	82	34	116
..	..	1	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..			
..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	13	..	156	32	..	..	..	..	170	32	..	..	233	42	275
..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	10			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	30	..	30
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..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	8	2	10	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	21	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	4	..	5	15	1	2	..	32	10	..	..	57	10	67
..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	1	..	14	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	25	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	6	..	..	30	7	..	..	48	13	..	..	71	15	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	14	1	..	..	..	..	23	2			
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..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	88	17	162	37	66	9	9	..	327	63	..	..	479	78	557
..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	1	..	43	3	74	11	30	1	4	..	..	..	152	15			
..	..	6	6	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	58	..	7	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	72	..	72
..	..	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	3	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	40	2	1	..	183	2	2	..	227	4	..	..	240	4	244
..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	13	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	15	..	..	43	18	61
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3			
..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	47	..	50	..	..	..	98	..	..	..	107	1	108
..	..	1	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1			
..	..	12	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	8	3	16	6	..	..	19	8	27
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..	..	22	11	..	9	7	..	1	..	76	17	125	7	248	4	10	3	467	31	..	..	503	37	540
..	..	3	5	..	64	..	..	..	..	14	3	11	2	7	..	1	1	..	..	36	6			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 15. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.					
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	183	27	18	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	13	2	255	37	..	..	111	30
			Juvenile	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	7	9
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	50	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	59	34	37	5	73	24
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	10	2
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	233	40	18	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	17	4	314	71	37	5	184	54
			Juvenile	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	4	1	..	17	11
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	62	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	569	43	170	22	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	3	25	..	..	..
,,	St. Albans	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	13	4	20	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	1	101	6	53	2	101	4
			Juvenile	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	24	..	2	..	10	1
		Total—County of Herts	Adult	75	4	23	4	1	..	..	..	2	2	18	1	670	49	223	24	101	4
			Juvenile	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	93	3	27	..	10	1
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	207	9	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	223	28	87	4	60	6
			Juvenile	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	1	..	4	1
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	326	134	330	136	1	..	..	..	5	..	18	9	503	468	351	130	419	61
			Juvenile	45	72	22	18	..	..	..	..	..	1*	1	2	194	40	17	3	35	4
,,	Canterbury, St. Augustine's	,, ,,	Adult	52	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	214	27	56	7	43	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2	6	1	2	..
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	71	13	4	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	2	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	14	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	10	5	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	1	160	20	82	25	17	9
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	8	2	3	1
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	46	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	107	20	27	11	6	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	2	..	1	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	7	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	445	159	332	139	2	1	..	1	6	..	31	12	1984	537	643	200	589	87
			Juvenile	45	73	22	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	241	48	42	11	51	5
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	4652	310	80	7	..	..	1	..	2	..	40	9	332	75	27	3	10	..
			Juvenile	850	30	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	21	..	..	..	..	2
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	311	88	161	97	..	..	1	..	3	..	13	8	1267	295	309	77	..	..
			Juvenile	33	29	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	192	26	7	2	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	3575	830	96	39	1	1	1	..	7	1	12	3	1220	186	652	115	..	..
			Juvenile	36	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	20	70	6	..	..
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	390	63	258	33	..	..	1	2	14	4	50	17	2914	2872	3072	1238	..	..
			Juvenile	14	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	715	256	145	31	..	..
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	138	134	2	..	..	..	7	1	13	13	2080	855	2217	687	24	10
			Juvenile	..	..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	535	73	183	21	1	..
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	9928	1291	733	310	3	1	4	2	33	6	128	50	7813	4283	6277	2120	34	10
			Juvenile.	933	70	34	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	1523	375	405	60	1	2
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	398	27	7	1	3	..	..	..	4	..	16	1	622	36	132	18	61	4
			Juvenile	46	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	105	4	13	1	2	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	55	20	8	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	270	31	28	10	160	52
			Juvenile	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	5	16	..	60	1
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	453	47	15	3	4	..	..	..	4	..	22	6	892	67	160	28	221	56
			Juvenile	46	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	151	9	29	1	62	1

* An infant, born in the gaol, and died a few days after its birth.

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17 Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																Grand Total of both Sexes.
						Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	Publicly.	Privately.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	9	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	101	2	25	8	174	1	..	..	300	11	..	..	303	11	314
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	9	..	..	17	9	..	..	17	9	26
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	9	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	101	2	25	8	191	10	..	..	317	20	..	..	320	20	340
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	78	8	1	12	..	..	3	..	..	..	173	16	..	..	..	..	176	16	..	..	208	22	230
..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	6			
..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	2	..	37	1	..	..	111	1	..	..	151	2	..	..	183	3	186
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	24	1	..	..	..	..	32	1			
..	..	78	8	1	16	1	..	5	..	37	1	173	16	111	1	..	..	327	18	..	..	391	25	416
..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	8	..	32	6	24	1	..	..	..	..	64	7			
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	153	2	..	..	..	..	170	2	..	..	185	2	187
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..			
..	..	25	6	2	28	..	1	..	..	276	48	224	118	156	31	2	..	658	198	..	..	904	229	1133
..	..	2	2	..	28	..	..	..	..	61	5	83	17	102	9	..	..	..	..	246	31			
..	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	54	..	34	2	21	..	18	..	127	2	..	..	134	2	136
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	5	1	..	..	9	3	..	..	11	4	15
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..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1			
..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	19	..	19
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..	..	30	8	2	34	..	2	..	..	416	52	262	122	182	32	22	..	882	208	..	..	1147	241	1388
..	..	3	2	..	40	..	..	..	..	73	6	85	18	107	9	..	..	..	..	265	33			
..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	284	..	141	..	8	..	448	..	..	..	499	..	499
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	12	..	18	..	..	..	51	..			
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	477	85	4,258	365	209	18	4,944	468	..	..	5,132	490	5,622
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	158	18	7	3	..	..	188	22			
..	..	8	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	74	7	137	75	3,097	335	261	..	3,571	417	..	..	4,398	539	4,937
..	..	..	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	15	..	54	37	758	85	..	..	..	..	827	122			
..	..	83	12	..	109	..	..	2	..	..	..	1236	563	4,788	1519	..	..	6,026	2082	..	..	7,982	2588	10,570
..	..	22	7	..	22	..	..	2	..	..	..	565	270	1,389	166	..	..	..	..	1956	435			
..	..	23	15	..	14	..	..	..	..	861	196	3	1	3,155	715	132	3	4,151	915	..	..	7,325	1026	8,351
..	..	30	2	..	51	..	..	..	..	1028	41	4	..	2,091	70	51	..	..	..	3174	111			
..	..	119	28	..	123	16	..	3	..	935	203	2137	724	15,439	2934	610	21	19,140	3882	..	..	25,336	4573	29,909
..	..	52	11	..	98	..	..	2	..	1043	41	675	308	4,408	339	68	3	..	..	6196	691			
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	152	..	..	..	66	3	7	..	226	3	..	..	292	4	296
..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	11	..	33	..	1	..	20	1	1	..	..	..	66	1			
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	14	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	154	..	10	..	66	3	7	..	238	3	..	..	306	4	310
..	..	..	.	..	10	..	..	11	..	33	..	3	..	20	1	1	..	..	..	68	11			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.												TABLE No. 15. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.					
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	85	12
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	30	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	77	13	..	..	33	1
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	6	..
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	148	9	49	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	14	2	300	..	47	73	236	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	32	6	27	2
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	58	7	33	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	252	28	17	..	88	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	5	..	..	1	1
,,	Kirton	County Bridewell	Adult	206	14	16	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	24	4	302	..	152	37	83	7
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..	19	..	7	..
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	51	23	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	126	20	25	10	40	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	4	2	..	..
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	140	19	3	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	10	2	91	32	129	2	..	..
			Juvenile	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	10	3	..	..
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and Co. House of Cor.	Adult	19	21	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	91	20	80	22	..	..
			Juvenile	6	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	4	1	..	..
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	33	3	..	..	9	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	2	4	..	8	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	690	101	110	15	3	1	..	..	7	2	86	16	1280	118	454	144	582	40
			Juvenile	10	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	118	13	69	12	44	4
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	25	..	..	..	8	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	House of Detention	Adult	..	..	4	4	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3524	1586
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1018	200
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	626	161	80	26	..	..	3	..	12	2	24	5	3338	1483	3170	1006	1	1
			Juvenile	49	4	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	947	90	287	15	..	..
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	..	..	112	35	2	..	1	..	1	..	15	7	..	..	..	..	2479	605
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	317	34
,,	Giltspur-street	City House of Correction	Adult	434	139	132	5	1	..	..	..	7	..	17	2	724	192	1133	999	361	147
			Juvenile	54	4	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	13	132	60	61	15
,,	Whitecross-street.	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	121	16	89	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	..	..	30	9	..	..	..	..	3	1	4	1	641	353	98	77	..	30
			Juvenile	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176	31	21	3	..	34
,,	Tothill-fields	Westminster House of Correction	Adult	2926	2489	56	50	7	1	..	..	9	3	10	7	2173	1014	1864	1367	307	113
			Juvenile	341	122	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	663	136	444	79	10	5
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	4107	2805	503	133	10	2	4	..	35	7	95	23	6876	3042	6265	3410	6672	2482
			Juvenile	444	130	40	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1932	270	884	157	1406	288
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	17	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	164	37	2	..	22	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	317	108	4	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	2	238	99	180	47	34	11
			Juvenile	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	13	12	3	6	1
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	334	111	5	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	402	136	182	47	56	11
			Juvenile	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	13	12	3	14	1
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	54	6	8	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	1	96	7	..	..	75	19
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4	3
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	93	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	287	..	168	..	247	..
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	..	24	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	179	..	..	13	233	30
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	1	35	6
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	306	..	3	..	171	12
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	21	2
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	13	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	182	40	17	8	93	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	..	..	19	3
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	69	..	15	..	40
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	44	9	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	64	..	23	16	49	5
			Juvenile	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	9	2	14	1
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	17	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	94	36
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	40	4	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	177	43	23	3	1	..	1	1	4	..	21	5	1058	113	211	52	887	139
			Juvenile	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	11	32	3	127	14

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																
				Publicly.	Privately.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2	..	..	19	3	..	..	19	6	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3			
..	..	2	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	2	..	..	82	2	..	..	83	4	87
..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2			
..	..	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	3	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	13	5	135	..	..	..	216	5	..	..	230	5	235
..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	14	..			
..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	43	5	..	8	1	1	..	..	47	14	..	..	58	22	80
..	..	3	..	1	5	..	..	2	..	7	5	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	8			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	268	..	..	..	..	..	282	..	..	..	282	..	282
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	23	3	9	1	21	7	..	..	55	11	..	..	60	11	71
..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	17	5	..	12	1	1	4	..	149	8	309	14	267	12	..	..	730	35	..	..	762	48	810
..	..	3	..	1	26	..	1	2	..	16	5	1	3	13	4	..	..	..	..	32	13			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	7	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6	35	15	..	..	54	21	..	..	107	28	135
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	38	7	..	..	..	..	53	7			
..	..	2	1	..	..	18	37	..	..	..	..	1193	327	5914	3447	608	53	7733	3864	..	..	7760	3864	11,624
..	..	1	1	..	185	13	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..			
..	..	..	..	..	2	13	..	2	..	..	..	72	..	27	..	..	1	114	1	..	..	143	1	144
..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	12	..	.	..	..	..	29	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	259	7	..	..	239	..	..	..	504	7	..	..	775	7	782
..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	1	..	84	..	..	..	186	..	..	..	..	..	271	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	8	..	15	..	..	..	15	..	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	78	13	29	..	..	..	108	13	..	..	149	13	162
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	41	..			
..	..	5	5	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	477	58	5022	676	..	..	5502	735	..	..	8318	835	9153
..	..	1	..	..	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2813	100	..	..	..	..	2816	100			
..	..	2	6	..	2	41	38	2	..	259	7	1846	404	11266	4138	616	54	14030	4641	..	..	17267	4248	22015
..	..	7	1	..	393	13	..	15	..	84	..	64	..	3061	107	..	..	..	..	3237	107			
..	..	1	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	196	..	..	..	235	2	..	..	254	2	256
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	19	..			
..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	13	..	..	36	13	..	..	38	14	52
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1			
..	..	1	..	..	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	33	2	228	13	..	..	271	15	..	..	292	16	308
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	21	1			
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	50	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	126	..	126
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	13	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	39	..	47	..	..	..	71	..	71
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	21	..	..	..	24	..			
..	..	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	72	..	80	..	..	..	93	..	93
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	13	..			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	3	19	2	102	16	..	..	144	21	..	..	179	21	200
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	35	..			
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	48	48
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	7	1	..	..	..	38	7	..	..	75	9	84
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	37	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	33	6	..	1	1	..	1	..	22	3	127	9	167	58	111	..	429	70	..	..	553	78	631
..	..	5	1	..	7	..	..	3	..	8	..	46	2	34	6	33	..	..	..	124	8			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 15. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.					
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	136	29	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	3	523	67	91	8	..	..
			Juvenile	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	10	2	1	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	74	22	14	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	1	153	36	30	..	22	4
			Juvenile	18	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	3	1	..	3	..
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	32	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	61	4	59	11	19	5
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	2	..
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	242	53	22	5	1	..	1	..	1	..	31	4	737	107	180	19	41	9
			Juvenile	24	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	13	11	1	5	..
Northumberland.	Morpeth	County Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	119	16	125	30	1	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	5	1	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	21	52	21
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	3	21	3
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	21	5	10	5	113	26
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	12	..	..	4	1
			Juvenile	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol & House of Correction	Adult	255	149	97	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3	327	153	173	32	90	36
			Juvenile	36	7	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	198	13	10	4	24	8
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	Adult	23	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	25	7	18	4	28	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	4	..
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	294	158	106	34	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	4	510	193	372	92	288	90
			Juvenile	38	9	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	238	19	34	8	55	11
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	103	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..	90	6	318	10
			Juvenile	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	18	1	40	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	44	7	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	14	3	115	13	44	8	81	28
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	1	4	1	21	2
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	28	6	26	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	554	21	29	4	104	1
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	5	6	..	9	1
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	175	22	37	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	30	8	669	34	163	18	503	39
			Juvenile	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	72	6	28	2	70	3
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	81	11	129	10	1	..	..	..	3	..	11	6	518	72	93	8	137	14
			Juvenile	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	8	19	3	18	1
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	61	36	5	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	56	70	29	3	66	13
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	2	2
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	9	4	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	3	6	1	15	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	1
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	151	51	139	15	2	..	..	..	5	..	17	8	586	145	128	12	218	32
			Juvenile	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	10	21	3	23	4
Pembroke	Haverfordwest.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	204	14	46	24	16	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	2	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	37	11	..	7	40	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	27	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	74	10	25	4	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	1	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	364	64	42	9	..	..	..	..	3	1	11	5	304	81	498	101	..	..
			Juvenile	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	14	16	5	..	..
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	9	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock up House	Adult	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	..	107	18	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	21	3	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	365	65	42	9	..	..	..	..	3	1	12	5	315	82	605	119	9	3
			Juvenile	30	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	14	37	8	1	..

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Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																
				Publicly.	Privately.	Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	28	..	..	..	97	10	..	..	126	10	..	..	151	23	174
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	17	11	..	..	..	..	25	13			
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	..	1	..	38	..	..	..	56	..	..	..	67	..	67
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	11	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	30	..	3	..	61	..	..	..	64	..	64
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	..	..	..	8	2	..	1	..	43	..	29	..	165	10	3	..	243	10	..	..	282	23	305
..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	11	2	2	..	26	11	..	..	..	..	39	13			
..	..	25	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	54	5	59
..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	44	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	2	..	59	3	17	6	19	8	4	10	99	27	..	..	453	37	490
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	47	4	78	2	169	4	..	..	354	10			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	25	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	5	18	6	26	8	4	10	111	29	..	..	509	42	551
..	..	..	1	..	19	..	..	2	..	58	..	88	7	81	2	169	4	..	..	398	13			
..	..	24	..	..	30	..	..	1	..	28	1	12	..	2	..	4	..	47	1	..	..	65	1	67
..	..	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	18	..			
..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	26	1	21	1	3	..	..	..	50	2	..	..	67	2	69
..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	..			
..	..	82	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	10	..	18	1	6	..	..	..	34	1	..	..	54	1	55
..	..	10	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	8	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	..			
165	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	11	109	9	..	40	..	..	1	..	64	2	51	2	11	..	4	..	131	4	..	..	186	4	190
..	..	14	2	..	17	..	..	..	..	18	..	30	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	55	..			
..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	168	22	50	1	..	..	18	3	237	26	..	..	300	30	330
..	..	1	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	48	3	13	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	63	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	9	..	..	..	..	22	9	..	..	24	9	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	168	22	70	10	..	..	18	3	259	35	..	..	324	39	363
..	..	1	1	..	10	..	..	..	..	49	3	14	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	65	4			
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	2	..	..	16	2	18
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	25	8	..	..	7	..	34	8	..	..	38	8	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..			
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	..	1	4	110	28	1	..	229	32	..	..	257	40	297
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	1	13	7	..	..	..	..	28	8			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	..	1	4	110	28	1	..	229	32	..	..	257	40	297
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	1	13	7	..	..	..	..	28	8			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No. 15. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.					
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	20	1	30	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	5	1	446	114	78	14	279	65
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	76	4	4	..	36	3
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	126	11	40	6	..	..	1	..	1	..	7	4	511	146	113	12	280	44
			Juvenile	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	113	17	9	..	30	3
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	90	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	405	291	..	..	381	124
			Juvenile	30	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	308	67	..	..	127	38
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	67	15	10	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	2	179	70	..	..	172	45
			Juvenile	14	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	142	13	..	..	23	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	184	105	14	8	..	..	1	.	1	..	15	8	258	63	120	23	100	29
			Juvenile	49	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	95	14	16	2	36	2
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	487	192	94	16	..	..	3	1	6	..	28	18	1799	684	311	49	1212	307
			Juvenile	98	24	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	3	734	115	29	2	252	46
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	965	134	148	39	..	1	..	..	7	1	152	24	2016	286	619	81	396	86
			Juvenile	86	19	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	260	29	16	4	26	12
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11	2	14	1	..	..
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	972	134	148	39	..	1	..	..	7	1	154	24	2027	288	633	82	396	86
			Juvenile	87	19	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	263	30	16	4	26	12
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's.	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	78	9	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	1	382	39	48	11	169	20
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	3
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	36	9	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	9	4	299	45	..	..	164	28
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	7	..	..	11	2
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	40	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	157	42	..	..
			Juvenile	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	52	3	11	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	96	18	19	1	54	..
			Juvenile	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	12	..	2	3	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	206	35	45	3	..	2	1	..	1	..	24	7	777	102	224	54	387	48
			Juvenile	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	48	7	11	7	70	5
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol.	Adult	268	134	95	38	2	..	..	..	2	..	38	14	..	..	987	247	1481	561
			Juvenile	3	5	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	42	8	344	41
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	281	146	67	24	1	..	..	..	6	1	18	23	1895	985	..	..	11	..
			Juvenile	61	13	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	670	66	..	..	9	..
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	144	21	29	7	..	..	2	..	3	..	16	7	615	..	..	105	34	4
			Juvenile	19	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	63	..	13	6	..	..
,,	Kingston upon Thames	,, ,,	Adult	44	65	24	39	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	7	..	..	371	444	93	63
			Juvenile	4	4	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	26	11	4
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	76	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	134
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	737	442	215	116	3	..	2	..	16	1	81	64	2510	985	1358	796	1619	762
			Juvenile	87	22	38	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	3	733	66	134	40	364	54
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	275	33	6	2	1	..	3	..	1	..	20	3	599	107	263	42	48	4
			Juvenile	42	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	100	20	35	4	7	1
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	79	9	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	1	324	22	54	9	19	4
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	5	13	1	1	1
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	44	10
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	80	17
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	31	8	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	365	53	11	2	1	..	5	..	1	..	32	6	923	129	348	59	193	35
			Juvenile	43	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	121	25	58	8	34	4
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	113	18	56	11	1	1	..	..	3	3	8	3	725	154	6	..	436	91
			Juvenile	16	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	114	12	..	..	15	2
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	100	35	72	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	19	1	1272	230	..	..	75	11
			Juvenile	15	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	360	21	..	..	4	..
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	146	30	27	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	16	2	316	41	..	..	65	8
			Juvenile	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	4	..	..	10	2
		Total—County of Warwick	Adult	359	83	155	16	1	1	..	..	8	3	43	6	2313	425	6	..	576	110
			Juvenile	45	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	518	37	..	..	29	4

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Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																
				Publicly.	Privately.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	12	4	1	..	..	33	13	..	..	39	13	52
..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	76	9	97	7	..	..	175	16	..	..	244	20	264
..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	56	3	..	..	..	..	69	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	7	..	..	..	..	19	3	..	..	28	7	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	170	70	..	..	176	70	..	..	258	82	340
..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	80	12	..	..	..	..	82	12			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	33	1	..	..	62	1	63
..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	5	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	..			
..	..	2	..	..	3	5	..	3	..	7	..	150	29	271	78	..	..	436	107	..	..	631	123	754
..	..	1	..	..	133	..	..	..	..	7	..	48	1	140	15	..	..	..	..	195	16			
..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	2	..	58	8	218	26	189	16	..	2	467	52	..	..	477	66	543
..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	8	4	3	..	..	..	..	10	14			
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..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	2	..	58	8	218	26	189	16	..	2	467	52	..	..	477	66	543
..	..	..	..	..	69	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	8	4	3	..	..	..	..	10	14			
..	..	7	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	3	..	14	..	25	2	..	..	42	2	..	..	45	2	47
..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	48	..	11	..	6	..	68	..	..	..	75	..	75
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
..	..	10	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	6	..	62	..	53	3	6	..	127	3	..	..	143	3	146
..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	16	..			
..	..	14	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	28	..	..	..	..	114	28	..	..	136	28	164
..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..			
..	..	11	..	..	26	..	9	3	..	461	81	..	..	2122	103	..	4	2586	197	..	..	4037	235	4272
..	..	9	..	..	198	..	1	..	..	251	18	..	..	1200	19	..	..	..	..	1451	38			
..	..	7	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	6	14	263	28	230	30	37	5	537	77	..	..	747	80	827
..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	5	1	85	1	112	1	8	..	..	..	210	3			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	..	26	76	8	18	292	680	21	44	347	854	..	..	590	962	1552
..	..	..	..	..	8	..	3	..	..	9	15	2	1	216	86	16	3	..	..	243	108			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	4	..	10	..	59	..	..	..	59	59
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	..	32	12	..	28	..	53	4	..	493	171	385	111	2644	817	58	63	3584	1215	..	..	5510	1364	6874
..	..	12	4	..	215	..	4	..	..	265	34	109	2	1528	106	24	3	..	..	1926	149			
..	..	45	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	4	11	85	3	23	2	5	..	117	16	..	..	143	18	161
..	..	14	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	1	2	19	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	26	2			
..	..	20	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	20	..	..	2	81	6	1	..	103	8	..	..	113	10	123
..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	2	1	..	..	..	10	2			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	69	16	..	4	..	..	1	..	24	11	85	5	104	8	6	..	220	24	..	..	256	28	284
..	..	16	1	..	27	..	..	..	..	2	2	19	..	14	2	1	..	..	..	36	4			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	17	..	..	..	..	106	17	..	..	125	17	142
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..			
..	..	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	183	28	..	..	31	..	..	..	214	28	..	..	395	35	430
..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	8	..	71	7	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	181	7			
..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	48	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	4	..	..	56	4	60
..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	3	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	231	32	106	17	31	..	..	..	376	49	..	..	576	56	632
..	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	9	..	71	7	18	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	200	7			

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	TABLE No. 14. Cases of Sickness, Lunacy, and Death in the course of the Year.										TABLE No 15. Mode in which Prisoners confined in the Prison in the course of the Year have been Employed.					
				Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.		Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Westmoreland.	Appleby	County Gaol	Adult	44	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	68	..	3	..	8	5
,,			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	33	7	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	76	..	45	28	28	4
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	11	..	2	1	2	1
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	77	9	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	7	1	144	..	48	28	36	9
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	2	1	2	1
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	71	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4	234	31	36	5	199	15
			Juvenile	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	23	1	5	..	17	2
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	34	5	54	15	..	..	1	..	5	..	8	2	605	94	..	..	191	20
			Juvenile	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	54	13	..	..	20	3
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	167	45
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	6
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	112	17	56	15	..	..	1	..	5	..	19	6	839	125	36	5	557	80
			Juvenile	19	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	77	14	5	..	60	11
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	262	45	187	31	2	..	..	1	1	..	15	3	747	105	52	15	309	51
			Juvenile	16	6	11	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	88	10	3	18	40	7
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	1	5	5	6	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	101	21	35	13	55	37
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	..	2	1	19	5
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	263	50	192	37	2	..	..	1	3	1	16	4	848	126	87	28	364	88
			Juvenile	16	6	12	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	103	10	5	19	59	12
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	126	20	20	10	5	..	..	..	2	1	30	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	16	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	105	20	35	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	3	180	121	..	..	173	62
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	53	13	..	..	17	3
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	586	66	114	9	1	..	1	..	6	..	21	5	970	101	66	11	40	4
			Juvenile	48	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	110	18	8	2	..	..
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	7	2	16	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	492	65	84	13	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	12	6	..	..	..
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	224	95	1	..	1	..	3	..	19	13	1510	205	1810	263	84	14
			Juvenile	..	..	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	141	6	108	18	26	4
,,	Kingston-upon Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	500	40	20	9	..	1	..	..	1	..	11	2	655	179	270	49	19	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	16	85	7	5	1
,,	Leeds	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	272	91	6	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	383	170	376	72	44	3
			Juvenile	22	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	117	22	23	2	6	2
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol	Adult	14	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	10	..	1	1	29	4
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	2
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	4	2	15	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York	Adult	1916	244	436	148	8	1	2	..	18	1	101	..	4202	842	2611	411	414	102
			Juvenile	86	18	45	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	601	87	232	30	55	12
			Grand Total Adult.	30,113	7,724	4,511	1,317	64	24	32	6	228	30	1,566	424	52,493	14,786	26,157	9,669	2,1749	5,591
			Grand Total Juvenile.	2,525	654	309	94	..	1	3	..	7	2	96	23	9,421	1,392	2,699	554	3,469	569

RETURNS, 1848 —*continued.*

Mode of Employment not ascertained.		TABLE No. 16. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 17. Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in the course of the Year.		TABLE No. 18. Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prison in the course of the Year.																
				Publicly.	Privately.	Hand-cuffs and other Irons.		Whip-ping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punish-ments.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	8	3	..	..	11	3	14
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	14	3	..	..	17	3	20
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..			
..	..	12	2	..	4	1	..	1	..	11	3	..	..	55	4	38	2	106	9	..	..	141	10	151
..	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	10	1	..	..	15	..	10	..	..	..	35	1			
..	..	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	134	..	..	..	136	..	136
..	..	1	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	2	..	..	..	15	4	..	..	16	6	22
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2			
..	..	13	2	..	13	2	..	1	..	85	3	13	4	116	4	38	2	255	13	..	..	293	16	309
..	..	4	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	12	1	1	2	15	..	10	..	..	..	38	3			
..	..	27	..	..	2	1	1	5	..	184	22	9	8	46	7	..	..	245	38	..	..	309	47	356
..	..	2	2	..	9	..	..	..	..	43	1	7	4	14	4	..	..	..	..	64	9			
..	..	14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	24	22	..	..	6	..	45	27	..	..	51	30	81
..	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3			
..	..	41	6	..	2	1	1	5	..	199	27	33	30	46	7	6	..	290	65	..	..	360	77	437
..	..	5	2	..	11	..	..	..	..	44	2	12	6	14	4	..	..	..	..	70	12			
631	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	8	120	17	..	..	216	25	..	..	216	25	241
13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
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..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	..	..	174	..	174
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	14	..	..	28	..	..	..	178	14	..	..	200	15	215
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	22	1			
..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	3	..	..	..	..	213	3	..	..	265	3	268
..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	..			
..	..	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	13	..	..	397	9	..	..	579	22	..	..	750	22	772
..	..	3	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	171	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	17	..	..	..	..	76	17	..	..	120	17	137
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..			
47	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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678	90	21	8	..	2	1	..	2	..	477	27	420	28	550	26	..	..	1450	81	..	..	1791	82	1873
17	5	3	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	95	1	122	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	341	1			
1,740	182	1,015	234	3	453	150	100	54	..	5,162	766	8,280	1,837	34,382	8,450	1,573	168	49,601	11,321	..	..	64,310	12,562	76,872
120	14	168	42	1	1,589	13	5	67	..	2,205	130	1,897	419	10,194	668	333	19	..	..	14,709	1,241			

TABLE No. 19.

Number of Re-committals in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	Adult	19	..	7	..	1	..	4	..	31	..	..	..	31	..	31
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	49	1	22	1	16	..	33	..	120	2	..	..	124	2	126
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
		Total—County of Bedford	Adult	68	1	29	1	17	..	37	..	151	2	..	..	155	2	157
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
Berks	Reading	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	85	10	24	3	19	1	26	4	154	18	..	..	170	18	188
			Juvenile	10	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	16	..			
,,	Abingdon	County House of Correction	Adult	39	10	16	1	3	..	2	..	60	11	..	..	65	13	78
			Juvenile	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	2			
,,	Newbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	11	3	8	..	3	..	13	..	35	3	..	..	44	3	47
			Juvenile	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	9	..			
,,	Windsor	,,	Adult	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	8	1	9
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
		Total—County of Berks	Adult	139	24	48	4	25	1	41	4	253	33	..	..	287	35	322
			Juvenile	18	2	11	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	34	2			
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	1	3	..	3	..	1	1	10	2	..	..	10	2	12
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	108	8	72	6	40	2	92	1	312	17	..	..	338	17	355
			Juvenile	13	..	5	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	26	..			
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	Adult	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Bucks	Adult	110	8	72	6	40	2	95	1	317	17	..	..	343	17	360
			Juvenile	13	..	5	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	26	..			
Cambridge	Cambridge	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	52	..	26	..	7	..	24	2	109	2	..	..	112	2	114
			Juvenile	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	26	7	16	1	12	1	14	8	68	17	..	..	72	18	90
			Juvenile	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1			
,,	Wisbeach	House of Correction	Adult	..	..	18	7	5	3	7	1	30	11	..	..	35	11	46
			Juvenile	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
,,	Ely	,, ,,	Adult	7	..	5	1	3	1	2	..	17	2	..	..	18	2	20
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
		Total—County of Cambridge	Adult	85	7	65	9	27	5	47	11	224	32	..	..	237	33	270
			Juvenile.	4	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1			
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Cardigan	Adult	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	2	8	2	..	..	8	2	10
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	43	1	8	..	2	2	2	11	55	14	..	..	61	14	75
			Juvenile.	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	6	..			
Carnarvon	Carnarvon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	..	3	1	2	..	3	..	15	1	..	..	15	1	16
			Juvenile.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Chester	Chester	County Gaol	Adult	19	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	23	1	..	..	24	1	25
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	52	18	21	11	9	8	42	15	124	52	..	..	140	55	195
			Juvenile	9	2	1	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	16	3			
,,	Knutsford	House of Correction	Adult	263	48	90	15	55	5	78	21	486	90	..	..	541	99	640
			Juvenile	22	8	13	1	10	..	10	..	..	..	55	9			
		Total—County of Chester	Adult	334	67	115	27	64	13	120	36	633	143	..	..	705	155	860
			Juvenile	32	10	14	1	14	..	12	1	..	..	72	12			

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.		The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
60 0 0	House, coals, candles, and oil . . .	54 12 0	21 0 0	2	2	83 4 0	17	6	42	6	13	9	10	3
200 0 0	House, garden, coals, candles, and 2*s.* for copies of warrants	100 0 0	40 0 0	3	2	139 6 0	*46	4	153	18	61	8	28	2
140 0 0	House, garden, fuel, and candles . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	7	2	258 4 0	49	7	75	11	93	5	63	4
300 0 0		200 0 0	80 0 0	10	4	397 10 0	95	11	228	29	154	13	91	6
350 0 0	House	300 0 0	100 0 0	19	2	841 4 0	234	35	..	..	209	16	175	15
137 10 0	House, fuel, washing, and garden . . .	75 0 0	40 0 0	3	2	80 10 0	45	15	143	49	72	5	21	4
10 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	3 18 0	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
50 0 0	. . . .	21 0 0	10 10 0	..	1	5 5 0	8	3	24	9	18	1	8	1
547 10 0		396 0 0	150 10 0	22	6	930 17 0	291	53	182	58	299	22	204	20
150 0 0	Residence, paddock, garden, fuel, soap and candles, and Income Tax of his and his wife's salaries.	100 0 0	40 0 0	2	1	137 0 0	18	4	52	12	36	4	29	1
280 0 0	House and garden	200 0 0	100 0 0	17	2	756 14 0	237	17	..	..	211	16	131	8
5 0 0	House to live in	10 0 0	5 0 0	..	1	5 0 0	12	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
285 0 0		210 0 0	105 0 0	17	3	761 14 0	249	17	..	..	213	17	131	8
276 8 0	Residence, coals, candles, soap, piece of ground, removal of convicts and debtors, and copies of warrants	150 0 0	60 0 0	5	1	316 14 0	66	6	133	13	94	10	61	5
175 0 0	Apartments, coals, candles, soap, & garden	80 0 0	30 0 0	2	1	149 0 0	40	4	61	20	49	13	27	6
105 0 0	House, candles, and fuel	75 0 0	50 0 0	3	1	114 1 0	36	8	50	8	42	13	30	3
125 0 0	. . . .	75 0 0	50 0 0	2	1	192 16 0	40	5	..	..	50	10	24	4
681 8 0		380 0 0	190 0 0	12	4	772 11 0	182	23	241	41	235	46	142	18
97 1 11	Coals, candles, and soap.	40 0 0	40 0 0	1	1	40 0 0	15	2	47	7	39	6	20	2
20 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	..	..
117 1 11		40 0 0	40 0 0	1	1	40 0 0	15	2	47	7	52	8	20	2
152 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, copies of writs, and taking debtors up to Court .	80 0 0	80 0 0	3	1	113 0 0	34	10	122	14	38	13	29	7
105 0 0	House, coals, candles, and the prison allowance of food	70 0 0	60 0 0	2	1	82 0 0	50	2	63	6	47	7	27	2
550 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and soap	200 0 0	100 0 0	13	2	845 0 0	124	14	177	18	163	23	111	18
106 10 0	Coals, soap, and potatoes	100 0 0	30 0 0	3	2	142 16 0	41	20	75	44	44	21	36	12
350 0 0	House, soap, coals, and candles . . .	200 0 0	160 0 0	20	4	1395 0 0	214	44	662	132	317	53	243	52
1006 10 0		500 0 0	290 0 0	36	8	2382 16 0	379	78	914	194	534	97	390	82

* The old gaol has been taken down, and a new one on the same site is building on the model plan, to contain 150 prisoners in separate cells.

TABLE No. 19.

Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cornwall	Bodmin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	63	31	18	11	22	8	27	13	130	63	..	..	147	64	211
			Juvenile	10	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1			
,,	Falmouth	Town Gaol	Adult	10	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	5	..	..	11	5	16
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Helstone	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Cornwall	Adult	73	35	19	13	22	8	27	13	141	69	..	..	158	70	228
			Juvenile	10	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1			
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	26	6	30	8	3	14	..	..	59	28	..	..	66	41	107
			Juvenile	4	6	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	7	13			
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Cumberland	Adult	26	6	30	8	3	14	..	..	59	28	..	..	66	41	107
			Juvenile	4	6	2	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	7	13			
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	2	5	..	1	3	..	3	6	..	..	7	6	13
			Juvenile	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
Derby	Derby	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	78	22	32	8	18	5	35	2	163	37	..	..	219	51	270
			Juvenile	35	12	15	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	56	14			
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	Adult	41	11	6	2	..	1	1	2	48	16	..	..	57	17	74
			Juvenile	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	1			
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	108	43	28	12	25	5	20	12	181	72	..	..	199	76	275
			Juvenile	14	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	4			
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	7	4	5	4	2	..	2	2	16	10	..	..	19	10	29
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Adult	10	5	5	2	1	1	2	..	18	8	..	..	26	10	36
			Juvenile	4	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	8	2			
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Adult	21	4	10	2	1	1	..	..	32	7	..	..	36	7	43
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
,,	Tiverton	,,	Adult	..	2	3	1	1	..	1	..	5	3	..	..	6	3	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..			
,,	Bideford	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Bradnench	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Dartmouth	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Devon	Adult	187	69	57	23	30	8	26	16	300	116	..	..	343	123	466
			Juvenile	33	6	4	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	43	7			
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	115	22	34	9	22	5	23	4	194	40	..	..	207	44	251
			Juvenile	9	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	13	4			
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	Adult	6	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	11	2	..	..	11	2	13
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Dorset	Adult	121	22	37	11	24	5	23	4	205	42	..	..	218	46	264
			Juvenile	9	2	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	13	4			
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	168	50	57	32	37	11	73	86	335	179	..	..	349	181	530
			Juvenile	7	2	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	14	2			

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.		The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
400 0 0	House, fuel, candles, washing, and soap .	200 0 0	90 0 0	10	2	466 8 0	130	53	155	61	165	34	127	32
45 0 0	House and fuel	..	5 0 0	..	1	5 0 0	6	..	13	7	22	2	..	..
40 0 0	House, coals, and candles	..	10 10 0	..	1	10 0 0	3	3	9	9	14	..	5	2
4 17 0	Fees as Town Serjeant	..	..	1	..	4 17 0	1	1	2	2	3	..	..	..
5 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	3	2	..	..
494 17 0		200 0 0	105 10 0	11	4	486 5 0	144	61	179	79	207	38	132	34
385 0 0	{House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap, and 3*s.* 6*d.* each for copies of warrants}	125 0 0	70 0 0	6	1	306 13 0	100	20	179	40	103	25	81	16
27 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	4	4	..	..	..
25 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
437 0 0		125 0 0	70 0 0	6	1	306 13 0	110	22	183	44	110	26	81	16
115 0 0	. . . .	52 10 0	40 0 0	1	1	81 8 0	21	9	80	22	49	10	38	7
390 10 0	House, coals, candles, and washing . .	150 0 0	120 0 0	20	4	1220 5 0	160	25	266	29	221	35	168	19
300 0 0	House, fuel, washing, and candles . .	100 0 0 *40 0 0	50 0 0	6	4	306 12 6	87	..	127	..	131	41	63	21
200 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	100 0 0 *36 0 0	50 0 0	10	4	483 12 6	46	..	160	..	179	46	136	31
167 16 0	{Letting beds and copies of warrants for debtors . . . . . }	..	..	1	..	25 0 0	42	..	92	..	..	..	..	..
130 16 8	{Gate and acquittal fees; house, coals, candles, potatoes, and washing . . .}	60 0 0	30 0 0	2	1	85 0 0	10	10	43	25	48	23	42	12
52 0 0	Residence	..	20 0 0	2	1	97 0 0	15	2	30	7	40	11	16	10
40 0 0	Residence	10 0 0	5 0 0	1	1	..	7	7	19	15	12	4	..	..
42 0 0	House and garden	52 10 0	0 18 0	1	1	30 0 0	29	6	36	9	22	4	15	.
10 0 0	Apartments in the prison	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	4	5	8	7	3	1	..	..
6 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	1 0 0	2	1	4	2	1	..	..	..
6 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
945 12 8		398 10 0	173 0 0	23	14	1033 1 0	242	31	519	65	439	133	272	74
250 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . . .	200 0 0	50 0 0	14	2	794 2 0	133	7	212	16	194	29	129	19
33 4 0	. . . .	..	15 0 0	..	1	10 0 0	6	2	18	6	4	4	3	1
283 4 0		200 0 0	65 0 0	14	3	804 2 0	139	9	230	22	198	33	132	20
373 18 0	House, fuel, and washing	210 0 0	80 0 0	16	4	736 17 0	113	12	328	54	259	35	189	40

* Assistant Chaplains' Salaries.

TABLE No. 19.

Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Essex. . .	Chelmsford .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	..	1	..	13	..	6	..	4	..	24	..	..	..	25	25
			Juvenile	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Springfield .	,, ,,	Adult .	185	2	69	2	29	..	63	..	346	4	..	..	375	4	379
			Juvenile	15	..	9	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	29	..			
,,	Colchester .	County House of Correction .	Adult .	42	6	16	..	3	2	6	3	67	11	..	..	73	13	86
			Juvenile	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	2			
,,	,,	Borough Gaol.	Adult .	..	..	17	3	7	2	10	1	28	6	..	..	45	6	51
			Juvenile	..	..	6	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	17	..			
,,	Ilford . . .	County House of Correction .	Adult .	80	5	23	3	13	1	30	10	146	19	..	..	154	19	173
			Juvenile	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..			
,,	Maldon . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Romford . .	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Essex .	Adult .	308	14	121	21	52	11	109	18	590	64	..	..	650	67	717
			Juvenile	25	2	16	1	9	..	10	..	..	..	60	3			
Flint . . .	Flint . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	11	2	..	..	11	2	13
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Glamorgan .	Cardiff . .	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	61	43	58	36	4	9	10	14	133	102	..	..	136	104	240
			Juvenile	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2			
,,	Swansea . .	County House of Correction.	Adult .	44	14	18	5	3	5	3	8	68	32	..	..	69	32	101
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
		Total—County of Glamorgan.	Adult .	105	57	76	41	7	14	13	22	201	134	..	..	205	136	341
			Juvenile	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2			
Gloucester .	Gloucester .	County Gaol and Penitentiary .	Adult .	35	8	16	3	2	..	..	..	53	11	..	..	62	12	74
			Juvenile	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1			
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	11	4	4	..	3	..	1	..	19	4	..	..	23	4	27
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station	Adult .	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	28	14	42
			Juvenile	12	6	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	20	6			
,,	Horsley . .	County House of Correction .	Adult .	40	12	21	7	9	3	8	5	78	27	..	..	82	29	111
			Juvenile	2	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	2			
,,	Northleach .	,, ,, . . .	Adult .	53	14	30	6	13	1	28	10	124	31	..	..	165	34	199
			Juvenile	19	..	9	1	7	1	6	1	..	..	41	3			
,,	Little Dean .	,, ,, . . .	Adult .	27	1	7	..	6	..	2	..	42	1	..	..	48	1	49
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,, . . .	Adult .	28	5	6	2	..	1	2	..	36	8	..	..	41	9	50
			Juvenile	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
,,	Tewkesbury .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	8	1	9
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
		Total—County of Gloucester.	Adult .	208	53	85	18	33	5	41	15	367	91	..	..	457	104	561
			Juvenile	52	10	19	1	12	1	7	1	..	..	90	13			
Hants . .	Winchester .	County Gaol	Adult .	58	4	12	..	4	..	1	..	75	4	..	..	81	4	85
			Juvenile	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..			
,,	,,	County House of Correction .	Adult .	87	6	27	4	22	1	26	3	162	14	..	..	172	14	186
			Juvenile	5	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	10	..			
,,	Gosport . .	,, ,, . . .	Adult .	19	8	4	2	2	3	..	2	252	15	..	..	27	15	42
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
,,	Portsmouth .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	28	18	12	7	4	2	12	5	56	32	..	..	73	33	106
			Juvenile	7	..	4	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	17	1			
,,	Southampton.	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	7	2	4	1	2	..	2	1	15	4	..	..	16	5	21
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol.	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight).	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult .	15	7	6	2	2	1	4	1	27	11	..	..	35	11	46
			Juvenile	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..			
,,	Andover . .	Borough Gaol	Adult .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Hants .	Adult .	214	45	65	16	36	7	45	12	360	80	..	..	404	82	486
			Juvenile	25	1	8	..	5	..	6	1	..	..	44	2			

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.	The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.	The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M. F.	£. s. d.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.	M. F.
75 0 0	Lodging, fuel, and candles	..	..	5 2	215 16 0	.. 28	.. 102	18 26	10 17
*500 0 0	House, firing, candles, and copies of warrants	*300 0 0	*100 0 0	31 3	1641 16 0	329 42	380 51	275 24	198 20
150 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and field .	70 0 0	25 0 0	3 1	148 8 0	34 22	50 30	42 8	24 4
80 0 0	. . .	20 0 0	15 0 0	1 1	16 16 0	12 ..	18 ..	8 3	.. ..
200 0 0	House, garden, fuel, and candles . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	5 1	282 0 0	47 5	85 20	82 9	53 6
8 0 0	. . . .	..	..	.. 1	4 0 0	2 1	6 3	5 ..	2 ..
54 12 0	. . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	3 ..	9 ..	2 ..	.. ..
1067 12 0		490 0 0	180 0 0	45 9	2308 16 0	427 98	548 206	432 70	287 47
150 0 0	House and garden	50 0 0	30 0 0	1 1	..	16 4	68 11	28 6	20 2
300 0 0	Coals, soap, candles, fees for copies of warrants and taking debtors to Insolvent Court	40 0 0	40 0 0	4 1	183 16 0	30 25	88 49	100 37	62 24
200 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing . .	40 0 0	90 0 0	3 1	137 0 0	34 18	103 36	68 23	44 16
500 0 0		80 0 0	130 0 0	7 2	320 16 0	64 43	191 85	168 40	106 40
400 0 0	Residence, fuel, and candles	200 0 0 †150 0 0	180 0 0	19 5	1025 16 0	167 33	40 7	253 40	168 25
105 0 0	Residence, fuel, soap, and candles . .	60 0 0	25 0 0	1 1	57 0 0	11 3	41 9	42 6	26 4
75 0 0	. . . .	..	..	.. ..	..	2 2	12 12	8 5	2 1
100 0 0	Apartments, fuel, candles, and washing.	100 0 0	50 0 0	3 2	160 0 0	56 10	86 26	53 5	27 6
100 0 0	Residence, fuel, and washing . . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	4 1	180 0 0	56 16	.. ..	72 6	47 6
75 0 0	Residence, fuel, washing, candles, and garden	100 0 0	30 0 0	3 2	110 0 0	33 9	.. ..	25 5	20 ..
90 0 0	Fuel, soap, and candles.	100 0 0	40 0 0	3 2	136 0 0	57 9	.. ..	48 12	29 4
45 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and washing .	..	17 0 0	.. 1	10 0 0	8 ..	17 ..	7 2	3 1
990 0 0		810 0 0	392 0 0	33 14	1678 16 0	390 82	196 54	508 81	322 47
300 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing . .	150 0 0	75 0 0	4 1	182 10 0	107 ..	297 ..	179 24	114 12
300 0 0	. . . .	150 0 0	75 0 0	10 2	542 6 0	23 ..	90 ..	106 11	80 8
120 0 0	House and coals	100 0 0	50 0 0	2 1	100 0 0	25 ..	33 ..	43 7	26 8
200 0 0	Residence, coals, oil, and washing. . .	100 0 0	31 10 0	2 2	201 4 0	49 22	63 22	79 12	50 9
100 0 0	House, coals candles, and washing . .	75 0 0	50 0 0	1 1	72 0 0	14 8	58 30	46 15	34 11
35 0 0	House rent and tax free	..	..	.. ..	..	6 ..	24 ..	5 1	2 ..
120 0 0	Residence, fuel, candles, and soap. . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	2 1	127 12 0	21 6	25 22	30 11	17 4
15 0 0	. . . .	20 0 0	..	.. 1	5 0 0	6 ..	12 ..	6 2	.. ..
1190 0 0		695 0 0	331 10 0	21 9	1230 12 0	251 36	602 74	494 83	323 52

* The Governor, Chaplain, and Surgeon of Springfield Gaol hold the same offices at Chelmsford Gaol.

† Assistant Chaplains' Salaries.

TABLE No. 19.

Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards, Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	48	5	10	2	2	1	4	2	64	10	..	..	65	11	76
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	17	10	7	3	3	2	..	5	27	20	..	..	27	21	48
			Juvenile	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
		Total—County of Hereford	Adult	65	15	17	5	5	3	4	7	91	30	..	..	92	32	124
			Juvenile	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2			
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	135	8	39	4	30	2	39	..	243	14	..	..	263	14	277
			Juvenile	12	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	20	..			
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	3	5	..	9	..	2	..	33	3	..	..	37	3	40
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
		Total—County of Herts.	Adult	152	11	44	4	39	2	41	..	276	17	..	..	300	17	317
			Juvenile	15	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	24	..			
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	59	3	27	..	8	..	15	..	109	3	..	..	114	3	117
			Juvenile	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	223	71	92	23	46	13	94	48	455	155	..	..	485	159	644
			Juvenile	17	3	9	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	30	4			
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	Adult	31	5	12	1	5	2	15	..	63	8	..	..	63	8	71
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	Adult	13	2	6	..	..	..	1	..	20	2	..	..	20	2	22
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
,,	Dover	,,	Adult	40	10	23	6	13	3	18	1	94	20	..	..	97	21	118
			Juvenile	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	5	4	6	1	3	1	1	2	15	8	..	..	16	8	24
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	Adult	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Faversham	,,	Adult	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
,,	Hythe	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Tenterden	,,	Adult	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	2	6
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Kent	Adult	322	93	140	31	69	20	129	51	660	195	..	..	696	200	896
			Juvenile	21	4	11	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	36	5			
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	Adult	71	12	21	6	13	3	15	9	120	30	..	..	133	31	164
			Juvenile	2	1	2	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	13	1			
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	Adult	152	52	39	12	18	7	48	22	257	93	..	..	282	98	330
			Juvenile	14	5	7	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	25	5			
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	Adult	176	31	63	14	27	7	79	11	345	63	..	..	360	67	427
			Juvenile	8	4	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	15	4			
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Adult	579	383	367	255	221	219	990	1366	2157	2223	..	..	2476	2324	4800
			Juvenile	121	35	64	25	47	14	87	27	..	..	319	101			
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Adult	542	149	264	96	192	74	419	362	1417	681	..	..	1691	706	2397
			Juvenile	99	15	64	4	47	5	64	1	..	..	274	25			
		Total—County of Lancaster	Adult	1520	627	754	383	471	310	1551	1770	4296	3090	..	..	4942	3226	8168
			Juvenile	244	60	142	29	98	19	162	28	..	..	646	136			
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	74	5	35	..	17	..	22	..	148	5	..	..	168	5	173
			Juvenile	12	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	..			
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	46	8	44	3	21	2	30	2	141	15	..	..	184	17	201
			Juvenile	14	1	12	1	6	..	11	..	..	..	43	2			
		Total—County of Leicester	Adult	120	13	79	3	38	2	52	2	289	20	..	..	352	22	374
			Juvenile	26	1	19	1	7	..	11	..	..	..	63	2			

RETURNS, 1848—*continued*.

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.		The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
230 0 0	House, coals, and candles	150 0 0	70 0 0	10	4	555 6 3	97	23	166	51	112	21	95	15
28 11 4	House, fuel, washing, and candles . .	30 0 0	21 1 0	2	1	93 18 4	22	8	70	24	31	7	25	..
258 11 4		180 0 0	91 1 0	12	5	649 4 7	119	31	236	75	143	28	120	15
340 0 0	House, garden, fuel, &c.	200 0 0	100 0 0	17	2	673 16 9½	130	17	279	34	167	4	112	7
135 13 4	House	100 0 0	40 0 0	2	1	120 0 0	20	3	80	20	64	1	..	..
475 13 4		300 0 0	140 0 0	19	3	793 16 9½	150	20	359	54	231	5	112	7
250 0 0	Residence, coals, and candles	140 0 0	81 6 0	3	1	149 11 0	47	4	64	12	82	5	54	3
500 0 0	Residence, fuel, and candles	265 0 0	235 0 0	23	6	1547 1 0	373	36	466	83	512	102	377	74
230 0 0	Residence, fuel, and candles	125 0 0	70 0 0	5	1	320 11 7	33*	3	99	19	57	10	38	4
60 0 0	House, fuel, washing, and bread . . .	30 0 0	20 0 0	2	1	49 0 0	13	2	42	6	22	2	10	2
No Salary.	2*s.* for each person committed	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	11	2	12	..	4	1
64 0 0	House rent and tax free	..	..	..	1	6 0 0	3	1	8	2	6	..	..	..
100 0 0	Apartments, soap, candles, and fuel . .	40 0 0	50 0 0	1	1	72 10 0	17	2	53	9	39	7	30	7
150 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	40	..	..	..	..	..
120 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and soap . .	28 7 0	35 0 0	1	1	64 16 0	14	4	52	16	39	4	14	3
7 2 0	Apartments in the prison	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	4	1	..	..
12 0 0	Apartments and fuel.	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..	1	..	..	..
54 12 0	House rent-free	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	2	3	1	..	..
5 5 0	House and fuel	..	.	..	..	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
4 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	3	..	..	..
1306 19 0		493 7 0	410 0 0	32	11	2059 18 7	479	53	808	144	698	127	473	91
604 4 0	House	373 12 0	100 0 0	19	4	1190 0 0	116	45	552	169	345	42	2[illegible]	3[illegible]
350 0 0	{House, fuel, candles, gas, and medical attendance . . . . . }	350 0 0	80 0 0	18	5	1127 4 0	277	33	831	99	312	65	2[illegible]	[illegible]
400 0 0	House, coals, candles, and soap . . .	300 0 0	180 0 0	24	6	1910 6 0	361	55	513	151	369	77	3[illegible]	[illegible]
450 0 0	House, light, and fuel	300 0 0	150 0 0	47	17	3783 0 0	253	114	730	430	678	401	566	332
395 0 0	House	400 0 0	200 0 0	30	10	2800 12 0	433	86	525	208	606	160	504	147
2199 4 0		1723 12 0	710 0 0	138	42	10811 2 0	1440	333	3151	1057	2310	748	1904	631
315 0 0	House, garden, and fuel	341 10 0	137 2 0	21	4	1133 1 3	268	22	291	49	233	13	161	9
300 0 0	Apartments in the prison	60 0 0	60 0 0	3	2	96 0 0	46	11	66	11	68	12	33	7
615 0 0		401 10 0	197 2 0	24	6	1234 1 3	314	33	357	60	301	25	194	16

* There is a new wing in progress, which will contain 40 large cells in addition to the above.

TABLE No. 19.

Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	Adult	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	,,	City Gaol	Adult	11	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	14	3	..	..	17	3	20
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
,,	Louth	County House of Correction	Adult	65	8	24	2	5	2	12	1	106	13	..	..	115	13	128
			Juvenile	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..			
,,	Spilsby	,, ,,	Adult	10	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	23	1	24
			Juvenile	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1			
,,	Kinton	County Bridewell	Adult	57	2	7	..	9	..	9	..	82	2	..	..	84	2	86
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction	Adult	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	13	1	14
			Juvenile	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1			
,,	Spalding	,, ,,	Adult	1	1	2	..	1	..	4	..	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Boston	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction	Adult	22	3	4	2	1	1	4	1	31	7	..	..	34	7	41
			Juvenile	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	6	1	7
			Juvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
,,	Stamford	,, ,,	Adult	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Lincoln	Adult	181	18	49	5	20	3	32	2	282	28	..	..	308	30	338
			Juvenile	19	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	2			
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Merioneth	Adult	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	6
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	House of Detention	Adult	19	18	1	1	1	..	..	..	21	19	..	..	43	23	66
			Juvenile	19	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	4			
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	Adult	928	490	376	217	166	125	256	464	1726	1296	..	..	2042	1323	3365
			Juvenile	195	11	54	9	36	5	31	2	..	..	316	27			
,,	Newgate	City and County Gaol	Adult	416	89	124	24	19	5	5	2	564	120	..	..	673	123	796
			Juvenile	83	..	21	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	109	3			
,,	Giltspur-street	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	210	223	65	70	18	50	53	73	347	418	..	..	405	447	852
			Juvenile	30	18	14	3	10	4	4	4	..	..	58	29			
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Bridge-street	City Bridewell	Adult	94	61	39	32	24	19	32	78	189	190	..	..	240	204	444
			Juvenile	32	6	11	4	2	3	6	1	..	..	51	14			
,,	Tothill-fields	Westminster House of Correction	Adult	724	370	304	207	110	103	455	671	1593	1351	..	..	1943	1478	3421
			Juvenile	151	27	73	63	28	4	98	33	..	..	350	127			
		Total—County of Middlesex	Adult	2391	1251	910	551	338	302	801	1290	4440	3394	..	..	5346	3598	8944
			Juvenile	510	66	175	80	82	18	139	40	..	..	906	204			
Monmouth	Monmouth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Usk	County House of Correction	Adult	36	17	9	7	11	5	11	7	67	36	..	..	73	38	111
			Juvenile	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	2			
		Total—County of Monmouth	Adult	40	18	9	7	11	5	11	7	71	37	..	..	77	39	116
			Juvenile	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	2			
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	24	4	5	..	3	..	..	..	32	4	..	..	33	5	38
			Juvenile	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.		The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.		The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
300 0 0	House and garden	200 0 0	25 0 0	5	1	330 0 0	31	12	..	..	38	5	16	1
90 0 0	Residence, fuel, and candles	25 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	80 0 0	25	9	38	12	28	6	14	2
150 0 0	House, garden, coals, candles, soap, and washing	120 0 0	60 0 0	3	2	195 16 0	38	11	148	11	140	10	72	7
150 0 0	House, coals, soap, and candles	120 0 0	60 0 0	3	1	156 16 0	46	23	48	24	76	9	52	5
120 0 0	House, coals, candles, 2 paddocks, and a garden	150 0 0	50 0 0	1	3	191 16 0	27	4	90	20	122	3	59	5
120 0 0	House, coals, candles, and paddock	80 0 0	50 0 0	3	1	130 0 0	31	7	38	12	52	15	36	8
157 10 0	Apartments, coals, and candles	125 0 0	60 0 0	3	2	212 8 0	36	6	65	15	58	11	38	6
85 0 0	Apartments, coals, and candles	100 0 0	40 0 0	2	1	164 18 4	15	..	52	..	36	7	22	3
25 0 0	Residence	20 0 0	5 5 0	2	1	22 2 0	5	5	15	15	9	1	4	..
75 0 0	House rent-free	25 0 0	10 0 0	1	1	60 0 0	7	4	27	12	12	..	3	..
16 0 0		..	..	..	..	..	3	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
1288 10 0		965 0 0	385 5 0	26	13	1543 16 4	264	81	533	121	571	67	316	37
76 0 0		30 0 0	10 0 0	1	..	40 0 0	8	..	28	..	14	..	7	1
10 0 0		..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
86 0 0		30 0 0	10 0 0	1	..	40 0 0	10	..	32	..	14	..	7	1
400 0 0	Residence	200 0 0	100 0 0	40	28	3381 7 3	209	77	..	..	161	65	88	34
700 0 0	House	400 0 0 / *400 0 0	300 0 0	109	36	11319 18 6	403	308	766†	384†	1011	259	896	216
735 14 0	Residence and fuel	500 0 0	‡450 0 0	24	6	2560 19 0	56	23	287	94	254	125	184	52
500 0 0	Residence and fuel	400 0 0	..	23	5	1946 1 0	26	10	173	30	330	97	261	46
700 0 0	Residence and fuel	300 0 0	300 0 0	15	3	1335 4 0	..	..	450	50	234	8	194	6
250 0 0	House, fuel, and a portion of candles	150 0 0	130 0 0	6	4	655 14 0	67	29	73	33	71	30	64	25
550 0 0	Apartments, fuel, and washing	400 0 0	200 0 0	54	24	5924 4 0	238	110	532	268	594	240	536	211
3835 14 0		2750 0 0	1480 0 0	271	107	27123 7 9	999	557	2281	859	2655	824	2223	590
180 0 0	Apartments, fuel, candles, and washing	120 0 0	80 0 0	4	2	238 0 0	36	1	120	12	115	23	47	11
110 0 0	House, garden, coals, and candles	200 0 0	82 2 0	9	2	490 14 0	106	24	252	48	92	26	57	17
290 0 0		320 0 0	162 2 0	13	4	728 14 0	142	25	372	60	207	49	104	28
100 0 0		40 0 0	30 0 0	2	1	95 8 0	22	5	38	10	38	4	19	3

* Assistant Chaplains' Salaries. † 1150 is the number for which proper accommodation can be found; but the number has frequently exceeded 1200, and has reached 1350. ‡ The surgeon of Newgate attends the prisoners at the Giltspur Street prison also for this salary and pays £100 a year for assistance and medicine to an apothecary.

TABLE No. 19.

Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Norfolk	Norwich	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	108	..	35	..	17	..	20	..	180	..	..	..	187	..	187
			Juvenile	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	52	..	37	1	24	..	52	..	165	1	..	..	185	1	186
			Juvenile	9	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	20	..			
,,	Swaffham	County House of Correction	Adult	93	..	30	..	12	..	21	..	156	..	..	..	165	..	165
			Juvenile	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..			
,,	Walsingham	,, ,,	Adult	28	4	8	2	1	1	3	..	40	7	..	..	45	7	52
			Juvenile	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..			
,,	Wymondham	,, ,,	Adult	..	7	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	17	17
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	14	1	6	1	3	..	13	1	36	3	..	..	45	3	48
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	..			
,,	King's Lynn	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Thetford	Borough Gaol	Adult	19	4	13	..	4	..	5	..	41	4	..	..	41	4	45
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Norfolk	Adult	314	16	129	7	61	5	114	4	618	32	..	..	668	32	700
			Juvenile	30	..	11	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	50	..			
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	81	7	39	3	16	..	25	1	161	11	..	..	168	13	181
			Juvenile	6	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	2			
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	26	2	14	7	3	..	..	..	43	9	..	..	44	9	53
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	28	3	5	..	2	..	..	..	35	3	..	..	37	3	40
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
		Total—County of Northampton	Adult	135	12	58	10	21	..	25	1	239	23	..	..	249	25	274
			Juvenile	8	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	2			
Northumberland	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	22	6	6	1	2	1	5	8	35	16	..	..	45	17	62
			Juvenile	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1			
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	1	3
			Juvenile	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	42	25	23	9	16	5	48	39	129	78	..	..	235	81	316
			Juvenile	22	1	18	1	8	..	58	1	..	..	106	3			
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough Gaol	Adult	16	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	17	2	..	..	17	2	19
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Northumberland	Adult	80	31	30	10	19	8	53	48	182	97	..	..	299	101	400
			Juvenile	30	2	21	1	8	..	58	1	..	..	117	4			
Notts.	Nottingham	County Gaol	Adult	44	3	33	1	16	..	22	..	115	4	..	..	150	4	154
			Juvenile	20	..	10	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	35	..			
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	33	7	14	2	7	..	16	4	70	13	..	..	74	13	87
			Juvenile	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	Adult	85	1	27	..	13	..	17	..	142	1	..	..	152	1	153
			Juvenile	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..			
		Total—County of Notts	Adult	162	11	74	3	36	..	55	4	327	18	..	..	376	18	394
			Juvenile	31	..	13	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	49	..			
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	121	12	66	10	24	2	83	1	294	25	..	..	312	25	337
			Juvenile	12	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..			
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	15	9	12	10	5	10	12	34	44	63	..	..	44	63	107
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	5	1	6
			Juvenile	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
		Total—County of Oxford	Adult	136	21	78	21	30	12	96	35	340	89	..	..	361	89	450
			Juvenile	14	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..			
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	22	..	8	1	1	..	1	..	32	1	..	..	32	1	33
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	3	1	4
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping Cells.		The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one Cell.		The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
300 0 0	. . . .	300 0 0	120 0 0	13	2	668 16 0	195	..	605	..	136	..	93	..
230 0 0	. . . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	5	1	236 8 0	84	13	..	..	75	4	53	3
200 0 0	Fuel, candles, oil, and soap	200 0 0	60 0 0	5	1	278 1 0	69	..	158	..	129	..	76	..
200 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	200 0 0	70 0 0	6	3	302 18 0	42	11	88	24	67	13	43	7
50 0 0	. . . .	100 0 0	20 0 0	..	2	90 0 0	..	31	..	39	..	28	..	15
88 13 0	Residence, fuel, candles, and washing .	50 0 0	20 0 0	3	1	158 0 0	27	2	55	11	32	5	19	2
100 0 0	. . . .	70 0 0	10 0 0	1	..	47 14 0	18	6	30	8	18	8	11	..
52 0 0	. . . .	26 0 0	12 12 0	..	1	..	10	..	25	..	9	1	3	1
1220 13 0		1046 0 0	362 12 0	33	11	1781 17 0	445	63	961	82	466	59	298	28
300 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	250 0 0	102 10 0	12	2	753 5 1½	154	22	..	..	130	16	106	12
150 12 6	House, fuel, candles, and washing . . .	49 0 6	43 9 0	8	1	312 11 6	95	18	..	..	79	11	51	5
80 0 0	Coals and candles	40 0 0	26 5 0	1	1	65 0 0	35	10	..	..	50	..	24	2
530 12 6		339 0 6	172 4 0	21	4	1130 16 7½	284	50	..	..	259	27	181	19
220 0 0	House, fuel, candles, soap, and washing .	150 0 0	84 0 0	8	2	554 16 0½	67	5	130	18	70	9	41	10
80 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	22	..	44	..	..	..	..	..
54 0 0	House and fuel	..	20 0 0	..	1	4 0 0	5	3	20	12	14	3	1	..
40 0 0	House, fuel, candles, soap, and garden .	..	5 0 0	..	1	4 0 0	5	2	12	4	11	4	1	..
300 0 0	House, fuel, candles, soap, and washing .	150 0 0	130 0 0	8	5	512 0 0	66	8	85	43	134	32	89	19
80 0 0	. . . .	20 0 0	24 7 6	1	1	18 0 0	4	3	12	5	19	3	5	..
774 0 0		320 0 0	263 7 6	17	11	1097 16 0½	169	21	303	82	248	51	137	29
243 0 0	House and fuel	100 0 0	60 0 0	4	1	212 0 0	44	10	90	24	77	5	36	2
150 0 9	Apartments, coals, and candles	100 0 0	60 0 0	5	2	346 4 0	62	18	104	23	68	18	49	10
200 0 0	House, garden, and coals	150 0 0	120 0 0	9	2	566 8 0	111	1	140	20	134	8	81	6
593 0 0		350 0 0	240 0 0	18	5	1124 12 0	217	29	334	72	279	31	166	18
350 0 0	House, fuel, garden, and 1*s.* 6*d.* for taking debtors up to Court	150 0 0	90 0 0	11	2	539 6 0	100	18	202	0	161	26	114	13
85 0 0	Lodging, fuel, and washing	25 0 0	31 10 0	1	1	35 0 0	32	15	40	15	30	10	13	7
72 10 0	House, &c.	20 0 0	12 0 0	..	1	16 0 0	5	3	18	6	13	3	3	1
507 10 0		195 0 0	133 10 0	12	4	584 6 0	137	36	260	41	204	39	130	21
168 10 0	Residence, garden, fuel, soap, and candles	50 0 0	40 0 0	3	1	90 12 0	34	12	46	12	48	5	41	5
80 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap .	26 5 0	21 0 0	1	1	24 12 0	26	4	..	..	18	4	11	

TABLE No. 19.

Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	17	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	..	..	24	2	26
			Juvenile	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	126	37	46	12	18	5	33	12	223	66	..	..	238	68	306
			Juvenile	11	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	15	2			
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House	Adult	15	..	3	1	6	1	6	..	30	2	..	..	32	2	34
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
		Total—County of Salop	Adult	141	37	49	13	24	6	39	12	253	68	..	..	276	70	340
			Juvenile	13	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	17	2			
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	133	29	37	8	17	3	10	2	197	42	..	..	222	42	264
			Juvenile	15	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	25	..			
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	Adult	122	35	59	21	16	11	39	32	236	99	..	..	273	102	375
			Juvenile	22	2	8	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	37	3			
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	85	54	40	34	31	10	88	75	244	173	..	..	314	208	522
			Juvenile	9	8	27	9	4	17	30	1	..	..	70	35			
,,	,,	Common Gaol	Adult	10	6	4	3	1	1	2	..	17	10	..	..	49	13	62
			Juvenile	12	1	13	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	32	3			
,,	Bath	City Gaol	Adult	46	6	22	6	16	4	51	12	135	28	..	..	186	33	219
			Juvenile	16	3	17	2	8	..	10	..	..	..	51	5			
		Total—County of Somerset	Adult	396	130	162	72	81	29	190	121	829	352	..	..	1044	398	1442
			Juvenile	74	14	73	14	22	17	46	1	..	..	215	46			
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	212	38	92	15	52	9	112	14	468	76	..	..	514	79	593
			Juvenile	25	3	10	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	46	3			
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	8	1	9
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Stafford	Adult	214	38	98	16	52	9	112	14	476	77	..	..	522	80	602
			Juvenile	25	3	10	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	46	3			
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	95	5	52	4	35	1	56	4	238	14	..	..	248	14	262
			Juvenile	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..			
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	Adult	87	13	42	4	19	2	28	3	176	22	..	..	183	22	205
			Juvenile	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	..			
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	12	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	16	6	..	..	18	6	24
			Juvenile	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..			
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	Adult	8	4	8	..	3	..	6	..	25	4	..	..	25	4	29
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Suffolk	Adult	202	28	105	8	58	3	90	7	455	46	..	..	474	46	520
			Juvenile	15	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	19	..			
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	Adult	305	85	87	21	53	8	49	10	494	124	..	..	579	130	709
			Juvenile	54	4	20	2	5	..	6	..	..	..	85	6			
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	Adult	183	127	70	62	61	45	83	161	397	395	..	..	635	416	1051
			Juvenile	110	9	60	7	26	4	42	1	..	..	238	21			
,,	Guildford	,, ,,	Adult	45	9	16	1	12	..	17	..	90	10	..	..	97	10	107
			Juvenile	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
,,	Kingston-upon-Thames	,, ,,	Adult	68	70	29	40	10	20	24	78	131	208	..	..	152	219	371
			Juvenile	18	5	2	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	21	11			
,,	Southwark	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	27	..	18	..	10	..	9	..	64	..	..	..	64	64
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Queen's Prison	Debtors' Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Surrey	Adult	601	318	202	142	136	83	173	258	1112	801	..	..	1463	839	2302
			Juvenile	187	18	84	10	31	4	49	6	..	..	351	38			
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	132	16	65	3	23	5	47	19	267	43	..	..	305	54	359
			Juvenile	23	5	7	4	3	1	5	1	..	..	38	11			
,,	Petworth	,, ,,	Adult	67	7	20	1	5	..	12	..	104	2	..	..	107	2	109
			Juvenile	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..			
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	Adult	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Adult	9	3	3	..	7	..	..	..	14	3	..	..	15	6	21
			Juvenile	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3			
,,	Winchelsea	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Rye	,,	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of Sussex	Adult	212	20	89	4	30	5	59	19	390	48	..	..	432	62	494
			Juvenile	27	6	7	5	3	2	5	1	..	..	42	14			

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Governors' Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.	Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.		The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
145 0 0	House, garden, fuel, candles, and soap .	100 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	62 0 0	27	6	87	12	30	4	20	1
301 10 0	House, coals, and candles	250 0 0	80 0 0	15	2	872 16 0	156	23	186	31	140	37	106	21
40 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	5 0 0	5	..	14	..	2	1	..	..
23 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	10 0 0	5 0 0	..	..	..	5	2	12	5	5	2	1	..
364 10 0		260 0 0	85 0 0	15	3	877 16 0	166	25	212	36	147	40	107	21
414 0 0	House, fuel, coals, and candles . . .	200 0 0	77 2 0	17	1	520 11 0	78	10	245	55	174	39	149	31
269 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing. . .	200 0 0	77 2 0	17	2	731 16 4	106	..	180	28	205	42	155	22
150 0 0	House rent and tax free	80 0 0	50 0 0	3	3	233 4 0	86	..	158	..	70	19	47	14
380 0 0	House, washing, and fuel	200 0 0	100 0 0	18	5	1087 8 0	165	42	618	132	165	45	120	36
150 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing . .	200 0 0	125 0 0	13	3	654 19 10	93	24	303	77	85	18	57	14
1363 0 0		880 0 0	429 4 0	68	14	3227 19 2	528	76	1504	292	699	163	528	117
450 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and copies of warrants	300 0 0	130 0 0	37	5	2176 4 0	553	46	973	87	595	71	454	65
65 0 0	Residence and fuel	..	5 10 0	..	1	5 0 0	6	6	10	10	10	..	3	..
515 0 0		300 0 0	135 10 0	37	6	2181 4 0	559	52	983	97	605	71	457	65
386 0 0	House, coals, candles, and garden. . .	250 0 0	100 0 0	7	1	380 4 0	85	15	145	30	150	15	105	10
350 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and soap . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	7	3	422 8 0	107	21	126	21	109	20	79	8
100 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and soap	60 0 0	30 0 0	3	1	111 12 0	24	..	18	12	33	9	15	3
100 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and garden . . .	80 0 0	50 0 0	5	1	225 0 0	24	6	58	11	31	4	16	1
936 0 0		590 0 0	280 0 0	22	6	939 4 0	240	42	347	74	323	48	215	22
660 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, bread, &c. . .	250 0 0	100 0 0	15	4	1098 11 8	194	36	284	80	235	63	177	40
415 0 0	Residence, coals, candles, and bread . .	250 0 0	150 0 0	22	8	2113 4 10	116	33	146	39	363	111	276	106
289 12 6	Residence, fuel, candles, bread, and garden	175 0 0	80 0 0	12	3	881 3 0	77	8	89	16	173	22	140	25
183 16 0	Residence, fuel, candles, soap, and bread .	100 0 0	60 0 0	4	2	225 12 0	9	5	40	37	54	27	24	23
156 0 0	House, fuel, and candles	100 0 0	50 0 0	1	3	205 8 0	..	5	..	80	..	71	..	43
807 0 0	Residence	150 0 0	200 0 0	17	3	2128 10 0	192*	16	..	..	200	7	167	6
2516 8 6		1025 0 0	640 0 0	71	23	6652 9 6	588	103	559	252	1025	301	784	243
300 0 6	Apartments, washing, fuel, and candles .	250 0 0	160 0 0	14	4	1049 16 0	107	18	219	42	204	23	140	21
300 0 0	House, coals, candles, and washing . .	200 0 0	100 0 0	8	1	445 9 9	86	12	172	19	103	10	74	5
80 0 0	House and fuel	25 0 0	2 4 0	..	1	2 12 0	8	..	24	..	8	..	2	..
45 0 0	Lodging, fuel, and candles	2 12 0	5 0 0	1	1	10 0 0	6	1	18	3	15	1	3	1
25 0 0	. . . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	6	3	..	..	..	..
41 12 0	House, coals, and candles	..	3 5 0	..	1	10 8 0	6	1	10	2	8	2	..	..
791 12 0		477 12 0	270 9 0	23	9	1518 5 9	214	33	449	69	538	36	219	27

* It formerly contained upwards of 700.

DIGEST OF GAOL

TABLE No. 19.

Number of Recommittals in the course of the Year.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Adult Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders, *i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times or more.		Total Adult.		Total Juvenile.		Total Adult and Juvenile.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Warwick	Warwick	County Gaol	Adult	154	26	50	8	28	2	9	2	241	38	..	..	274	38	312
			Juvenile	14	..	14	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	33	..			
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Adult	144	27	48	23	18	11	32	23	242	84	..	..	354	88	442
			Juvenile	51	4	26	..	18	..	17	..	..	..	112	4			
,,	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	78	5	11	1	29	5	5	1	123	12	..	..	136	12	148
			Juvenile	4	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	13	..			
		Total—County of Warwick	Adut	376	58	109	32	75	18	46	26	606	134	..	..	764	138	902
			Juvenile	69	4	43	..	25	..	21	..	..	..	158	4			
Westmoreland	Appleby	City Gaol	Adult	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Kendal	County House of Correction	Adult	16	7	12	1	7	..	11	1	46	9	..	..	50	9	59
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
		Total—County of Westmoreland	Adult	16	7	14	1	7	..	11	1	48	9	..	..	52	9	61
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..			
Wilts	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury)	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	31	4	22	3	14	1	10	..	77	8	11	2	88	10	98
			Juvenile	5	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	Adult	103	12	45	6	28	..	40	2	216	20	..	..	231	22	253
			Juvenile	9	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	15	2			
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	Adult	18	5	5	4	..	..	2	2	25	11	..	..	26	11	37
			uvenile	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
		Total—County of Wilts	Adult	152	21	72	13	42	1	52	4	318	39	..	..	345	43	388
			Juvenile	15	3	6	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	27	4			
Worcester	Worcester	County Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	160	18	51	2	27	1	38	6	276	27	..	..	298	31	329
			Juvenile	11	4	3	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	22	4			
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	8	2	5	1	11	3	5	4	29	10	..	..	34	10	44
			Juvenile	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	5	..			
		Total—County of Worcester	Adult	168	20	56	3	38	4	43	10	305	37	..	..	332	41	373
			Juvenile	12	4	4	..	3	..	8	..	..	..	27	4			
York	York	County Gaol	Adult	28	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	31	1	..	..	31	1	32
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Adult	11	2	12	1	6	9	16	34	45	46	..	..	53	49	102
			Juvenile	2	..	2	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	8	3			
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	Adult	220	9	67	4	20	2	20	1	327	16	..	..	364	18	382
			Juvenile	29	1	5	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	37	2			
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Adult	55	6	24	1	3	2	7	1	89	10	..	..	96	10	106
			Juvenile	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..			
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	Adult	405	59	200	21	128	10	194	49	927	139	..	..	992	140	1132
			Juvenile	36	1	12	..	12	..	5	..	..	..	65	1			
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	41	11	6	5	3	5	12	15	62	36	..	..	96	41	137
			Juvenile	12	1	3	1	6	..	13	3	..	..	34	5			
,,	Leeds	Borough Gaol	Adult	10	2	8	1	..	2	..	..	18	5	..	..	62	34	96
			Juvenile	38	21	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	29			
,,	Scarborough	,, ,,	Adult	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	5
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	Adult	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	7
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..			
,,	Richmond	Borough Gaol	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			Juvenile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
,,	Halifax	County Court Debtors' Prison	Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
		Total—County of York	Adult	770	91	323	33	163	30	252	100	1508	254	..	..	1705	294	1999
			Juvenile	124	24	28	10	22	1	23	5	..	..	197	40			
			Grand Total Adult.	11,283	3,397	4,628	1,622	2,319	972	4,788	4,050	23,018	10,041	..	..	26,593	10,632	37,225
			Grand Total Juvenile	1,803	276	793	161	390	68	589	86	..	..	3,575	591			

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 20.

Governor's Salary and Fees.	Governor's other Emoluments.	Chaplain's Salary, &c.	Surgeon's Salary, &c.	The Number of other Officers employed.		Amount of their Salaries.	The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing in separate sleeping cells.		The Number of Prisoners the Prison is capable of containing where more than one Prisoner sleeps in one cell.		The greatest Number of Prisoners in the Prison at any one time in the course of the Year.		The Daily Average Number of Prisoners in the Prison throughout the Year.	
£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	£. s. d.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
450 0 0	House, coals, and washing.	150 0 0	70 0 0	12	2	746 0 0	136	10	423	39	310	43	206	30
250 0 0	Coals and candles	150 0 0	70 0 0	14	2	775 16 0	74	9	392	54	301	52	240	26
220 0 0	. . . .	160 0 0	50 0 0	6	1	286 0 0	69	16	156	32	127	17	73	4
920 0 0		460 0 0	190 0 0	32	5	1807 16 0	279	35	971	125	738	112	519	60
100 0 0	House to live in.	52 10 0	15 0 0	1	1	66 1 0	22	4	36	9	22	1	13	..
71 12 0	House, garden, coals, and gas	52 10 0	15 0 0	2	1	63 0 0	19	6	42	7	29	5	18	4
171 12 0		105 0 0	30 0 0	3	2	129 1 0	41	10	78	16	51	6	31	4
325 0 0	. . . .	127 10 0	80 0 0	4	1	211 16 0	77	13	114	16	150	25	68	10
300 0 0	House and garden	200 0 0	100 0 0	7	1	333 0 0	208	18	..	..	204	22	148	17
86 4 0	House and garden	75 0 0	25 0 0	1	1	41 4 0	17	7	60	20	40	6	22	4
711 4 0		402 10 0	205 0 0	12	3	586 0 0	302	38	174	36	394	53	238	31
300 0 0	House, servant, coals, and washing . .	300 0 0	125 0 0	24	4	1444 12 11	194	42	339	52	263	55	193	30
200 0 0	House, fuel, candles, and washing . .	75 0 0	30 0 0	5	1	173 16 0	44	6	56	10	33	12	19	6
500 0 0		375 0 0	155 0 0	29	5	1618 8 11	238	48	395	62	296	67	212	36
600 0 0	House	300 0 0	300 0 0	12	2	810 8 0	135	14	265	36	268	32	170	18
140 0 0	. . . .	75 0 0	30 0 0	3	1	107 4 0	40	10	44	26	46	20	27	10
377 11 8	House, garden, and fuel	105 0 0	31 10 0	14	2	786 0 11½	31	9	270	28	196	17	116	14
300 0 0	House and coals	180 0 0	100 0 0	8	2	547 12 0	105	22	..	..	86	24	68	11
500 0 0	House and fuel	250 0 0	250 0 0	43	11	3415 2 4	1302	60	..	..	541	94	461	60
160 0 0	House, garden, and fuel	100 0 0	80 0 0	8	3	465 0 0	76	15	190	40	145	33	105	21
250 0 0	House, coals, and gas	146 2 7	97 8 4	15	4	993 3 6	258	47	..	..	168	43	125	32
50 0 0	House, coals, and candles	..	10 0 0	..	1	20 0 0	9	3	27	9	9	6	4	1
62 13 0	House and garden	20 0 0	18 18 0	1	1	6 6 0	6	3	12	5	10	2	3	1
5 0 0	House	5 0 0	5 0 0	..	1	2 0 0	9	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
60 0 0	House, garden, and fuel	..	5 5 0	..	1	25 0 0	100	10	..	..	24	2	9	..
2505 4 8		1181 2 7	928 1 4	104	29	7177 16 9¼	2071	193	808	144	1494	274	1083	168
34804 9 11		21317 11 1	11076 1 10	1368	433	93749 16 0¾	13744	2623	21986	5068	19646	4099	13857	2770

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, House of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Anglesey	Beaumaris	County Gaol and House of Correction	Males	168
			Females	126
Bedford	Bedford	County Gaol	.. ..	224
,,	,,	County House of Correction	.. ..	224
Berks	Newbury	Borough Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	Windsor	,,	First Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
Brecon	Brecknock	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	168
			Second Class	168
			Third Class	168
Bucks	Aylesbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	126
			Females	126
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol	.. ..	112
Cardigan	Cardigan	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol	.. ..	168
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
Cornwall	Falmouth	Town Gaol	.. ..	146
,,	Penzance	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Saltash	Borough Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Helstone	,,	Males	168
			Females	126
Cumberland	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	.. ..	112
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House	.. ..	112
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour	210
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	112
			Females	112
			Fourth Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
,,	Exeter	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
			Fourth Class,—Males	140
			Females	112

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
12	3½	..	3	14	4	..	..	None except by order of the Surgeon.
12	3	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	3	8	..	7	7	..	..	24 ounces of suet dumpling, and 8 ounces of onions when potatoes cannot be obtained.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
*16	3	8	..	7	7	..	..	24 ounces of suet dumpling, and 2 ounces of onions in the summer instead of potatoes.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
24	4	..	3	..	..	2½	..	28 ounces of rice with the milk, and 3 ounces with the soup.
24	4	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
16½	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
16½	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
12	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
12	2½	..	3	..	..	2½	..	,,
24	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
24	3½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to destitute debtors and criminal prisoners whose terms of imprisonment exceed two months;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners whose term of imprisonment exceeds 14 days and is under two months;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners whose terms of imprisonment are for 14 days and under. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
16	7	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term not exceeding 14 days;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not at hard labour for periods exceeding 14 days; prisoners for trial, and destitute debtors;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months. The soup is made of legs, shins, and heads of beef; cannot state the quantity of meat per quart. The gruel contains about 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	12 ounces of meat and 1 lb. of potatoes on Sundays, and if imprisoned for a long term, meat and potatoes twice a-week exclusive of Sundays.
The gruel contains 7 ounces of flour per quart.								
12	2	..	6	19½	..	..	..	7 ounces of salt.
The soup contains 3 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	†21	..	..	..	
19	2	..	4	19	..	..	..	
Debtors and prisoners committed to the common gaol are allowed 2*s.* each per week, and maintain themselves. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal or flour per quart. The soup contains 12 ounces of meat per quart.								
21	5	..	9	21	..	..	..	
The soup contains about 4 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains about 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
10	4½	..	2	14	..	..	..	
Peas-soup without meat or vegetables. The gruel contains 5 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
3*s.* 6*d.* each per week is allowed for the prisoners' maintenance.								
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart, with vegetables. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart, with sugar or salt.								
..	..	2	..	14	..	..	..	
The gruel contains about 6 ounces per quart.								
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	14 pints of milk porridge made with 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.
..	..	10½	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	10½	..	14	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
14	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
14	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
28	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
21	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to convicted prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for terms exceeding 14 days;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners for examination, before trial, and misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves.								
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
4	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
4	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
21	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
21	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
28	10½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
21	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for terms exceeding 3 days and not more than 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for terms exceeding 14 days and not more than 3 months;—Fourth Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for terms exceeding 3 months.								

* After six months' imprisonment.

† The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Devon	Exeter	County Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour,—Males	154
			Females	96
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	96
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	Males	168
			Females	112
,,	Barnstaple	,,	Men	134
			Women and Boys	110
			Vagrants	168
,,	Tiverton	,,	.. ..	168
,,	Bideford	,,	Before Trial,—Males	98
			Females	84
			After Trial,—Males	98
			Females	84
,,	Bradnench	,,	.. ..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,,	.. ..	112
,,	Plympton Earle	,,	.. ..	140
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class,—Males	180
			Females	132
			Second Class,—Males	180
			Females	132
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	.. ..	112
Essex	Colchester	Borough Gaol	Hard labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Maldon	,,	.. ..	224
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	.. ..	224
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
Glamorgan	Cardiff	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour	168
			Not employed	168
			Debtors committed for fraud,—Males	168
			Females	120
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	.. ..	168
Gloucester	Gloucester	City Bridewell and Police Station	.. ..	240
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	,,	County House of Correction	Men	210
			Women	168
			Boys	157½
,,	Gosport	County House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	224
	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	.. ..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
3*s.* 6*d.* each per week to destitute debtors.								
..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 pound of uncooked bacon.
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
8	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	14 pints of milk broth made with oatmeal.
8	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
The soup contains 3½ ounces of meat per quart. The milk broth contains 1 ounce of oatmeal per quart.								
16	7	..	3	2	..	1¾	..	
16	7	..	3	2	..	1¾	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
The soup contains 8 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
16	10½	..	7	..	..	..	..	14 pints of coffee or tea with milk, no sugar.
15	7	..	4½	10½	..	..	..	10 ozs. of suet pudding, and 8¾ pints of broth.
15	7	..	3¾	8¾	..	..	..	8 ozs. of suet pudding, and 8¾ pints of broth.
..	7	..	..	29¾	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	26¼	..	..	..	
The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
14	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16	10½	..	7	..	..	14	..	
18	½	9	6	17½	..	..	..	Half a pound of potatoes or other vegetables for dinner on Sundays.
12	1	6	6	14	..	..	..	
12	7	6	7	17½	..	..	..	
12	½	6	4	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners for hard labour for periods not exceeding one month, prisoners in custody for trial, and prisoners in custody for any time without hard labour. Second Class diet is given to prisoners for hard labour for periods exceeding one month. The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	2	14	4½	10½	..	..	..	
The soup contains 8 ounces of meat per quart. Quantity of oatmeal or flour per quart of gruel not recorded.								
9	1½	6	3	17½	..	..	..	½ ounce of butter and sometimes 1 pint of coffee, or tea, instead of gruel for supper.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,, ,,
The gruel contains two ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	14 pints of coffee per week.
..	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	
..	10½	..	..	28	..	..	..	
..	10½	..	..	..	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	6	21	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
Vegetable soup. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	3½	14	7*	14	..	..	..	6 ounces of salt.
The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7*d.* each per week.
24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18	3	..	4½	22	..	..	..	
18	3	..	3	7	..	..	..	
13⅓	3	..	4½	18	..	..	..	
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled. Quantity of oatmeal per quart of gruel not recorded.								
19⅓	3	..	4½	19	..	..	..	
The soup is made of the liquor in which the meat was boiled. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
16	..	..	1½	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 12 ounces of meat per quart.								
uncooked 16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10½ ounces of salt.
The allowance of meat is made into soup.								
Destitute debtors are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week.								
Prisoners before trial are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance. Persons under summary convictions are allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								

* The soup and potatoes and cheese are given on alternate days; but all prisoners under 15 days get bread and gruel only.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Hereford	Hereford	City Gaol	First Class	168
			Second Class	168
			Third Class	168
			Fourth Class	16 per day
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	224
			Second Class	168
			Third Class	168
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class, — Males	140
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	112
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	112
			Third Class, — Males	160
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	132
			Fourth Class—Males	168
			Females	152
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	140
,,	St. Augustine's (Canterbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class, — Males	140
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	112
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	112
			Third Class,—Males	160
			Females	140
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	132
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	152
			Juveniles not above 15 years of Age	140
			Fifth Class	16 per day.
			Sixth Class	24 per day.
,,	Canterbury	City House of Correction	.. ..	108
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	.. ..	140

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
12	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	After 3 months, 6 ounces of cooked meat.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation, hard labour for any term exceeding 3 months, or imprisonment without hard labour for any term above 6 months, females nursing children, and witnesses on behalf of the Crown;—Second Class diet is given to destitute debtors, prisoners for trial, examination, want of sureties, contempt of Court, deserters awaiting a route, hard labour for any term exceeding 1 month but not more than 3months, and prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for any term exceeding 3 months but not more than 6 months;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding 1 month; prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 months; and to all prisoners entitled by law to receive the prison allowance;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for offences within the prison.—N.B. Female prisoners have but 126 ounces, and children under 15 years of age 112 ounces of bread per week. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	4	7	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	
..	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	

The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	7 pints of vegetable soup.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	3 pints of vegetable soup.
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
13	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	2 pints of broth and 1 pint of vegetable soup.
13	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
12	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
15	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
15	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
12	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,

First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 weeks, and for prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months, and for all other prisoners who may be entitled by law to receive food from the county, and also for prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months when not so employed;—Second Class diet is given to debtors, deserters awaiting a route, prisoners for trial, or examination, or for want of sureties, or for contempt of Court, and prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 weeks and not exceeding 6 weeks whilst so employed, prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months and not exceeding six calendar months, prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months whilst not so employed, debtors committed under the 8th and 9th Vic. c. 127, bankrupts committed for frauds, and debtors remanded for fraud by Insolvent Debtors' Court;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding six weeks and not exceeding 6 calendar months whilst so employed, and prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding six calendar months and not exceeding twelve calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation or sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding six calendar months, or sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 12 calendar months, for females nursing their children, and for witnesses intended to be examined on behalf of the Crown.

The soup is made from ox heads in the proportion of 25 lbs. to 20 quarts, thickened with oatmeal, peas, and rice.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal to each quart.

..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	7 pints of vegetable soup.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	3 pints of vegetable soup.
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	
13	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	2 pints of broth and 1 pint of vegetable soup.
13	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
12	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
15	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	,, ,,
15	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	
12	2	..	4	12	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 weeks, and for prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months, and for all other prisoners who may be entitled by law to receive food from the county, and also for prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period not exceeding 3 calendar months when not so employed;—Second Class diet is given to deserters awaiting a route, prisoners for trial, or examination, or for want of sureties or for contempt of Court, and prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 weeks and not exceeding 6 weeks whilst so employed, prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months and not exceeding six calendar months, and also prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any period exceeding 3 calendar months whilst so employed;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding six weeks and not exceeding six calendar months whilst so employed, and prisoners sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 6 calendar months and not exceeding 12 calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation or sentenced or committed to hard labour for any period exceeding six calendar months, or sentenced or committed to imprisonment without hard labour for any period exceeding 12 calendar months, for females nursing their children, and for witnesses intended to be examined on behalf of the Crown;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences, for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup is made with half a pound of ox head including bone (which contains 3 ounces of meat without bone when boiled), and an ounce and a half of oatmeal per pint, with 1 pint of peas to 10 pints of soup, seasoned with onions or leeks, and pepper and salt. The vegetable soup is made of the same quantities exclusive of the ox head.

The gruel contains two ounces of oatmeal per pint. The broth is made of the liquor in which the beef is boiled on meat days, flavoured with onions or leaks, and seasoned with pepper and salt.

5	1	13½	4½	..	..	..	..	10½ pints of milk porridge.
9	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Kent	Folkstone	Town Gaol	.. ..	112
,,	Faversham	,,	.. ..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	.. ..	..
,,	Tenderden	,,	Males	168
		,,	Females	126
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	First Class, — Males	112
			Second Class,— Males	168
			Third Class, — Females	112
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	.. ..	140
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	Hard Labour,—Men	136
			Women and Boys	128
			Employment not being hard labour,— Men	128
			Women and Boys	128
			*Not employed	112
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	Males	140
			Females	112
Lincoln	Lincoln	County Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	,,	City Gaol	.. ..	144
			Vagrants under one month	224
,,	Grantham	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	..
Merioneth	Dolgelly	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard and other labour	168
			Not employed	126
,,	Bala	Town Gaol	.. ..	..
Middlesex	Clerkenwell	House of Detention	Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction	First Class, — Males	140
			Females	140
			Second Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
			Third Class, — Males	112
			Females	112
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol	Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Tothill-fields	City Gaol and House of Correction	First Class, — Males	140
			Females	140
			Second Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
			Third Class, — Males	112
			Females	112

* This dietary is given to prisoners whose terms of imprisonment does not exceed three days, all others are employed.

RETURNS, 1848—*continued*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
28	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	
The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
3*s.* 6*d.* each per week laid out in bread and butter or bread and cheese.								
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat, 3 ounces of potatoes, and 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
12	10	4	6	28	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	2 ounces of onions, and 3½ ounces of salt.
8	5	2	8	28	..	..	..	3½ ounces of salt.
The soup is made from cows' shins; one shin to 14 prisoners; average weight of a shin, 12 lbs. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
8	5	4	6	28	..	..	..	¼ lb. of salt.
The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled the preceding day. The gruel contains 2¼ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
6	4½	..	8	21	..	..	..	The allowance of meat is made into scouse.
4	3	..	6	14	..	..	..	
4	3	..	6	14	..	..	..	
4	3	..	4	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
The soup is made from the bones of the meat with one ox head to 50 prisoners. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
10	4 lbs. 6 ozs.	..	4	28	..	..	..	2 pints of stew. All prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months have 28 ozs. of bread weekly in addition, and those employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 months have an additional 4 ounces of meat weekly.
10	4 lbs. 6 ozs.	..	4	14	..	..	..	
The stew is made from cows' heads; 1 head to 20 prisoners. The quantity of oatmeal per quart of gruel is 2¼ ounces males, and 2½ ozs. for females. The soup is made from the liquor in which the beef was boiled the previous day, with ½ pint of peas for each prisoner, seasoned with pepper and salt.								
24	3½	..	4	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounce of oatmeal per quart.								
18	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	Vegetables and salt.
..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	
The soup contains about 6 ounces of meat per pint. The gruel contains 3½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
{Before trial, 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week is laid out for the prisoners in meat, bread, potatoes, oatmeal, and salt. {After trial, 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week is expended for their maintenance.								
21	..	4	6	14	..	2	..	4 ounces of boiled rice in lieu of 16 ounces of bread.
21	..	4	6	14	..	2	..	
The soup contains 4 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* each per week for their maintenance.								
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
24	2	..	4½	7	7	..	..	
18	..	..	3	8	7	..	..	
12	1	..	2	13½	..	..	..	
12	..	..	2	13½	..	..	..	
12	1	..	2	13½	..	..	..	
6	..	..	1	15½	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment exceed two months;—Second Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed two months;—Third Class diet is given to all prisoners under sixteen years of age.								
21	3	..	3	7	7	..	..	
21	3	..	3	7	14	..	..	
24	2	..	4½	7	7	..	..	
18	..	..	3	8	7	..	..	
12	1	..	2	13½	..	..	..	
12	..	..	2	13½	..	..	..	
12	1	..	2	13½	..	..	..	
6	..	..	1	15½	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment exceed two months;—Second Class diet is given to all prisoners above sixteen years of age, whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed two months;—Third Class diet is given to all prisoners under sixteen years of age.

The ingredients forming the above dietary to be in the following proportions, namely:—For every hundred prisoners, 6¼ lbs. of cocoa, 8 lbs. of molasses, and 12½ pints of milk; gruel, 9 lbs. of oatmeal, and 1 lb. of salt; soup, for every hundred pints 2 ox heads, with the liquor of the meat cooked the previous day, 4 lbs. of barley, 6 lbs. of peas, 6 lbs. of rice, 1 lb. of salt, and 2 ounces of pepper, with a due proportion of vegetables; beef and mutton alternate fortnights in the winter months. The meat diets are issued cold.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Montgomery .	Montgomery . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	.. ..	168
Norfolk . . .	Norwich	City Gaol and House of Correction . .	First Class	280
			Second Class	224
			Third Class	168
			Fourth Class	168
,,	Wymondham . .	County House of Correction	.. ..	126
,,	King's Lynn. . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction .	Males	168
			Females	126
Northumberland	Tynemouth . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction. .	.. ..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	.. ..	56
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction . .	First Class	112
			Second Class,—Men.	168
			Women and Boys . . .	126
			Third Class,—Men.	78
			Women and Boys . . .	64
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Fifth Class	16 per day.
Notts . . .	Nottingham . . .	Town Gaol and House of Correction . .	Males.	168
			Females	112
			Male prisoners not exceeding 1 month . .	168
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	.. ..	..
Oxford . . .	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction .	First Class, — Males	168
			Females	140
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	140
,,	Oxford	City Gaol and House of Correction . .	.. ..	168
Pembroke . .	Haverfordwest . .	County Gaol and House of Correction .	.. ..	280
Radnor . . .	Presteign. . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction. .	.. ..	224
,,	New Radnor. . .	Borough Gaol	.. ..	224

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	½ lb. of bacon, 7 ozs. of salt, 20 ozs. rice, 1½ lbs. of grey pease.
The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	Onions twice a week.
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	,,
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	,,
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	,,
First Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for 3 months and upwards;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to hard labour for any term not exceeding 3 months;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners for any term of imprisonment without hard labour;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners under summary convictions and destitute debtors.								
21*	..	3½*	..	14	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								4 ounces of onions.
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The prisoners are allowed 2*s.* 4*d.* each per week for their maintenance.								
..	..	..	10½	..	..	..	..	7 pints of oatmeal porridge; fish about twice a week.
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The porridge contains 6 ounces of oatmeal per pint.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	14 lbs 8 ozs	..	6¼	28	..	7	..	2 red herrings, 56 ounces of bread for supper in summer, instead of 10½ lbs of potatoes.
..	11 lbs 14 ozs	..	6¼	21	..	7	..	2 red herrings, 42 ounces of bread for supper in summer, instead of 7 lbs. 14 ozs. of potatoes.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to convicted prisoners at hard labour for any term exceeding 14 days, or under sentence of transportation; destitute debtors; prisoners for examination before trial; misdemeanants of the First Class, and prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners under close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act, 4 Geo. IV., c. 64;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days.								
The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint.—The porridge and gruel are seasoned with salt, and sweetened with molasses on alternate days. The soup is made from ox heads, and contains 6 ounces of meat without bone per quart.								
..	8	..	7	10½	..	10½	..	6 ounces of uncooked meat per day to the 2 cooks; 8 ozs. of cheese when potatoes cannot be obtained.
..	8	..	7	10½	..	10½	..	
..	8	..	7	7	..	7	..	
The soup contains 4½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2¾ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
The prisoners are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* each for their maintenance.								
16	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	4 pints of meat soup, and 3 pints of pea soup.
16	2	..	..	14	..	..	..	
12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	..	3 pints of meat soup, and 3 pints of pea soup.
12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	..	3 pints of meat soup, and 1½ pints of pea soup.
12	1½	..	..	14	..	..	..	
8	1	..	..	10½	..	..	..	2 pints of meat soup, and 1½ pints of pea soup.
8	1	..	..	10½	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to prisoners at hard labour;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners at employment not being hard labour;—Third Class diet is given to untried prisoners and destitute debtors; untried prisoners are permitted to receive eatables from their friends, and also tea and coffee, or to send out (on Tuesdays and Fridays) and purchase such from outside.								
All house of correction prisoners, whose sentences do not exceed 1 calendar month, are placed on the Fourth Class dietary; and so likewise are all house of correction prisoners for the last month of their imprisonment, unless the surgeon may think additional diet requisite. Prisoners in this class work only 2 hours each day.								
3 ounces of oatmeal are apportioned to 1 quart of gruel, which is seasoned with salt in the proportion of 1 ounce of salt to 5 quarts of gruel. Salt is also allowed to the boiled beef and to the boiled potatoes; and the meat soup is seasoned with pepper and salt, and thickened in the proportion of, per quart, 1½ ounce of oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions, leeks, or barley; or, in the absence of onions, leeks, or barley, 3 ounces of potatoes, mashed. The pea-soup is made of split peas, in the proportion of ¼ pint of peas to 1 pint of soup, and thickened with oatmeal, in the proportion of 1 ounce of oatmeal to 1 quart of pea soup, and seasoned with pepper and salt.								
14	2	..	7	14	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart The soup is made from the liquor of the meat, with peas, oatmeal, and vegetables.								
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	7 ounces of butter, and 14 pints of milk porridge, and 10½ pints of tea.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	..	21	..	..	..	Meat and potatoes occasionally.
The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								

* All prisoners whose term of imprisonment is under one month are not allowed either meat or potatoes.

DIGEST OF GAOL

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class, — Males	126
			Females	126
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class, —Males	168
			Females	126
			Fourth Class,— Males	168
			Fifth Class	24 per day
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	Hard Labour	168
			Not employed	168
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard Labour,—Males	164
			Females	164
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed,—Males	168
			Females	164
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	140
Surrey	Horsemonger-lane	County Gaol	First Class,—Men	168
			Women	126
			Boys	140
			Second Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Brixton	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	112
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	112
			Fifth Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
			Sixth Class	16 per day.
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Guildford	County House of Correction	First Class	16 per day.
			Second Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
			Third Class,—Males	168
			Females	112
			Fourth Class,—Males	168
			Females	112
			Fifth Class,—Males	140
			Females	112
			Sixth Class	16 per day
			Seventh Class,—Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Kingston-on-Thames	County House of Correction	Males	140
			Females	112

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
16	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3	..	3	11	3	..	..	
12	3	..	3	11	3	..	..	
6	4	..	2	10	4	..	..	
6	4	..	2	10	4	..	..	
..	..	..	..	11	3	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners condemned or sentenced to transportation; those employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months; and those whose imprisonment without hard labour exceeds 6 months;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour, for terms exceeding 6 weeks and not exceeding 3 months; and those imprisoned without hard labour for a longer period than 3 months and not exceeding 6 months; for destitute debtors, deserters, prisoners for trial and re-examination;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for a period not exceeding 6 weeks, and those whose imprisonment without hard labour does not exceed 3 months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 14 days;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days.

The soup contains about 2¾ ounces of meat per pint. The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint; ¾ oz. of cocoa sweetened with ¾ oz. of sugar or molasses to each pint of cocoa.

12	10½	..	..	21	..	..	..	
12	7	..	..	14	..	..	..	

The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	3	..	2	21	..	..	..	Salt. 5 ozs. of rice.
6	3	..	1	14	..	..	..	,,
6	3½	..	1	21	..	..	..	,, 6¼ ozs. of rice.
6	3½	..	1	14	..	..	..	,,

The soup is made with the liquor in which the beef was boiled. The gruel contains 3 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

12	7	..	..	28	..	..	..	
16	1½	..	3	15	..	..	..	
16	1½	..	3	15	..	..	..	
16	1½	..	3	15	..	..	..	
16	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
16	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners at employment not being hard labour, and not employed for periods exceeding 3 months;—Second Class diet is given to prisoners at employment not being hard labour and not employed for periods not exceeding 3 months;—Third Class diet is given to debtors under the 8th and 9th Vict., c. 127, and 9th and 10th Vict., c. 95.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of chopped beef and 2 ounces of peas.

..	..	..	..	2 per day.	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
16	3	..	9	10½	7	..	..	
16	3	..	9	10½	7	..	..	
21⅓	3	..	9	6	7	..	..	
21⅓	3	..	9	6	7	..	..	
16	..	..	3	8	4⅔	..	..	
16	..	..	3	8	4⅔	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	7	4⅔	..	..	
..	..	..	..	7	4⅔	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or to solitary confinement, for 3 calendar months or under;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or solitary confinement above 3 calendar months;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour or solitary confinement, including destitute debtors, prisoners for re-examination before trial, and misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of beef and 2 ounces of peas.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

..	..	..	..	2 per day.	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
16	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
16	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	
21⅓	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	
21⅓	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	
16	3	..	9	16½	..	..	..	
16	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour, or to solitary confinement for any term exceeding 14 days and not exceeding 3 calendar months;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour or to solitary confinement above 3 calendar months;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour or solitary confinement, including prisoners for re-examination before trial, and misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act.

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 1 ounce of beef and 2 ounces of peas.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

18	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	
18	..	..	3	15	..	..	..	

The soup is made from the liquor in which the meat was boiled, thickened with 2 ounces of barleo and 1 ounce of beef.

The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Class.	Bread.
				Ozs.
Surrey	Southwark	Queen's Prison Debtors' Gaol	Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Croydon	Town Gaol and Lock-up House	.. ..	..
Sussex	Lewes	County Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	168
,,	Petworth	County Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	168
			Second Class	16 per day.
			Third Class	168
			Fourth Class	112
			Fifth Class	168
			Sixth Class	168
			Seventh Class	168
,,	Battle	County House of Correction	.. ..	224
,,	Chichester	City Gaol	.. ..	112
,,	Hastings	Town Gaol	Employed	224
			Not employed	..
,,	Winchelsea	,,	.. ..	..
Warwick	Coventry	City Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
Wilts	Fisherton Anger	County Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	196
,,	Devizes	County House of Correction	.. ..	224
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	.. ..	196
York	York	County Gaol	.. ..	168
,,	,,	City House of Correction	Hard labour, — Males	224
			Females	184
			Not employed	184
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	Beverley	,, ,,	Hard labour, — Males	126
			Females	126
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed :—	
			Males	168
			Females	126
,,	Wakefield	,, ,,	First Class	144
			Second Class	144
			Third Class	154
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull	Town Gaol and House of Correction	Hard labour	168
			Employment not being hard labour, or not employed	154
,,	Leeds	Borough Gaol and House of Correction	First Class	140
			Second Class	140
			Third Class	148
,,	Ripon	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction	.. ..	168
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	.. .	..
,,	Doncaster	Town Gaol	Criminals	224
,,	,,	,,	Destitute debtors	224
	Beverley	,,	.. ..	144
,,	Halifax	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Knaresborough	Borough Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	,,	Castle Liberty Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..
,,	Eccleshall	Debtors' Gaol	.. ..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

TABLE No. 22.

Dietary per Week.

Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
9*d.* per day is allowed for each prisoner's maintenance.								
..	..	..	7	14	..	..	..	7 lbs. of potatoes after the first 3 months.
..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	
Prisoners whose sentences to hard labour exceed 6 weeks have soup from the commencement of their imprisonment; those sentenced to 6 weeks or under who have not been previously convicted and sentenced to hard labour, have soup after the expiration of the first 14 days of their sentence; but prisoners who have previously been in this prison sentenced to hard labour, and whose sentences on the second conviction does not exceed 6 weeks to hard labour, have no soup allowed unless ordered by the surgeon; and no prisoner under sentence of hard labour on a second conviction is allowed potatoes unless ordered by the surgeon; prisoners for trial have the same diet as those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour; prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement by a court of justice receive 1½ lb. of bread and 2 pints of gruel per day; refractory prisoners under punishment for breaches of prison rules have the first day 1 lb. of bread, the second day 1½ lb., and the third day 1½ lb.								
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat without bone per quart. The gruel contains 3 ounces of mixed meal (oatmeal and flour about equal quantities) per quart.								
28	3½	..	10½	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28	..	..	10½	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
28	..	..	10½	14	..	..	..	
28	7	..	10½	14	..	..	..	
First Class diet is given to destitute debtors wholly supported by the county;—Second Class diet is given to debtors on the days they partly support themselves;—Third Class diet is given to fraudulent debtors;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners whose sentence does not exceed 14 days;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners whose sentence does not exceed 1 calendar month;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners for trial, for re-examination, and to those under sentence from and after the first calendar month of their imprisonment;—Seventh Class diet is given to all prisoners from and after the third calendar month of their imprisonment.								
The soup is made from the liquors in which the meat is boiled. The First Class gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart. The other classes contain 8 ounces of flour per quart. The allowance of meat is weighed before being cooked, and includes bone.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3*s.* 6*d.* per week is allowed each prisoner for their maintenance.								
3*s.* 6*d.* per week is allowed each prisoner for their maintenance.								
22	2	..	1	14	..	..	..	7 pints of beer per week to prisoners who attend the sick, and 1 pint per day to females when employed at washing; 12 ozs. of pudding.
..	4½	..	2	12	..	..	..	Ox heads on Sundays, about 3½ ozs.
The soup is made of ox heads; quantity of meat per quart not ascertained. The gruel contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per quart.								
..	7	..	2	14	..	..	..	To those who work more than 8 hours per day on the treadwheel, 4 ozs. of biscuit per day.
The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 ozs. of meat after the first three months, and 7 lbs. of potatoes after the first month.
5	2½	..	6	32	..	..	..	2 pints of broth.
The soup contains 3⅕ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal.								
..	2	..	4	..	..	7	..	
..	2	..	4	..	..	7	..	
..	2	..	4	..	..	7	..	
12	3	..	6	28	..	..	..	4 pints of broth.
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart.								
16	7	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	3½	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
The soup contains, per quart, 6 ounces of meat. The gruel contains, per quart, 3 ounces of oatmeal.								
14½	3	..	4	14	..	..	..	nts of scouse.
17	3	..	5	14	..	..	..	,,
17	3	..	5	21	..	..	..	,,
First Class diet is given to prisoners committed for terms of imprisonment less than 3 months, and females for trial;—Second Class diet is given to male prisoners for trial and examination, deserters awaiting a route, prisoners committed for unlimited periods, all male prisoners committed for 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, and to females 3 months and upwards;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners sentenced to transportation, or committed for any longer period than 6 months, to witnesses on behalf of the Crown, and to females nursing children.								
The soup contains 5½ ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
The scouse contains 3 ounces of meat, 1 pound of potatoes, and 1 ounce of carrots per pint.								
5	3	..	11½	56	..	..	..	12 ounces of flour.
5	2	..	8	68	..	..	..	6 ounces of flour.
The soup contains 5 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 2½ ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
14½	3	..	5	14	..	..	..	7 ounces of rice, and 6 ounces of peas.
17	3	..	6	14	..	..	..	,, ,,
17	3	..	6	21	..	..	..	,, ,,
12	12	..	3	7	..	..	..	
The soup contains 6 ounces of meat per quart. The gruel contains 4 ounces of oatmeal per quart.								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	2	..	4	34	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 pints of broth.
Destitute debtors receive 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week from the Overseer of the Poor for their maintenance.								
Destitute debtors receive 3*s.* 6*d.* each per week from the Overseer of the Poor for their maintenance.								
Destitute debtors receive 2*s.* each per week for their maintenance.								

DIGEST OF GAOL RETURNS, 1848.

TABLE OF DIETARIES, PER WEEK.*

Class.	Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	Lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
First Class	16 per day	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
Second Class,—Males .	168	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
Females	126	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
Third Class, — Males .	168	6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
Females	126	6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
Fourth Class, —Males .	168	12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
Females	126	12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
Fifth Class, — Males .	126	16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
Females	126	12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
Sixth Class	16 per day	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Seventh Class,—Males .	168	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
Females	126	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet is given to prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days;—Second Class diet is given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days and not exceeding 14 days;—Third Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 14 days, but not more than 6 weeks;—Fourth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 3 months; convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for periods exceeding 3 months; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet is given to prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 3 months;—Sixth Class diet is given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet is given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act. Prisoners sentenced by Court to solitary confinement to receive the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

The soup contains per pint 3 ounces of cooked meat without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding fifty pints, contains 1½ ounce of oatmeal per pint, and 2 ounces per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days is sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt. The cocoa contains ¾ ounce of flaked cocoa, or cocoa nibs, with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar per pint.

* *The above Rates of Diet are those contained in the Official Code of Prison Regulations, and have been adopted with trifling variations in the following Prisons, viz.:—*

Berks—Reading County Gaol and House of Correction; Abingdon County House of Correction.
Cambridge—Cambridge County Gaol and House of Correction; Cambridge Town Gaol and House of Correction; Wisbeach House of Correction; Ely House of Correction.
Carnarvon—Carnarvon County Gaol and House of Correction.
Chester—Chester County Gaol; Chester City Gaol and House of Correction; Knutsford House of Correction.
Cornwall—Bodmin County Gaol and House of Correction.
Cumberland—Carlisle County Gaol and House of Correction.
Derby—Derby County Gaol and House of Correction.
Durham—Durham County Gaol and House of Correction.
Essex—Chelmsford County Gaol and House of Correction; Springfield County Gaol and House of Correction; Colchester County House of Correction; Colchester Borough Gaol; Ilford County House of Correction.
Gloucester—Gloucester County Gaol and Penitentiary; Gloucester City Gaol and House of Correction; Horsley, Northleach, Little Dean, and Lawford's Gate County House of Correction; Tewkesbury Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
Hants—Newport, Isle of Wight, County Gaol.
Hereford—Hereford County Gaol and House of Correction.
Hertford—Hertford County Gaol and House of Correction.
Huntingdon—Huntingdon County Gaol and House of Correction.
Kent—Canterbury City Gaol; Dover Town Gaol; Sandwich Town Gaol and House of Correction; Romney Marsh Town Gaol.
Lancaster—Kirkdale County House of Correction.
Leicester—Leicester County Gaol and House of Correction; Leicester Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
Lincoln—Louth and Spilsby County House of Correction; Kirton County Bridewell; Falkingham and Spalding County House of Correction; Boston Borough Gaol and County House of Correction; Stamford Borough Gaol and House of Correction.
Middlesex—Newgate City and County Gaol; Giltspur-street City Gaol and House of Correction; City Bridewell, Bridge-street.
Monmouth—Monmouth County Gaol and House of Correction; Usk County House of Correction.
Norfolk—Norwich County Gaol and House of Correction; Swaffham and Walsingham County Houses of Correction; Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction; Thetford Borough Gaol.
Northampton—Northampton County Gaol and House of Correction; Northampton Borough Gaol and House of Correction; Peterborough Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.
Northumberland—Morpeth County Gaol and House of Correction; Hexham County Gaol and House of Correction; Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough Gaol.
Notts—Nottingham County Gaol; Southwell County House of Correction.
Oxford—Banbury Borough Gaol.
Rutland—Oakham County Gaol and House of Correction.
Salop—Bridgenorth Borough Gaol.
Somerset—Wilton County Gaol and House of Correction; Shepton Mallet County House of Correction; Bristol City Gaol and House of Correction; Bristol Common Gaol; Bath City Gaol.
Suffolk—Bury St. Edmund's County Gaol and House of Correction; Ipswich County Gaol and House of Correction; Ipswich Borough Gaol and House of Correction; Beccles County House of Correction.
Surrey—Southwark Borough Gaol.
Sussex—Rye Town Gaol.
Warwick—Warwick County Gaol; Warwick County House of Correction.
Westmoreland—Appleby County Gaol; Kendal County House of Correction.
Worcester—Worcester County Gaol and House of Correction; Worcester City Gaol and House of Correction.
York—Scarborough Borough Gaol; Richmond Borough Gaol; Halifax County Court Debtors' Prison.

Digest of Gaol Returns, 1848.

Since compiling this Report the Official Rates of Diet have, by order of Secretary Sir George Grey, Bart., undergone revision, and the Tables have been amended as follows.

AMENDED TABLE OF DIETARIES, PER WEEK.

CLASS.	Bread.	Meat, when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Cheese.	Soup.	Gruel.	Cocoa.	Milk.	Beer.	Other Allowances.
	Ozs.	Ozs.	lbs.	Ozs.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	Pints.	
First Class	112	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	1 pint of soup per week, if at hard labour.
Second Class,—Males .	168	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
Females	126	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
Third Class,—Males .	140	6	4	..	2	14	.	..	..	
Females	126	6	4	..	2	14	..	..	..	
Fourth Class,—Males .	168	12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
Females	126	12	2	..	3	14	..	..	..	
Fifth Class,—Males .	154	16	7	..	3	11	3	..	..	
Females	126	12	3½	..	3	11	3	..	..	
Sixth Class	16 per day	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Seventh Class,—Males .	168	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	
Females	126	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	

First Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 7 days;—Second Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 7 days, and not exceeding 21 days;—Third Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 21 days, but not more than 6 weeks; and convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 21 days, but not more than four months;—Fourth Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks, but not more than 4 months; and convicted prisoners not employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 4 months; prisoners for examination, before trial; misdemeanants of the first division, who do not maintain themselves; and destitute debtors;—Fifth Class diet to be given to convicted prisoners employed at hard labour for terms exceeding 4 months;—Sixth Class diet to be given to prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days;—Seventh Class diet to be given to prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of the 42nd section of the Gaol Act. Prisoners sentenced by Courts to solitary confinement to receive the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 ounces of cooked meat, without bone, 3 ounces of potatoes, 1 ounce of barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 ounce of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel to contain 2 ounces of oatmeal per pint. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ ounce of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

In seasons when the potatoe crop has failed, 4 ounces of split peas made into a pudding may be occasionally substituted; but the change must not be made more than *twice* in each week. Boys under 14 years of age to be placed on the same diet as females.

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anglesey .	Beaumaris .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	89 9 8½	25 9 6	2 8 0	0 7 8	..	..	17 4 11	2 7 6	12 0 0
Bedford .	Bedford . .	County Gaol. .	103 0 9¾	10 2 4	1 7 0	5 9 8	..	1 3 2	24 7 6	1 3 4	15 7 8
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	396 6 8¾	77 6 3¼	9 9 10	11 1 3½	..	..	33 19 10	4 1 5	6 7 6
		Total—County of Bedford.	499 7 6½	87 8 7¼	10 16 10	16 10 11½	..	1 3 2	58 7 4	5 4 9	21 15 2
Berks . .	Reading .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1204 15 8¼	189 15 3	7 19 6	36 12 2¾	..	6 1 9	167 18 0	27 18 0	382 8 4½
,,	Abingdon .	County House of Correction.	169 10 9	35 13 9½	2 4 0	2 14 0	..	..	41 4 0	7 4 6	31 2 8
,,	Newbury .	Borough Gaol .	6 3 0	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor .	,,	99 19 4¼	10 2 1	7 2 0	1 11 8¾	1 1 0	0 6 0	18 12 10	2 17 2	0 6 5
		Total—County of Berks.	1480 8 9½	235 11 1½	17 13 6	40 17 11½	1 1 0	6 7 9	230 14 10	37 19 8	413 17 5½
Brecon .	Brecknock .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	222 7 3½	30 19 5½	22 17 1½	6 3 11½	..	0 9 5	37 6 0	4 16 8	5 8 9
Bucks . .	Aylesbury .	,,	1242 10 9	142 17 10	..	25 3 5	..	..	327 3 0	24 17 6	192 10 3
,,	Buckingham	Borough Gaol .	11 9 1	..	1 6 4½	..	5 0 0	..	2 7 0	..	0 14 3½
		Total—County of Bucks.	1253 19 10	142 17 10	1 6 4½	25 3 5	5 0 0	..	329 10 0	24 17 6	193 4 6½
Cambridge	Cambridge .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	462 19 7	97 9 11	47 4 8	4 9 0¼	40 0 0	..	66 17 4½	32 2 0	22 18 3
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	275 17 1	37 11 4	18 2 0	2 11 0	..	2 10 0	41 13 9	8 11 8	8 16 9
,,	Wisbeach .	House of Correction.	233 1 0	12 6 0	0 10 6	8 16 8	..	..	39 9 6	11 14 11	20 13 2
,,	Ely . . .	,,	187 4 10	52 3 11½	9 1 10	..	..	2 2 9	32 13 6	2 3 9½	14 9 3
		Total—County of Cambridge.	1159 2 6	169 11 2½	74 19 0	15 16 8¼	40 0 0	4 12 9	180 14 1½	54 12 4½	66 17 5
Cardigan .	Cardigan .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	192 14 0	36 1 7	7 6 0	2 14 0	..	1 19 0	21 8 9	4 4 6	7 11 6
,,	Aberystwith	Town Gaol . .	..	..	0 15 0	..	..	..	..	2 12 0	2 12 0
		Total—County of Cardigan.	192 14 0	36 1 7	8 1 0	2 14 0	..	1 19 0	21 8 9	6 16 6	10 3 6
Carmarthen	Carmarthen	County Gaol and House of Correction.	353 16 4½	41 3 11	9 1 0	6 11 4½	..	..	58 6 4	3 2 0	14 10 0
Carnarvon	Carnarvon .	,,	314 1 1½	33 14 1	12 17 8	4 19 3½	..	0 16 10	56 17 2	9 18 8	26 8 3½
Chester .	Chester . .	County Gaol .	965 13 1	157 13 7	112 14 2	28 16 11	..	8 0 10	233 8 5	54 11 5	97 16 9
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	341 18 6	87 5 11	..	..	30 0 0	..	123 9 3	27 13 1	..
,,	Knutsford .	House of Correction.	2130 15 7	336 2 7	186 2 5	42 17 6	..	0 5 0	436 11 0	89 6 6	211 3 2
		Total—County of Chester	3438 7 2	581 2 1	298 16 7	71 14 5	30 0 0	8 5 10	793 8 8	171 11 0	308 19 11

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 22.
Year under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	6 8 0	..	..	218 16 0	..	..	..	..	5 0 8	5 0 0	384 11 11½
14 12 3	5 0 0	0 19 4	..	..	451 18 0	..	..	14 15 2	17 13 11½	..	7 10 2	674 10 4½
..	10 0 0	10 0 10	0 10 6	..	538 4 0	..	..	..	..	14 4 6	29 4 4	1140 17 0½
14 12 3	15 0 0	11 0 2	0 10 6	..	990 2 0	..	..	14 15 2	17 13 11½	14 4 6	36 14 6	1815 7 4½
..	..	167 13 8	..	59 0 10	1591 4 0	..	..	63 12 10	22 8 10	297 2 6½	664 19 3	4889 10 9
..	..	30 12 1	12 18 0	4 7 1	297 10 0	70 0 0	..	17 18 2	..	129 4 10	37 6 10½	892 10 9
0 8 0	..	..	..	..	13 18 0	..	38 3 7	..	..	..	0 18 0	59 18 7
0 11 7	..	12 16 7	1 7 6	3 0 0	89 2 6	..	..	..	0 12 6	36 10 3½	4 16 5½	290 16 0
0 19 7	..	211 2 4	14 5 6	66 7 11	1991 14 6	70 0 0	38 3 7	81 11 0	23 1 4	462 17 8	708 0 7	6132 16 1
2 13 6	..	15 12 9	8 19 11½	3 0 9	427 0 0	10 0 0	..	5 12 6	10 2 0	48 1 3	27 1 4½	888 12 9
..	..	82 13 3	..	22 10 0*	1337 12 0	29 2 0	..	30 10 0	14 11 6	380 7 5	241 5 3	4093 14 2
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 15 2	4 0 0	46 11 11
..	..	82 13 3	..	22 10 0	1357 12 0	29 2 0	..	30 10 0	14 11 6	382 2 7	245 5 3	4140 6 1
..	..	42 18 1	..	23 5 7	649 0 0	100 0 0	..	6 12 11	13 4 10	144 2 4½	83 2 11	1836 7 6½
..	..	8 4 11	1 18 0	29 13 0	379 0 0	..	..	6 8 10	6 13 4	38 1 9	22 0 10	887 14 3
3 19 0	..	4 13 7	0 8 9	6 11 1	344 1 0	..	..	5 16 4	10 14 6	62 19 11	32 16 4	798 12 3
..	..	16 13 1	..	1 10 0	335 0 0	90 0 0	..	18 19 9	15 13 1	170 4 10	8 14 6	956 15 2
3 19 0	..	72 9 8	2 6 9	60 19 8	1707 1 0	190 0 0	..	37 17 10	46 5 9	415 8 10½	146 14 7	4479 9 2½
1 5 6	..	6 0 3	15 7 10	0 18 0	210 0 0	..	..	20 2 0	14 14 0	9 6 7	30 4 2¼	581 17 8¼
1 8 0	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 7 0
2 13 6	..	6 0 3	15 7 10	0 18 0	230 0 0	..	..	20 2 0	14 14 0	9 6 7	30 4 2¼	609 4 8¼
..	..	3 0 2	1 14 10	3 0 0	423 0 0	50 0 0	..	7 17 2	47 0 0	19 16 2	47 16 10	1089 16 2
..	..	40 16 11	..	..	384 16 7	100 0 0	..	..	36 15 9	55 19 2½	67 10 4½	1145 11 11½
..	..	121 4 9	..	17 9 5	1672 10 4	..	..	127 2 0	135 0 0	882 18 11	529 0 9½	5144 1 4½
..	..	..	26 13 11	3 3 0	370 3 5	..	..	..	22 10 6	381 0 4	..	1413 17 11
..	..	156 13 8	..	17 7 9	2105 0 0	..	..	..	173 19 6	3644 17 5	266 7 5	9797 9 6
..	..	277 18 5	26 13 11	38 0 2	4147 13 9	..	..	127 2 0	331 10 0	4908 16 8	795 8 2½	16355 8 9½

* Insurance.

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cornwall .	Bodmin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1427 16 4½	200 5 3	34 17 6	11 3 8½	..	27 10 7½	196 13 9¼	23 11 0	85 18 9
,,	Falmouth .	Town Gaol . .	76 17 5	..	0 15 2	0 3 4½	..	..	5 0 0	2 0 0	..
,,	Penzance .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	49 9 5	11 10 5	4 7 1	0 15 7½	..	..	6 5 2	1 4 3	1 18 1½
,,	Saltash . .	Borough Gaol .	0 15 0	..	0 0 6	..	..	..	..	0 0 3	0 0 3½
,,	Helstone .	,,	9 17 3	1 17 3	0 1 6	0 2 5	..	..	0 14 3	0 10 2	0 1 0
		Total—County of Cornwall.	1564 15 5½	213 12 11	40 1 9	12 5 1½	..	27 10 7½	208 13 2¼	27 5 8	87 18 2
Cumberland	Carlisle . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	747 17 5	124 11 9	63 5 0	2 1 0	..	..	76 12 1	50 1 1	80 7 10
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction.	8 0 7	..	..	..	4 18 6	..	1 18 11	0 11 0	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	4 5 5	..	0 7 0	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	..
		Total—County of Cumberland.	760 3 5	124 11 9	63 12 0	2 1 0	4 18 6	..	78 11 0	51 4 1	80 7 10
Denbigh .	Ruthin . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	272 5 11	30 14 11	9 13 7	0 4 7	..	0 16 4	13 19 9	7 15 5	6 8 11
Derby . .	Derby . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1339 5 9¾	291 0 9½	98 17 10½	58 0 8½	..	24 6 2½	237 13 6	25 12 11½	63 0 0½
Devon . .	Exeter . .	County Gaol . .	755 19 8¼	125 12 1¾	8 15 0	32 5 5½	..	..	154 2 6	..	51 1 1½
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	1408 10 8½	279 10 1¾	15 2 6	53 16 2	..	..	102 15 0	..	44 1 7
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	339 3 4	12 19 10	10 15 11	..	..	..	45 5 7	..	25 7 0
,,	Plymouth .	Borough Gaol .	139 8 2	33 7 10	9 15 2	6 19 9	..	..	10 2 0	4 0 0	1 5 0
,,	Barnstaple .	,,	51 13 9	6 7 5	5 3 10	1 5 4½	..	..	0 5 3½	0 19 8	0 3 0
,,	Tiverton .	,,	184 12 6	34 8 6	25 7 10½	0 18 3	..	0 0 9	35 14 10	4 16 0	2 5 0
,,	Bideford .	,,	21 0 0	0 15 0	1 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench .	,,	1 2 6	0 4 6	0 6 6	..	..	..	0 5 6	..	0 2 6
,,	Dartmouth .	,,	4 16 3	..	1 6 4	..	1 10 0	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon.	2906 6 10¾	493 5 4½	78 1 1½	95 5 0	1 10 0	0 0 9	348 10 8½	9 15 8	124 5 2½
Dorset . .	Dorchester .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1183 18 11½	248 10 1	90 4 5½	44 16 2½	109 18 4	..	184 0 5	40 12 6	50 4 8½
,,	Poole ..	Town Gaol . .	60 19 8	2 5 0	1 12 0	..	..	..	12 9 2	2 12 0	3 10 0
		Total—County of Dorset.	1244 18 7½	250 15 1	91 16 5½	44 16 2½	109 18 4	..	196 9 7	43 4 6	53 14 8½
Durham .	Durham .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1712 15 3	332 8 10	188 19 8	47 4 6	35 8 10	5 2 10	149 4 2	95 7 3	218 13 7
Essex . .	Chelmsford .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	278 15 2¼	20 9 5	7 0 6	37 6 7¾	20 12 6	19 3 1	65 2 3	13 6 6½	31 11 1½
,,	Springfield .	,,	1278 19 0¾	364 17 10	374 13 4	60 2 5¾	54 7 0	25 19 9	283 13 11	22 12 9	210 4 2
,,	Colchester .	County House of Correction.	224 14 3	40 9 4	9 19 9	8 9 3	9 0 6	..	50 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0
,,	,,	Borough Gaol .	64 5 6	1 11 3	2 0 0	1 16 0	..	..	3 12 0	5 9 9	1 10 4
,,	Ilford . .	County House of Correction . .	437 7 3	104 14 1	43 18 8	102 12 5	..	..	86 18 0	23 0 6	20 19 10
,,	Maldon . .	Borough Gaol .	2 17 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford .	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering.	0 15 0	..	0 10 0	..	..	..	0 14 0	..	4 1 0
		Total—County of Essex.	2287 13 9	532 1 11	438 2 3	210 6 9½	84 0 0	45 2 10	490 0 2	69 9 6½	284 6 5½

ETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 22.

Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	49 8 0	37 6 8	..	17 11 2¾	1156 8 0	..	..	82 1 6	190 7 10	75 5 3¼	174 10 0½	3790 15 6¼
2 0 0	..	..	..	..	45 0 0	..	..	..	..	45 11 0	10 0 0	187 6 11½
0 7 1½	..	2 3 1½	5 18 5½	8 0 0	60 10 0	..	..	..	8 6 0	11 9 8½	1 0 0	173 4 6
0 0 6	..	..	..	..	9 14 0	..	6 10 0	8 7 6	..	..	..	25 8 0½
..	..	0 0 6	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	..	..	8 19 6	1 13 6	28 17 4
2 7 7½	49 8 0	39 10 3½	5 18 5½	25 11 2¾	1276 12 0	..	6 10 0	90 9 0	198 13 10	141 5 5¾	187 3 6½	4205 12 4¼
..	..	27 17 5	..	21 14 11	886 13 0	..	..	25 15 4	..	109 9 11	170 9 4	2386 16 1
0 2 0	..	0 0 6	..	..	27 0 0	..	..	..	..	4 8 6	5 3 5	52 3 5
0 10 0	..	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	56 9 5
0 12 0	..	27 17 11	..	46 14 11	938 13 0	..	..	25 15 4	..	113 18 5	176 7 9	2495 8 11
..	..	6 1 5	23 10 7	2 10 0	288 18 0	11 17 0	..	7 11 4	24 9 0	270 17 10	5 5 9	983 0 4
..	..	100 10 8	..	33 11 4½	1856 16 6	..	..	21 12 3½	11 17 8	592 2 10½	348 10 8¾	5103 0 0
..	..	44 0 5	..	14 11 2	796 12 6	..	..	..	105 2 9	495 18 10½	140 15 6	2724 17 1½
..	..	25 9 8	..	10 6 10	869 12 6	..	..	..	..	45 6 3	128 8 7¼	2982 19 11½
..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0
8 17 6	..	7 11 9	..	..	266 10 0	..	..	..	27 0 0	30 14 6	35 12 0	809 17 5
3 17 6	..	2 5 0	11 3 11	..	169 0 0	27 6 0	143 3 3	26 2 9	113 7 9	17 14 4	..	718 18 5
0 12 8	0 18 8	..	2 0 6	..	45 0 0	..	..	..	16 5 0	5 12 0	1 19 11	138 7 1
6 8 10¾	..	6 2 3	8 8 2½	..	142 10 0	..	..	..	5 11 6	10 15 5½	9 8 5	477 8 5¼
1 0 0	..	..	..	20 0 0	15 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 12 0	0 12 1	61 7 1
0 5 6	..	0 7 0	..	1 10 0	7 0 0	..	..	..	..	1 5 0	..	12 9 0
0 3 6½	..	..	0 7 0	0 2 4	6 0 0	..	..	8 13 6	..	..	0 2 6	23 1 5½
21 5 7¼	0 18 8	85 16 1	21 19 7½	46 10 4	2442 5 0	27 6 0	143 3 3	34 16 3	267 7 0	608 18 5	316 19 0¼	8074 5 11¾
..	..	104 18 10	92 11 7½	18 6 5	1062 13 0	170 0 0	..	28 11 2	87 13 0	..	64 4 11½	3581 4 8
..	..	0 5 6	..	..	58 4 0	..	3 9 3	2 11 0	..	6 8 6	3 15 6	158 1 7
..	..	105 4 4	92 11 7½	18 6 5	1120 17 0	170 0 0	3 9 3	31 2 2	87 13 0	6 8 6	68 0 5½	3739 6 3
..	..	138 7 2	8 12 4	27 18 7	1356 17 0	109 10 0	..	..	70 6 10	837 18 10	156 0 1	5490 15 9
..	..	5 9 6	..	11 9 4	293 4 0	..	..	0 17 3	1 18 6	118 8 9	43 3 2	967 17 9
..	..	114 7 11	4 14 0	26 16 0	1692 3 0	..	..	26 16 6	30 18 0	150 0 9	291 19 2½	5013 5 8
..	..	10 3 3	..	7 4 4	393 8 0	..	..	28 13 6	5 18 6	57 1 5	..	866 2 1
0 12 6	..	..	..	..	131 16 0	..	222 10 11	8 0 0	8 6 6	..	10 8 11	461 19 8
..	..	32 16 3	80 12 8	1 15 0	622 0 0	..	..	17 7 6	..	271 2 8	178 14 5	2023 19 3
0 10 0	..	..	..	..	12 0 0	..	80 10 0	22 10 0	..	..	..	118 7 6
0 4 6	..	7 2 3	..	3 2 0	54 12 0	..	97 1 11	3 17 11	..	2 14 6	..	174 15 1
1 7 0	..	169 19 2	85 6 8	50 6 8	3199 3 0	..	400 2 10	108 2 8	47 1 6	599 8 1	524 5 8½	9626 7 0

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or Other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Flint . .	Flint . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	148 18 7½	44 6 1½	4 10 6	3 16 1½	..	..	12 9 6½	2 1 1	0 8 6
Glamorgan	Cardiff . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	516 5 3	22 6 0	27 2 0	18 18 8	..	..	81 2 4	29 4 10	8 13 3
,,	Swansea .	County House of Correction.	473 6 2½	101 14 2	45 15 6	45 12 10	17 0 0	..	43 2 0	10 16 1½	14 14 3
		Total—County of Glamorgan.	989 11 5½	124 0 2	72 17 6	64 11 6	17 0 0	..	124 4 4	40 0 11½	23 7 6
Gloucester	Gloucester .	County Gaol and Penitentiary.	1421 1 10¼	246 16 5¾	..	129 7 4¾	..	..	220 6 8	86 18 0½	43 7 9
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	207 15 1	58 1 6	16 8 3	14 6 4	25 0 0	..	39 15 6	6 1 6	12 10 10
,,	,,	City Bridewell and Police Station.	21 1 5	0 19 8	1 0 0	..	..	..	7 12 1	1 16 8	..
,,	Horsley .	County House of Correction.	268 17 4¾	18 12 5½	17 12 4	2 14 8	..	..	89 18 3	7 5 4	9 6 5¼
,,	North Leach	,,	418 11 4½	61 19 11½	10 4 0	0 19 3	..	0 8 3	120 5 10	5 4 0	2 18 6
,,	Little Dean	,,	161 1 2	51 17 6¾	2 10 0	2 5 0	..	0 15 10½	55 1 6	18 8 0	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,,	274 3 2½	79 10 5	9 17 4	1 13 3	..	1 0 9¾	44 12 5	..	22 10 2½
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	27 8 8	0 15 3	..	3 3 8	17 0 0	..	11 14 4	1 12 6	1 11 10
		Total—County of Gloucester.	2800 0 2	518 13 3½	57 11 11	154 9 6¾	42 0 0	2 4 11¼	589 6 7	127 6 0½	92 5 6¾
Hants . .	Winchester	County Gaol .	898 12 2½	55 2 10½	127 15 1½	24 17 11½	..	..	80 16 7½	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	743 15 9	7 18 1	13 1 1	27 13 2	..	..	92 12 9	..	47 9 1
,,	Gosport . .	,,	275 12 9¾	15 1 6	43 12 0	17 1 6	..	..	27 3 0	6 12 0	4 0 0
,,	Portsmouth .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	310 12 0	47 12 0	26 17 0	19 8 8	..	..	61 16 8	7 3 6	15 6 0
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	285 0 0	15 13 7	2 0 0	2 19 9	..	..	23 9 0	14 19 0	5 4 0
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 17 6	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction	254 8 5½	6 0 0	16 1 3	0 12 8	..	0 7 0	28 9 2	11 19 6	7 2 0½
,,	Andover. .	Borough Gaol .	15 7 7	..	1 0 0	1 1 6	3 1 0	..	..	0 10 0	..
		Total—County of Hants.	2783 8 9¾	147 8 0½	230 6 5½	93 15 2½	3 1 0	0 7 0	319 4 8½	41 4 0	79 1 1½
Hereford .	Hereford .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	838 15 9	80 0 0	59 0 6	27 9 6	..	..	150 15 0	8 16 11	52 16 10
,,	,,	City Gaol . .	195 7 1	43 6 7	22 9 4	17 1 1½	..	..	44 5 5	11 4 0	22 1 1½
		Total—County of Hereford.	1034 2 10	123 6 7	81 9 10	44 10 7½	..	..	195 0 5	20 0 11	74 17 11½
Herts . .	Hertford .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	864 13 0	77 0 4	34 7 10	..	10 7 4	0 10 0	86 0 9	20 10 0	39 19 8
,,	St. Albans .	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	410 13 4	73 7 9	11 0 0	..	..	..	50 0 0	8 0 0	6 0 0
		Total—County of Herts.	1275 6 4	150 8 1	45 7 10	..	10 7 4	0 10 0	136 0 9	28 10 0	45 19 8

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 22.
Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	0 13 0	..	1 3 1	230 0 0	..	..	10 10 0	20 7 9	5 5 2	61 2 5½	545 11 11½
3 0 3	3 0 3	21 8 9	19 15 6	21 6 0	563 16 0	..	..	130 17 7	92 1 6	37 2 10	124 19 4	1721 0 4
3 3 6	..	26 1 8	29 6 4	0 4 4½	387 0 0	..	..	89 16 5	84 12 0	70 6 1	47 11 11½	1490 3 5
6 3 9	3 0 3	47 10 5	49 1 10	21 10 4½	950 16 0	..	..	220 14 0	176 13 6	107 8 11	172 11 3½	3211 3 9
..	..	49 7 7¼	..	..	1893 15 7	10 0 0	..	92 10 8	56 14 4	130 8 10	318 17 7¾	4699 12 10¼
0 4 0	5 0 0	32 9 6	..	2 2 7½	165 6 8	..	209 16 6	..	7 9 8	27 3 6	6 13 3	836 4 8½
..	..	1 5 6	..	2 17 0	75 0 0	..	..	..	..	5 19 10	3 5 0	120 17 2
0 18 0	..	10 10 4	20 1 5½	..	309 13 8¾	..	..	..	..	19 18 2½	18 8 10	883 17 5¼
..	..	15 8 2	..	..	430 0 0	..	..	..	..	15 14 6	46 2 0	1127 15 10
6 6 0	..	12 12 11	8 7 3	..	290 18 3¼	20 0 0	..	..	..	80 6 5	42 14 11	753 4 10½
0 18 0	..	6 16 7	..	1 18 6	366 0 0	..	..	..	..	74 3 0	42 11 2½	925 14 11¼
..	..	..	..	..	55 0 0	..	..	..	3 18 6	..	4 18 11	127 3 10
8 6 0	5 0 0	128 10 7¼	28 8 8½	6 18 1½	3675 14 3	30 0 0	209 16 6	92 10 8	68 2 8	353 14 3½	483 11 9¼	9474 11 7¾
..	..	17 18 7	3 11 6	11 8 8	707 10 0	..	..	24 14 11	44 16 4	28 9 1	84 3 1¼	2109 16 11¾
..	..	1 6 7	..	16 1 5	1067 6 0	..	..	1 9 0	..	24 11 9	38 5 8	2081 10 4
0 13 0	..	1 18 0	8 6 0	6 9 2	360 0 0	..	..	..	..	33 12 5½	29 2 0	829 3 5¼
..	..	6 10 0	..	62 10 6	562 14 0	..	28 15 10	2 6 0	8 10 0	29 16 0	24 6 0	1214 4 2
..	..	16 11 9	4 15 0	7 7 10	297 0 0	..	9 4 11	10 4 0	12 13 4	18 0 0	1 11 6	726 13 8
1 1 6	..	..	..	9 1 2	35 0 0	..	..	..	..	18 7 7	0 18 6	69 6 3
0 5 0	..	18 0 8	..	0 12 3	397 12 0	80 0 0	..	..	14 2 9	82 16 8½	40 8 10	958 18 3½
0 5 0	..	..	..	..	40 0 0	..	94 17 4	25 2 9	..	200 0 0	..	381 5 2
2 4 6	..	62 5 7	16 12 6	113 11 0	3467 2 0	80 0 0	132 18 1	63 16 8	80 2 5	435 13 7	218 15 7¼	8370 18 3½
92 16 11	..	20 14 6	..	1 13 11½	1005 6 3	..	..	..	38 11 2	214 19 6	142 15 5	2734 12 2½
2 16 10½	..	8 14 5	..	..	173 12 8	..	..	..	13 11 0	67 7 0	24 14 0	646 10 7½
95 13 9½	..	29 8 11	..	1 13 11½	1178 18 11	..	..	..	52 2 2	282 6 6	167 9 5	3381 2 10
..	..	42 9 9	22 17 4	31 7 1½	1313 16 9½	..	..	13 4 0	25 18 10	469 14 10½	105 17 8	3158 15 3½
..	..	4 0 0	..	..	395 13 4	15 0 0	..	..	3 15 0	50 0 0	450 0 0	1477 9 5
..	..	46 9 9	22 17 4	31 7 1½	1709 10 1½	15 0 0	..	13 4 0	29 13 10	519 14 10½	555 17 8	4636 4 8½

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	402 9 11½	44 7 4	38 4 10	18 17 11⅓	..	..	80 5 3	..	22 6 0
Kent . .	Maidstone .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	2551 7 5	494 15 5	105 16 3	100 6 0	..	29 7 9	365 16 11	88 14 7	28 6 4
,,	St. Augustine's (Canterbury).	,,	200 17 0	35 14 1	27 12 4	6 10 0	..	0 0 10	56 3 2	15 18 0	15 13 3
,,	Canterbury .	City Gaol . .	103 6 3	4 0 9	1 17 6	0 11 0	..	..	37 18 5	7 1 8	3 13 9
,,	Deal. . .	Town Gaol . .	14 9 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover . .	,,	266 10 9	39 4 0	14 18 0	1 9 4	..	0 12 3	18 5 2	8 0 8	10 0 5
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich .	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	148 2 1½	37 14 4½	17 10 1	..	..	1 16 10	39 11 8	12 19 0	25 17 2
,,	Folkstone .	Town Gaol . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	1 7 6	..	0 1 8	..	..	..	2 5 8	..	..
,,	Faversham .	,,	7 9 6	..	1 12 5	0 1 0	..	..	3 14 0	0 6 8	..
,,	Hythe . .	,,	8 6 6	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	..
,,	Tenterden .	,,	5 6 6	0 8 3	0 15 3	..	0 12 6	..	0 12 6	..	0 10 5
		Total—County of Kent.	3307 2 9½	611 16 10½	170 6 6	108 17 4	0 12 6	31 17 8	524 5 6	133 5 1	84 1 4
Lancaster .	Lancaster .	County Gaol .	1672 3 7	277 4 10	65 9 7	37 2 11	39 0 5	1 5 0	170 16 0	46 19 6	113 1 1
,,	Preston . .	County House of Correction.	1357 3 4	276 16 1	239 9 5	95 14 2	59 11 1	..	197 18 11	78 13 9	212 16 4
,,	Kirkdale .	,, ,,	2487 9 7	734 13 6	39 18 9	105 17 8	84 4 4	6 19 0	397 16 6	106 15 2	93 15 9
,,	Liverpool .	Borough Gaol .	4453 12 0	1631 10 6	509 19 2	194 14 9	48 4 9	17 17 4	290 16 10	..	256 3 2
,,	Salford .	County House of Correction.	3554 6 6	697 6 9	..	140 11 1	120 4 0	36 13 0	277 8 11	99 1 6	106 3 0
		Total—County of Lancaster.	13524 15 0	3617 11 8	854 16 11	574 0 7	351 4 7	62 14 4	1334 17 2	331 9 11	781 19 4
Leicester .	Leicester .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1268 6 6½	280 7 7	41 13 10	72 19 4¾	..	15 9 10	184 6 6	23 10 0	128 4 5½
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	338 2 0	60 15 5	26 19 1	5 3 5	..	..	48 11 0	8 1 1	10 10 2
		Total—County of Leicester.	1606 8 6½	341 3 0	68 12 11	78 2 9¾	..	15 9 10	232 17 6	31 11 1	138 14 7½
Lincoln .	Lincoln . .	County Gaol . .	138 7 7	9 12 3	3 12 6	1 19 3	25 0 0	..	130 9 9½	4 4 0	30 9 0
,,	,,	City Gaol . .	90 14 5	11 0 1	0 12 0	1 7 11	..	..	57 13 10	3 10 10	25 1 4½
,,	Louth . .	County House of Correction.	602 6 5	99 16 3½	54 12 10	49 6 8	..	20 0 8½	80 1 8	19 7 8	10 4 2
,,	Spilsby . .	,,	375 0 0	100 0 0	60 1 4	30 7 0	14 8 6	11 9 10	89 14 9	16 1 3	15 0 0
,,	Kirton . .	County Bridewell	490 4 8	108 17 0	30 8 1	4 6 10½	25 0 0	2 10 0	71 12 0	12 12 6	14 1 7
,,	Falkingham	County House of Correction.	358 0 8½	19 7 2	17 3 3	11 13 8	..	..	61 12 7	6 19 2	7 4 2
,,	Spalding .	,,	359 13 5	68 6 3	23 0 0	8 8 5	..	..	80 12 0	19 2 0	16 18 7
,,	Boston . .	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction.	171 9 1	25 13 7	3 4 9	6 1 1	..	..	32 1 0	5 2 0	11 6 0
,,	Grantham .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	63 19 10	6 12 0	2 14 0	..	5 5 0	..	7 0 0	2 10 0	3 10 0
,,	Stamford .	,,	35 9 3	4 19 2½	0 11 0	0 11 0	..	..	14 18 3	1 4 4½	3 10 1
,,	Great Grimsby	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln.	2685 5 4½	454 3 10	195 19 9	114 1 10½	69 13 6	34 0 6⅓	625 15 10⅓	90 13 9½	137 4 11½
Merioneth .	Dolgelly .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	81 6 10	12 8 8	2 5 0	2 17 3	..	..	22 18 0	..	13 7 5
,,	Bala . .	Town Gaol . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 12 0	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth .	81 6 10	12 8 8	2 5 0	2 17 3	..	..	26 10 0	..	13 7 5

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 22.

Year under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
7 16 6	..	23 6 0	2 4 6	6 10 4	537 11 0	..	..	4 10 0	36 16 6	65 15 10	136 11 6	1427 13 6
..	..	49 5 2	11 10 6	26 11 7	2547 1 0	23 8 0	..	1 12 6	26 15 9	519 1 2	587 0 6	7556 16 10
..	..	17 19 10	..	17 8 2	743 4 0	..	..	17 13 6	10 3 8	32 3 7	88 9 11	1285 11 4
0 16 6	..	4 16 6	..	..	159 0 0	20 0 0	..	..	9 11 3	12 8 2	17 18 8½	383 0 5½
..	..	..	..	13 0 0	18 15 0	..	74 4 0	0 7 3	2 17 4	12 12 3	..	136 5 1
..	..	1 9 4	..	..	257 10 0	..	..	4 3 8	9 7 4	4 0 6	7 8 0	642 19 5
..	..	..	..	..	150 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	150 0 0
0 13 6	..	16 8 5	3 3 0	..	248 3 0	..	..	1 5 3	2 16 6	99 18 1	39 4 6½	695 3 6½
..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	..	6 2 3	..	..	..	11 2 3
0 7 6	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	22 18 0	5 12 0	..	1 8 8	0 9 6	44 10 6
0 10 0	..	..	0 18 8	..	54 12 0	20 0 0	6 2 0	1 0 2	..	12 15 11½	2 2 3	111 4 7
0 3 6	..	..	..	..	5 5 0	..	16 6 0	3 0 9	..	..	0 19 6	34 6 9
..	..	0 15 0	..	..	4 0 0	..	72 4 0	23 18 0	..	1 4 11	..	110 7 4
2 11 0	..	90 14 3	15 12 2	56 19 9	4202 10 0	63 8 0	191 14 0	64 15 4	61 11 10	695 13 3½	743 12 11	11161 8 1½
..	..	77 13 0	58 0 1	8 1 7	2240 0 0	15 0 0	..	108 7 9	..	235 9 8	18 1 11	5183 16 11
..	114 14 9	168 15 8	..	35 18 8	1949 5 8	13 13 0	..	..	..	9843 16 2	448 9 1	15092 16 1
40 15 9	..	114 2 1	119 17 7	38 12 2	2790 6 0	417 1 4	..	..	..	15455 12 1	279 2 6	23312 19 9
..	..	250 12 1	16 11 8	16 9 7	4129 15 9	63 0 0	47 8 8	127 8 6	135 2 0	1158 9 7	948 17 10	14296 14 2
77 3 0	..	214 5 0	11 10 0	1 5 4	3563 6 0	210 14 6	..	..	..	570 4 0	656 13 3	10336 15 10
117 18 9	114 14 9	825 7 10	205 19 4	100 7 4	14672 13 5	719 8 10	47 8 8	235 16 3	135 2 0	27263 11 6	2351 4 7	68223 2 9
..	..	79 5 2	..	18 7 1	1931 13 3	173 14 8	..	4 16 0	28 19 4	358 2 7½	184 14 3½	4794 10 6½
..	..	11 3 2	..	18 14 2	516 0 0	..	788 15 8¾	2 13 0	63 13 11	82 7 2	62 12 5	2044 1 8
..	..	90 8 4	..	37 1 3	2447 13 3	173 14 8	788 15 8¾	7 9 0	92 13 3	440 9 9½	247 6 8½	6838 12 3½
14 14 3	5 3 0	12 2 7½	9 18 3	16 9 8	855 0 0	7 10 0	..	50 2 11	35 0 9	501 11 11	53 5 5	1904 13 2
..	..	1 11 11	..	..	220 0 0	..	..	..	6 6 1	39 16 10	17 3 11	474 19 2½
..	..	18 4 3	0 12 6	6 14 9	518 17 1	..	..	14 13 6	17 15 1	93 5 9	33 9 4	1639 8 8
..	..	22 11 1	..	6 3 5	480 16 0	..	..	10 5 0	10 5 0	71 12 6	44 4 0	1357 19 8
..	..	25 19 1	0 15 0	7 9 8	471 16 0	..	..	10 3 6	4 11 0	57 4 5	..	1337 11 4½
..	..	5 16 3	..	7 9 10	380 0 0	..	..	47 7 0	28 1 0	41 7 11½	36 1 9	1028 4 6
..	13 13 2	24 19 10	17 1 11	11 14 3	554 18 0	..	..	..	10 17 6	708 11 2	49 15 0	1967 11 6
4 3 8	..	16 8 4	5 16 8	2 15 2	384 18 4	..	..	17 15 9	20 13 6	26 18 6	56 0 0	790 7 5
..	..	..	..	..	67 2 0	20 0 0	..	..	7 12 7	13 0 0	3 10 0	202 15 5
0 6 0	..	1 3 6	..	8 9 10	170 0 0	..	..	..	..	5 14 6	3 8 10	250 5 10
..	..	..	..	..	16 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	16 0 0
19 3 11	18 16 2	128 16 10½	34 4 4	67 6 7	4119 7 5	27 10 0	..	150 7 8	141 2 6	1559 3 6½	296 18 3	10969 16 9
4 2 6	..	1 8 6½	5 13 2	..	156 0 0	..	..	7 5 6	..	15 6 4½	20 14 0	345 13 3
..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	13 12 0
4 2 6	..	1 8 6½	5 13 2	..	166 0 0	..	..	7 5 6	..	15 6 4½	20 14 0	359 5 3

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Middlesex.	Clerkenwell.	House of Detention	788 1 0	433 12 4	387 5 10	..	..	1 2 6	282 19 8	27 4 0	292 9 3
,,	Coldbath-fields	County House of Correction.	8738 9 7	1556 0 4	258 5 0	79 19 9	..	..	569 10 8	199 5 6	357 5 4
,,	Newgate .	City and County Gaol.	2260 5 10	219 15 6	98 5 0	106 19 5	..	59 11 7	230 11 6	104 0 0	228 4 6
,,	Giltspur St..	City Gaol and House of Correction.	2926 10 8	519 19 1	138 10 2	80 15 4	..	..	170 16 0	203 0 0	183 4 0
,,	Whitecross St.	City Debtors' Gaol	665 7 2	5 0 0	54 19 6	30 0 0	..	..	180 19 0	7 15 0	286 15 3
,,	Bridge St. .	City Bridewell .	784 8 3	168 8 2	7 13 0	27 1 4	37 1 0	..	140 12 6	36 11 8	51 17 6
,,	Tothill-fields	Westminster House of Correction.	5560 5 8	500 2 6	370 2 0	20 5 6	..	47 19 9	317 11 8	..	482 7 5
		Total—County of Middlesex.	21723 8 2	3402 17 11	1315 0 6	345 1 4	37 1 0	108 13 10	1893 1 0	577 16 2	1882 3 3
Monmouth	Monmouth .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	650 7 10¼	76 11 0½	20 3 0	..	..	..	85 16 10½	14 16 6	11 12 0
,,	Usk . . .	County House of Correction.	412 14 1	30 3 2	16 6 11½	1 16 7	..	0 15 2	114 10 6	19 12 0	23 17 11
		Total—County of Monmouth.	1063 1 11¼	106 14 2½	36 9 11½	1 16 7	..	0 15 2	200 7 4½	34 8 6	35 9 11
Montgomery	Montgomery	County Gaol and House of Correction.	192 14 2	33 18 4	18 5 0	8 2 7	..	..	43 0 0	8 12 0	4 3 2
Norfolk .	Norwich .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	546 7 3	36 5 6	13 15 9	6 0 4	..	..	67 10 0	6 12 0	62 0 9
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	282 16 5	55 15 10	20 18 4	19 10 8	..	..	35 8 0	28 0 0	37 3 0
,,	Swaffham .	County House of Correction.	529 0 7	97 9 6	..	4 2 4	..	..	54 19 6	..	14 0 5
,,	Walsingham	,,	359 12 11	46 8 7	8 4 6	8 16 5	..	..	41 19 7	7 3 9	14 4 2
,,	Wymondham	,,	89 2 8	8 6 4	2 0 0	0 3 3	..	..	24 8 0	14 13 4	7 14 3
,,	Great Yarmouth .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	191 18 6	12 12 7	4 5 0	8 12 6	..	..	27 3 0	5 5 0	6 18 0
,,	King's Lynn	,,	105 16 6	13 12 2	21 2 3	..	..	..	14 4 0	4 17 1	..
,,	Thetford .	Borough Gaol .	38 6 0	7 11 0	0 5 0	..	..	..	9 12 0	0 7 11	..
		Total—County of Norfolk.	2143 0 10	278 1 6	70 10 10	47 5 6	..	..	275 4 1	66 19 1	142 0 7
Northampton	Northampton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1066 3 2½	191 6 7	8 2 6	10 13 8	..	..	234 11 8	57 3 3	63 11 8
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	468 12 2¼	115 11 3¼	14 10 9	5 3 6	..	..	75 6 3	25 1 0	35 6 3
,,	Peterborough	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	279 13 5	73 19 0	49 12 8	..	8 16 0	..	77 11 0	9 0 8	21 13 10
		Total—County of Northampton.	1814 8 9¾	380 16 10¼	72 5 11	15 17 2	16 0	..	387 8 11	91 4 11	120 11 9
Northumberland.	Morpeth .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	405 17 11¼	195 16 8	82 5 4	22 1 4	..	..	92 18 5	22 3 9	104 14 10½
,,	Tynemouth.	,,	48 0 0	2 14 0	3 7 0	..	..	..	16 0 0	3 3 0	5 0 0
,,	Alnwick .	,,	19 16 3	4 8 4	3 17 4	..	..	..	17 10 0	2 0 0	11 0 6
,,	Hexham. .	,,	11 0 8½	..	3 5 0	..	..	..	8 3 4	2 8 4½	2 12 6
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	656 17 7½	202 14 4	83 10 3	18 13 0½	..	2 5 1½	119 5 8	23 8 5	30 9 4
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol .	26 12 10½	6 15 9	..	..	9 7 1	..	10 3 6	0 3 6	2 2 6
		Total—County of Northumberland.	1168 5 4¾	412 9 1	176 4 11	40 14 4½	9 7 1	2 5 1½	264 0 11	53 7 0½	155 19 8½

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 22.

Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	213 10 11	56 12 2	64 13 4	4081 7 3	454 16 8	..	..	..	1437 13 10	1011 12 3	9533 1 0
197 10 0	69 10 0	208 14 11	..	63 13 4	13129 19 0	115 6 0	..	101 18 6	..	6692 13 3	1007 4 2	33345 5 4
..	..	233 14 3	110 16 11	119 2 8	4175 5 0	200 4 0	..	118 6 6	48 16 0	563 6 9	69 9 0	8946 14 5
..	..	38 19 9	..	96 5 6	2646 1 0	171 0 9	..	3 4 3	..	693 13 6	317 14 4	8189 14 4
34 11 2	..	9 18 6	..	163 6 10	2535 4 0	..	..	..	..	572 3 6	54 18 0	4600 17 11
..	40 0 0	18 8 6	60 8 0	24 14 0	1163 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	139 9 10	2700 6 9
..	..	113 16 4	..	19 18 6	7060 13 10	394 13 4	..	66 7 6	1 11 0	555 19 1	79 2 11	15590 17 0
232 1 2	109 10 0	837 3 2	227 17 1	551 14 2	34792 3 1	1335 0 9	..	289 16 9	50 7 0	10515 9 11	2679 10 6	82906 16 9
..	..	23 16 6	..	..	633 16 0	..	..	26 10 0	13 14 6	228 8 11½	79 7 10½	1865 1 1¼
..	46 16 0	18 13 3	..	0 6 3	826 10 0	..	..	16 8 6	36 19 6	39 10 2½	62 1 0½	1667 1 1½
..	46 16 0	42 9 9	..	0 6 3	1460 6 0	..	..	42 18 6	50 14 0	267 19 2	141 8 11	3532 2 2¾
..	..	6 11 9	5 13 10	..	265 8 0	10 0 0	..	14 17 6	25 15 2	99 13 4	25 9 0	762 3 10
13 16 0	..	8 0 0	82 10 4	37 17 10	1422 2 4	36 8 0	..	10 10 9	29 11 0	183 14 4	46 16 11	2609 19 1
..	..	18 3 1	..	20 7 2	614 9 0	43 17 0	..	5 15 0	27 17 0	74 0 7	69 3 10	1353 4 11
0 6 0	..	2 2 8	1 7 0	3 0 8	738 1 0	..	..	74 6 7	22 11 10	193 1 7	57 3 8	1791 13 4
..	..	11 18 8	..	4 1 0	772 18 0	..	..	46 12 5	28 18 2	88 11 8	87 17 3	1527 7 1
..	..	10 7 9	11 0 0	6 3 4	220 17 0	100 0 0	..	8 0 3	3 3 0	78 11 5	7 15 7	592 6 2
10 15 0	..	11 7 3	..	..	308 0 0	20 0 0	..	1 6 6	9 8 6	80 15 0	8 16 11	707 3 9
5 18 0	9 2 0	1 19 9	..	4 13 2	226 16 0	..	..	16 3 6	..	27 2 6	13 3 4	464 10 3
3 10 8	..	..	..	1 3 1	90 12 0	..	..	..	3 0 0	21 17 9	4 6 1	180 11 6
34 5 8	9 2 0	63 19 2	94 17 4	77 6 3	4393 15 4	200 5 0	..	162 15 0	124 9 6	747 14 10	295 3 7	9226 16 1
..	..	68 15 5½	37 7 0	37 13 5	1405 15 1½	215 0 0	..	..	26 5 6	480 7 4½	291 17 5½	4194 13 10½
..	..	20 1 10	2 15 0	33 4 5	555 13 6	50 0 0	..	2 16 0	7 10 0	277 7 3	33 19 3½	1722 18 6
55 2 9	..	4 0 0	6 10 3	..	221 5 0	..	..	..	16 19 0	284 13 10	134 11 0	1243 8 5
55 2 9	..	92 17 3½	46 12 3	70 17 10	2182 13 7½	265 0 0	..	2 16 0	50 14 6	1042 8 5½	460 7 9	7161 0 9½
..	..	21 6 4½	69 14 10½	50 5 5	1008 16 0½	66 13 4	..	54 17 11	30 9 8	40 19 6	291 15 7¼	2580 17 0½
1 14 0	..	1 10 10	..	0 2 6	85 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	13 5 0	179 16 4
1 9 0	..	8 5 10	..	0 0 6	78 0 0	..	..	4 16 0	..	62 1 0	13 18 3	227 3 0
0 16 9	..	0 19 2	7 1 6	3 6 7½	49 0 0	..	..	4 4 5	..	79 9 0	11 6 2	183 13 6¾
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
..	..	41 5 1	..	23 18 9	1101 19 0	..	..	..	101 7 5	366 19 3	225 10 11¼	2998 4 2¾
5 13 1½	..	1 1 0	..	..	142 7 6	40 0 0	..	0 17 9	..	5 10 0	2 6 10	253 1 5
9 12 10½	..	74 8 3½	76 16 4½	77 13 9½	2485 2 6½	106 13 4	..	64 16 1	151 17 1	554 18 9	558 2 9½	6442 15 6¾

TABLE
Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Notts . .	Nottingham.	County Gaol. .	205 5 2	9 2 6	7 15 6	4 0 1	..	1 14 2	61 0 3	4 3 5	4 5 0
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	428 12 6	39 18 11	8 3 9	2 14 3	..	0 14 0	57 12 0	12 15 0	32 14 3
,,	Southwell .	County House of Correction.	637 17 0	50 17 2	18 11 2	6 16 3	..	1 19 6	144 15 5	16 7 10	10 6 10
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts.	1271 14 8	99 18 7	34 10 5	13 10 7	..	4 7 8	263 7 8	33 6 3	47 6 1
Oxford .	Oxford . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	670 0 8¾	76 16 1	8 18 0	51 3 3	38 10 6	9 5 10½	171 17 4	35 4 0	31 19 11
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	169 2 2	22 13 8	3 9 0	36 8 8	..	..	49 19 2	2 15 1	4 14 10
,,	Banbury .	Borough Gaol .	49 9 3	10 10 0	0 10 0	4 10 0	..	0 9 2	20 10 0	5 17 5	5 4 10
		Total—County of Oxford.	888 12 1¾	109 19 9	12 17 0	92 1 11	38 10 6	9 15 0½	242 6 6	43 16 6	41 19 7
Pembroke .	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	214 3 1	37 3 3	3 18 8	27 3 0	..	..	60 18 0	11 18 6	12 8 6
Radnor .	Presteign .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	71 14 9	3 3 0	15 5 1½	..	..	..	28 11 6½	3 8 2	4 0 0
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total County of Radnor.	71 14 9	3 3 0	15 5 1½	..	..	..	28 11 6½	3 8 2	4 0 0
Rutland .	Oakham .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	200 1 4½	48 19 6½	15 16 6	0 5 2	..	..	56 4 1	7 5 6	6 10 11
Salop . .	Shrewsbury.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1071 16 6	38 14 7½	68 5 5	78 9 5	24 19 9	15 16 8½	228 0 11½	29 6 8	142 7 2
,,	Ludlow . .	Borough Gaol .	8 14 8	..	0 3 0	..	..	..	11 7 0	0 9 6	1 12 6
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House .	24 15 0	1 2 5	1 12 0	0 15 0	..	..	7 1 10	2 5 0	0 14 10
		Total—County of Salop.	1105 6 2	39 17 0½	70 0 5	79 4 5	24 19 9	15 16 8½	246 9 9½	32 1 2	144 14 6
Somerset .	Wilton . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1209 15 2	215 2 6	75 4 10	76 11 5	..	16 17 6	128 5 4	34 17 9	72 17 0
,,	Shepton Mallet.	County House of Correction.	1294 8 2	269 1 9	47 16 0	8 8 10	..	0 19 9	109 0 5	38 17 0	71 7 2
,,	Bristol . .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	335 6 9	77 12 0	2 7 5	2 6 4	..	..	59 5 6	25 15 7	7 16 10
,,	,,	Common Gaol .	1218 4 10	100 7 0	61 13 0	5 0 0	8 17 11	29 1 6	111 6 8	34 5 6	51 14 6
,,	Bath . .	City Gaol . .	384 11 5	53 7 5½	..	117 16 7	..	..	118 10 7½	..	53 14 2
		Total—County of Somerset.	4442 6 4	715 10 8½	187 1 3	210 3 2	8 17 11	46 18 9	526 8 6½	133 15 10	257 9 8
Stafford .	Stafford .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	3536 8 10	452 11 6½	127 5 7½	67 3 8½	..	35 3 8	449 6 9	..	355 1 5
,,	Lichfield .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	50 7 0	..	1 0 0	..	5 10 0	..	6 0 0	4 0 0	7 10 0
		Total—County of Stafford.	3586 15 10	452 11 6½	128 5 7½	67 3 8½	5 10 0	35 3 8	455 6 9	4 0 0	362 11 5

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 22.

Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners, removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
17 8 0	..	23 10 0	..	4 7 8	592 0 0	..	..	4 2 6	67 9 11	26 12 9	26 16 3	1059 13 2
..	..	16 6 6	..	5 14 2	656 4 0	..	..	3 4 0	35 19 6	103 2 4	53 14 8	1457 9 10
..	41 12 0	47 19 4	..	4 4 0	1028 1 0	..	..	45 1 3	..	126 11 4	72 7 9	2253 7 10
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0
17 8 0	41 12 0	87 15 10	..	14 5 10	2296 5 0	..	..	52 7 9	103 9 5	256 6 5	152 18 8	4790 10 10
..	..	77 10 9	..	37 4 6	1153 14 11	13 5 0	..	..	20 8 2	208 4 8	186 1 4	2790 5 0¼
0 16 3	..	29 14 3	..	..	176 10 0	30 0 0	..	..	15 8 4	26 8 6	22 9 11	590 9 10
..	..	1 0 0	..	2 10 0	114 10 0	6 13 4	..	1 5 0	3 7 6	39 4 0	20 18 6	286 9 0
0 16 3	..	108 5 0	..	39 14 6	1444 14 11	49 18 4	..	1 5 0	39 4 0	273 17 2	229 9 9	3667 3 10¼
5 14 8	..	3 17 4	..	1 18 1	329 8 0	..	..	..	36 15 0	43 10 0	121 16 7½	910 12 8½
..	..	4 17 2	..	1 9 4	159 17 0	..	..	..	50 19 0	7 8 3½	7 2 3	357 15 7½
..	..	..	..	..	10 10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 10 0
..	..	4 17 2	..	1 9 4	170 7 0	..	..	..	50 19 0	7 8 3½	7 2 3	368 5 7½
11 5 3	..	13 4 7	11 1 11	4 7 11	332 0 0	..	..	2 2 0	24 19 0	72 8 10	82 3 0	888 15 7
23 8 0	..	80 12 6	45 4 2	19 12 8	1459 14 9¼	..	..	9 19 6	46 3 10½	462 18 1½	341 16 3	4187 7 0¾
0 12 6	..	0 11 8	..	1 6 3	45 0 0	..	..	..	..	0 19 6	2 2 4	72 18 11
1 0 0	..	0 1 6	2 17 0	..	38 0 0	..	36 8 5	7 4 0	2 3 3	2 2 0	..	128 2 3
25 0 6	..	81 5 8	48 1 2	20 18 11	1542 14 9¼	..	36 8 5	17 3 6	48 7 1½	465 19 7½	343 18 7	4388 8 2¾
..	..	42 3 0	63 14 9	43 9 3	1416 13 0	..	..	231 9 10	91 18 2	158 19 10	111 14 9	3989 14 1
..	..	21 8 6	67 15 1	19 0 9	1226 16 4	..	..	40 5 6	..	85 15 7	200 11 8	3501 12 6
..	..	26 0 0	2 19 9	10 4 4	517 14 0	..	..	..	..	82 1 0	18 14 9	1168 4 3
..	..	19 13 6	18 2 6	15 8 6	1722 19 0	..	..	53 9 5	35 7 0	226 2 0	124 15 0	3836 7 10
..	..	32 12 5½	14 4 11½	13 6 7	1129 19 10	..	..	85 17 1½	44 10 0	49 8 10	27 9 6	2125 9 6½
..	..	141 17 5½	166 17 0½	101 9 5	6014 2 2	..	..	411 1 10½	171 15 2	602 7 3	483 5 8	14621 8 2½
..	..	60 0 6	..	22 6 2	3056 4 0	60 0 0	..	45 3 1	222 15 1	290 12 2	394 8 5½	9174 10 11⅓
2 0 0	..	2 0 0	..	1 10 9	65 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 19 0	147 16 9
2 0 0	..	62 0 6	..	23 16 11	3121 4 0	60 0 0	..	45 3 1	222 15 1	290 12 2	397 7 5½	9322 7 8¾

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Suffolk. .	Bury St. Edmunds.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	814 6 1½	155 16 0½	43 17 10	28 13 7½	..	13 10 3	129 2 4	23 11 0	50 7 10½
,,	Ipswich . .	,,	1007 4 9	212 15 3	22 16 5	36 6 1	..	..	100 4 0	30 0 0	47 15 7
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	143 9 8	31 3 11	14 16 2	6 14 0	..	..	21 12 0	5 8 0	14 9 5
,,	Beccles . .	County House of Correction.	133 5 1	24 1 7	5 15 6	..	10 0 0	..	26 11 8	4 17 6	7 19 5
		Total—County of Suffolk.	2098 5 7½	423 16 9½	87 5 11	71 13 8½	10 0 0	43 10 3	277 16 0	63 16 6	120 12 3½
Surrey. .	Horsemonger-lane.	County Gaol . .	1232 12 7	145 1 0	85 13 6	33 16 5½	..	13 16 0	170 7 6	62 5 0	51 5 0
,,	Brixton . .	County House of Correction.	2772 7 6	296 13 4	62 0 6	35 17 1	30 0 0	21 9 4	163 2 6	44 17 0	44 15 2
,,	Guildford .	,,	1416 16 2	122 0 7	59 11 9	34 7 0	20 0 0	40 13 1	115 11 4	33 16 0	48 12 10
..	Kingston-upon-Thames.	,,	250 14 10	9 16 6	9 13 9	9 3 2	10 0 0	..	30 15 0	12 16 6	23 2 0
,,	Southwark .	Borough Gaol .	208 10 6	110 5 2	124 13 5	17 10 0	..	..	24 12 6	17 5 3	7 13 8
,,	Queen's Prison.	Debtors' Gaol .	219 2 11	.	..	..	23 7 7	..	151 17 6	..	190 8 7
		Total—County of Surrey.	6100 4 6	683 16 7	341 12 11	130 13 8½	83 7 7	75 18 5	656 6 4	170 19 9	365 17 3
Sussex. .	Lewes .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	944 18 10	135 2 10	81 9 0	34 12 1	160 0 0	..	130 17 0	27 19 0	26 4 2
,,	Petworth .	,,	583 7 6	79 13 6½	26 13 6½	37 12 4¾	..	14 2 2½	94 8 5	17 4 6	44 2 9¾
,,	Battle . .	County House of Correction.	14 16 10	1 3 2	2 16 4	0 14 0	2 4 0	..	7 18 0	0 15 2	..
,,	Hastings .	Town Gaol . .	30 12 1	..	2 19 2	0 4 4	..	..	7 14 4	1 0 0	1 2 0
,,	Winchelsea .	,, . .	0 15 6	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	0 3 9½	0 0 4	..
,,	Rye . . .	,, . .	53 1 6	2 9 0	3 8 6	1 3 10	3 5 0	..	9 11 6	1 17 8	3 12 6
		Total—County of Sussex.	1627 12 3	218 8 6½	117 7 6½	74 6 7¾	165 9 0	14 2 2½	250 13 0½	48 16 8	75 1 5¾
Warwick .	Warwick .	County Gaol. .	1823 16 2	185 2 11	52 4 4	24 17 9	..	10 0 0	175 18 5	54 5 11	66 7 7
,,	,,	County House of Correction.	2114 13 5	328 0 3	94 3 9	29 2 10	..	..	245 2 6	60 9 5	38 5 4
,,	Coventry .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	530 3 4	108 13 9	8 4 9	15 17 6	..	17 6 3	92 4 7	..	77 8 6
		Total—County of Warwick.	4468 12 11	621 16 11	154 12 10	69 18 1	..	27 6 3	514 5 6	114 15 4	182 1 5
Westmoreland.	Appleby. .	County Gaol. .	80 18 11	10 7 8	1 0 0	2 11 3	..	0 10 0	31 18 6	1 8 3	9 19 11
,,	Kendal . .	County House of Correction.	164 13 9	19 8 3	2 9 0	4 9 9	..	..	31 1 1	4 2 9	19 8 3
		Total—County of Westmoreland.	245 12 8	29 15 11	3 9 0	7 1 0	..	0 10 0	62 19 7	5 11 0	29 8 2
Wilts . .	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	447 9 0¾	119 19 7½	18 12 0¾	103 5 8½	..	1 16 6½	84 1 3	15 1 7½	19 5 8
,,	Devizes . .	County House of Correction.	1248 13 7	369 18 6	13 12 6	183 4 7	..	..	134 5 8	39 10 3	12 11 0
,,	Marlborough	County Bridewell	98 4 7	18 5 11	2 12 6	14 10 8	..	..	25 19 7	1 19 0	1 10 0
		Total—County of Wilts.	1794 7 2¾	508 4 0½	34 17 0¾	301 0 11½	..	1 16 6½	244 6 6	56 10 10½	33 6 8

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 22.
Year under the following Heads:—

Total Cost of Washing.	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the Support of Prisoners removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2 12 6	..	78 19 11	17 13 3	..	1093 4 6	172 6 0	..	27 2 0	32 18 0	223 19 10¼	164 12 6½	3102 13 7¾
..	31 4 0	37 13 3	..	14 8 8	1041 4 0	100 0 0	..	32 15 0	26 16 3	223 7 2	277 19 6	3242 9 11
7 12 6	..	7 2 2	..	1 14 7½	301 12 0	40 0 0	..	10 0 6	12 11 0	291 0 3	25 5 7	934 11 9½
3 11 6	..	12 10 7	..	..	445 0 0	..	..	30 6 0	10 14 6	93 16 6	14 11 2	823 7 0
13 16 6	31 4 0	136 5 11	17 13 3	16 3 3½	2881 0 6	312 6 0	..	100 3 6	82 19 9	832 3 9¼	482 8 9½	8103 2 4¼
25 0 0	..	131 3 9½	42 3 9	..	2108 11 8	..	..	156 15 4½	4 3 6	313 6 0	151 7 1½	4727 8 3
17 6 3	..	27 2 2	85 9 7	6 15 3	2928 4 10	62 5 0	..	..	..	..	401 3 3	6999 8 9
..	..	15 19 4	..	11 10 1	1276 8 0	..	..	7 6 4	..	81 7 7	90 8 3	3374 8 4
..	..	12 19 1	..	0 10 10	562 4 0	..	..	..	..	54 10 9	46 16 10	1035 3 3
..	..	11 17 10	9 5 0	12 4 0	324 0 0	..	..	..	..	1439 7 6	36 9 2	2343 14 0
22 13 5	..	..	..	375 10 0	3245 19 10	..	..	..	..	..	220 14 1	4449 13 11
64 19 8	..	199 2 2½	136 18 4	406 10 2	10445 8 4	62 5 0	..	164 1 8½	4 3 6	1888 11 10	948 18 8½	22929 16 6
..	..	58 19 0	..	4 6 4	1602 9 8	207 14 0	267 3 2	17 2 0	30 7 2	162 18 9	86 8 0	3978 11 0
2 4 11½	..	19 5 10	8 0 0	11 14 11½	1045 9 9	11 14 0	..	81 12 6½	15 17 3	198 3 2½	59 8 11½	2350 16 4½
..	..	0 5 11	..	5 7 10	107 12 0	..	..	..	..	20 4 1½	2 13 4	166 10 8½
0 11 9	..	0 2 0	0 12 6	2 10 0	62 12 6	30 0 0	223 13 0	9 5 7	..	8 6 3	1 14 2	382 19 8
0 1 6	..	..	0 3 0	..	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	3 5 6	..	29 10 1½
3 2 7	..	3 17 9	..	..	52 0 0	..	..	..	..	19 12 6	2 2 6	159 4 10
6 0 9½	..	82 10 6	8 15 6	23 19 1½	2895 3 11	249 8 0	490 16 2	108 0 1½	46 4 5	412 9 10	152 6 11½	7067 12 8½
..	..	67 8 5	..	37 18 10	1366 0 0	36 8 0	..	..	184 3 10	238 15 6	188 11 0	4511 18 8
..	..	29 10 2	..	..	1245 16 0	95 10 0	..	..	..	175 5 10	226 12 4	4682 11 10
..	..	34 8 8	..	78 11 4	716 0 0	..	..	18 11 0	46 19 2	249 10 9	31 16 10	2025 16 5
..	..	131 7 3	..	116 10 2	3327 16 0	131 18 0	..	18 11 0	231 3 0	663 12 1	447 0 2	11220 6 11
0 10 0	..	6 11 11	..	..	218 11 0	..	..	7 10 0	..	13 6 5	8 19 5	394 3 3
0 18 8	..	10 6 1	..	0 1 0	200 12 0	..	..	5 2 0	17 3 6	78 16 5	37 11 0	596 3 6
1 8 8	..	16 18 0	..	0 1 0	419 3 0	..	..	12 12 0	17 3 6	92 2 10	46 10 5	990 6 9
21 8 3½	..	7 2 11½	..	16 9 4	736 10 0	..	..	58 10 3	60 14 8	561 6 11½	102 4 11¼	2373 18 11¼
..	..	28 7 7	..	13 11 4	933 0 0	..	..	57 15 0	..	210 5 11	339 1 9	3583 17 8
19 3 6	..	3 13 4	89 19 0	5 16 8	216 4 0	..	..	35 17 0	..	312 10 1	39 3 1	885 8 11
40 11 9½	..	39 3 10½	89 19 0	35 17 4	1885 14 0	..	..	152 2 3	60 14 8	1084 2 11¼	480 9 9½	6843 5 6¼

TABLE

Total Cost in the course of the

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	Total Cost of Prison Diet.	Total Cost of Clothing for Males and Females.	Total Cost of Bedding and Straw.	Total Cost of Extra Allowances, by Order of the Surgeon.	Total Cost of Medicines.	Total Cost of Wine, Beer, and Spirits.	Total Cost of Fuel.	Total Cost of Soap.	Total Cost of Candles, Oil, and Gas.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Worcester .	Worcester .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	1746 13 5	320 4 5	80 14 6	28 11 4	..	7 19 2	328 8 9	76 5 3	41 2 6
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	178 16 6	35 10 1	2 4 0	5 19 9	..	1 2 1	51 12 5	12 15 0	8 4 2
		Total.—County of Worcester .	1925 9 11	355 14 6	82 18 6	34 11 1	..	9 1 3	380 1 2	89 0 3	49 6 8
York . .	York . .	County Gaol. .	1313 11 4	221 16 8	86 12 6	49 6 2	..	..	275 9 0	..	..
,,	,,	City House of Correction.	326 2 9	90 0 0	48 12 5	26 15 0	..	5 1 6	39 5 2	6 17 7	24 3 10
,,	Northallerton	County House of Correction.	1078 11 10¼	115 4 2	137 19 3	154 12 4	214 5 6	29 18 4	107 19 4¼	11 8 0	50 1 6
,.	Beverley .	,,	504 7 11	67 11 1	5 18 0	14 13 10	..	..	96 14 9	7 19 4	61 2 8
,,	Wakefield .	,,	3290 15 4	592 14 6	189 7 8	319 10 5	..	12 10 10	337 17 4	51 11 8	226 10 10
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	715 8 4	135 4 11	79 9 6	..	..	..	85 9 4	1 4 9	11 11 0
,,	Leeds . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	859 8 1	574 0 0	437 5 8	25 17 9	14 0 0	1 12 6	173 11 9	24 2 0	128 8 9
,,	Scarborough	Borough Gaol .	37 4 2½	6 0 6	3 3 0	..	..	..	9 19 0	2 10 0	5 2 6½
,,	Ripon Liberty	Gaol and House of Correction.	36 0 1	2 7 2	1 16 6	0 2 7	..	..	16 5 1	..	1 14 3
,.	Richmond .	Borough Gaol .	15 0 1	2 4 2	..	..	..	..	2 1 2	..	..
,,	Doncaster .	Town Gaol . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax. .	County Court Debtors' Gaol .	66 8 4½	..	4 1 0	..	0 5 0	..	13 12 6	0 17 0	0 12 0
		Total—County of York . .	8233 18 4¼	1807 3 2	994 5 6	590 18 1	228 10 6	49 3 2	1158 4 5¼	106 10 4	509 7 4½
		Grand Total..	118110 13 3¾	20642 2 5	7263 13 1¾	4147 17 3	1426 4 11	719 2 8¼	16195 5 6½	3255 4 11	8068 4 3½

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 22.
Year under the following Heads :—

Total Cost of Washing	Total Cost of Cooking.	Total Cost of Stationery, Printing, and Books.	Total Cost of Furniture.	Total Cost of Rent, Rates, and Taxes.	Total Cost of Officers' Salaries.	Total Cost of Pensions to Retired Officers.	Total Cost of the support of Prisoners removed under Contract, to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removal of Prisoners to and from their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons.	Total Cost of Removing Transported Convicts.	Total Cost of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions in and about the Prison.	Total Cost of Sundries not enumerated.	Grand Total.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3 19 7	..	148 10 1	3 2 5	24 10 11	2169 12 11	162 10 0	..	39 19 0	35 11 0	309 1 5	382 6 8	5909 3 4
1 4 4	..	17 19 3	9 3 10	20 13 1	478 16 0	26 0 0	..	..	19 10 10½	98 0 7	26 18 1½	994 10 1
5 3 11	..	166 9 4	12 6 3	45 4 0	2648 8 11	188 10 0	..	39 19 0	55 1 10½	407 2 0	409 4 9½	6903 13 5
..	..	67 8 6	..	20 4 6	2002 8 0	..	..	136 19 3	393 5 4	606 5 8	307 14 7	5482 1 6
0 12 0	..	6 10 0	13 4 5	17 4 4	352 4 0	..	..	..	9 15 10	67 3 0	11 5 6	1044 17 4
..	..	13 13 9	..	7 10 5	1272 10 11¼	..	..	..	2 12 8	169 15 4	86 6 0½	3452 9 5
..	..	16 19 2	..	15 6 1	1134 18 1	..	..	..	38 18 1	325 8 11	62 12 4	2352 10 3
351 17 7	..	155 5 6	..	102 14 6	4405 2 4	16 10 0	..	392 19 1	..	12368 2 6	523 8 10	23336 18 11
..	..	13 4 8	..	..	805 0 0	10 0 0	..	12 8 6	30 16 9	244 8 6	206 9 8	2350 15 11
62 3 4	21 3 0	113 6 7	1152 10 10	..	1486 14 5	..	..	50 4 1	..	84 5 9	554 8 1	5754 2 7
..	..	..	..	..	80 0 0	..	..	..	..	42 13 6½	7 15 6	194 8 3
..	..	0 1 8	..	17 7 4	102 19 0	..	..	..	1 18 6	12 5 9	5 14 4	198 12 3
1 4 6	..	0 0 8	..	..	17 0 0	..	14 0 0	5 12 0	..	1 9 5	2 11 8	61 3 8
..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0
1 1 8	..	4 0 0	2 13 2	6 3 4½	90 5 0	..	..	..	..	10 9 3½	2 1 4	202 9 8
416 19 1	21 3 0	390 10 6	1169 8 5	186 10 6½	11849 1 9¼	26 10 0	14 0 0	598 2 11	477 7 2	13932 7 8	1770 7 10½	44530 9 10
1256 18 3¾	466 4 10	5658 9 7¼	2801 10 2½	2707 9 9¼	158897 14 7	4875 10 11	2503 6 5¾	3816 11 4	4270 10 5½	75790 3 5¼	20063 17 1½	162936 15 6

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 23. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Anglesey. .	Beaumaris . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 18 3	2 2 10½	..	..	..	4 0 0	..
Bedford . .	Bedford . .	County Gaol	..	..	..	1 6 6	29 3 6	10 12 0	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction .	6 1 7¼	1 5 10¾	..	..	111 3 11¼	9 18 9	..
		Total—County of Bedford .	..	..	..	1 6 6	140 7 5¼	20 10 9	..
Berks. . .	Reading . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 10 8	1 0 8¾	11 5 0	1 13 0	2027 5 1	20 10 6	0 19 6
,,	Abingdon . .	County House of Correction .	6 16 6¼	1 8 9¾	0 7 6	..	39 9 10¾	0 5 0	..
,	Newbury . .	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Windsor . .	,, ...	8 4 9½	..	4 4 0	0 16 6	..	..	..
		Total—County of Berks .	..	..	15 16 6	2 9 6	2066 14 11¾	20 15 6	0 19 6
Brecon . .	Brecknock . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 2 0	1 17 11	..	1 2 6	..	..	..
Bucks. . .	Aylesbury . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 11 1	1 2 9¼	..	..	..	135 14 0	..
,,	Buckingham .	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	11 16 6	..
		Total—County of Bucks .	..	..	..	..	..	147 10 6	..
Cambridge .	Cambridge . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 4 1	1 17 11	26 7 0	..	58 19 3½	5 17 4	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8 7 3	1 15 6	42 12 6	22 2 2	..	27 7 0	..
,,	Wisbeach . .	House of Correction . . .	7 11 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Ely	,, ,, . . .	7 8 6	0 6 0	..	0 14 0	..	18 12 3	..
		Total—County of Cambridge.	..	..	68 19 6	22 16 2	58 19 3½	51 16 7	..
Cardigan. .	Cardigan . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 14 11	1 17 0	..	0 3 6	..	..	..
,,	Aberystwith .	Town Gaol	6 16 10½	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cardigan	..	..	..	0 3 6	..	..	..
Carmarthen .	Carmarthen .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	13 13 0	1 3 4	8 0 0	10 16 6	101 19 0½	0 8 6	..
Carnarvon .	Carnarvon . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 14 1½	1 10 11	..	..	..	13 12 9	0 11 6
Chester . .	Chester . . .	County Gaol	7 11 4¾	2 8 10	192 10 3	10 12 0	..	..	..
,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7 2 5½	1 16 4¼	..	1 4 0	..	67 5 7	1 1 0
,,	Knutsford . .	House of Correction . . .	7 4 5½	1 15 5	285 16 6	5 8 2	..	17 5 0	3 17 6
		Total—County of Chester .	..	..	478 6 9	17 4 2	..	84 10 7	4 18 6
Cornwall. .	Bodmin . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 17 0¼	1 9 0	..	0 12 6	142 1 0	..	..
,,	Falmouth . .	Town Gaol	4 6 8	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	..
,,	Penzance . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 1 4	2 5 4	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Saltash . . .	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Helstone . .	,, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cornwall	..	..	..	0 18 6	142 1 0	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 24. Year under the following Heads:—					TABLE No. 25. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 26.	
Amount received from Treasury for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for the Maintenance of convicted Prisoners.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	58 17 2½	9 13 4	72 10 6½	379 11 3½	72 10 6½	307 0 9	5 0 8	312 1 5	1 3¾	0 0 5
17 13 11½	..	..	22 2 2	80 18 1½	674 10 4½	80 18 1½	593 12 2¾	..	593 12 2¾	..	..
..	..	..	..	121 2 8¼	1126 12 6½	121 2 8¼	1005 9 10¼	14 4 6	1019 14 4¼	0 10¼	..
17 13 11½	..	..	22 2 2	202 0 9¾	1801 2 10¾	202 0 9¾	1599 2 1	14 4 6	1613 6 7	..	..
18 5 6	..	616 8 8½	17 4 6	2713 11 9¼	4592 8 2½	2713 11 9¼	1878 16 5¼	297 2 6½	2175 18 11¾	0 7¼	0 0 6¾
..	..	..	1 11 0	41 13 4¾	763 5 11	41 13 4¾	721 12 6¼	129 4 10	850 17 4¼	1 10½	..
..	..	..	..	..	59 18 7	..	59 18 7	..	59 18 7	..	..
..	..	..	4 19 0	9 19 6	254 5 8½	9 19 6	244 6 2½	36 10 3½	280 16 6	1 7	..
18 5 6	..	616 8 8½	23 14 6	2765 4 8	5669 18 5	2765 4 8	2904 13 9	462 17 8	3367 11 5	..	..
39 4 6	1 10 6	128 12 1	..	170 9 7	840 11 6	170 9 7	670 1 11	48 1 3	718 3 2	1 1½	0 0 8¼
12 6 1	..	513 1 2	..	661 1 3	3713 6 9	661 1 3	3052 5 6	380 7 5	3432 12 11	1 4¼	0 0 6¾
..	..	..	..	11 16 6	44 16 9	11 16 6	33 0 3	1 15 2	34 15 5	..	..
12 6 1	..	513 1 2	..	672 17 9	3758 3 6	672 17 9	3085 5 9	382 2 7	3467 8 4	..	..
13 4 10	..	217 3 3½	..	321 11 8¾	1692 5 1¾	321 11 8¾	1370 13 5	144 2 4½	1514 15 9½	1 2½	0 0 6¼
6 13 4	..	167 6 4	..	266 1 4	849 12 6	266 1 4	583 11 2	38 1 9	621 12 11	1 6	0 0 7½
..	..	..	..	..	735 12 4	..	735 12 4	62 19 11	798 12 3	1 3	..
6 6 6	..	..	..	25 12 9	786 10 4	25 12 9	760 17 7	170 4 10	931 2 5	1 0¾	..
26 4 8	..	384 9 7¼	..	613 5 9¾	4064 0 3¾	613 5 9¾	3450 14 6	415 8 10½	3866 3 4½	..	..
14 14 0	0 12 0	..	..	15 9 6	572 11 1¼	15 9 6	557 1 7¼	9 6 7	566 8 2¼	1 4¾	..
..	..	..	..	..	27 7 0	..	27 7 0	..	27 7 0	..	..
14 14 0	0 12 0	..	..	15 9 6	599 18 1¼	15 9 6	584 8 7¼	9 6 7	593 15 2¼	..	..
..	..	178 16 9	53 18 2½	353 19 0	1070 0 0	353 19 0	716 1 0	19 16 2	735 17 2	1 4¼	..
48 0 0	..	97 5 10	..	159 10 1	1089 12 9	159 10 1	930 2 8	55 19 2½	986 1 10½	1 9½	..
135 0 0	..	910 1 8½	51 10 1	1299 14 0½	4261 2 5½	1299 14 0½	2961 18 5	882 18 11	3844 7 4	1 7¼	0 0 7¾
10 0 0	..	73 10 1	..	153 0 8	1032 17 7	153 0 8	879 16 11	381 0 4	1260 17 3	1 5¾	..
173 19 6	11 7 6	1461 3 4	31 4 4	1990 1 10	6152 12 1	1990 1 10	4162 10 3	3644 17 5	7807 7 8	1 5¼	..
318 19 6	11 7 6	2444 15 1½	82 14 5	3442 16 6½	11446 12 1½	3442 16 6½	8003 15 7	4908 16 8	12912 12 3	..	..
58 18 9	..	1117 4 4	0 17 6	1319 14 1	3715 10 3	1319 14 1	2395 16 2	75 5 3¼	2471 1 5¼	0 10	0 0 8½
..	38 0 0	15 0 0	..	53 6 0	141 15 11½	53 6 0	88 9 11½	45 11 0	134 0 11½	..	0 0 6
..	..	..	..	..	161 14 9½	..	161 14 9½	11 9 8½	173 4 6	1 4	..
..	..	..	..	..	25 8 0½	..	25 8 0½	..	25 8 0½	..	..
..	..	3 14 7	..	3 14 7	19 17 10	3 14 7	16 3 3	8 19 6	25 2 9	..	..
58 18 9	38 0 0	1135 18 11	0 17 6	1376 14 8	4064 6 10½	1376 14 8	2687 12 2½	141 5 5¾	2828 17 8¼	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 23. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Cumberland	Carlisle	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 13 4	2 0 9	22 13 0	1 9 0	..	..	..
,,	Whitehaven	County House of Correction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Cockermouth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up-House.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Cumberland	..	..	22 13 0	1 9 0	..	..	..
Denbigh	Ruthin	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 9 3¼	0 19 0	..	..	..	..	..
Derby	Derby	,, ,,	7 13 11½	2 4 9¾	64 19 1	1 13 6	1272 6 10½	..	..
Devon	Exeter	County Gaol	8 17 1½	1 9 10¾	..	2 16 6	..	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8 17 1½	1 15 3¼	..	26 0 6	..	..	..
,,	,,	County Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	4 19 8	0 11 6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Plymouth	Borough Gaol	5 2 4	1 13 2¼	..	1 13 0	..	111 14 3	..
,,	Barnstaple	,, ,,	..	..	2 13 2	..	..	..	..
,,	Tiverton	,, ,,	10 13 6	0 7 1¼	..	..	185 16 3	30 6 0	..
,,	Bideford	,, ,,	6 10 0	..	0 15 0	..	..	..	..
,,	Bradnench	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dartmouth	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Devon	..	..	3 8 2	30 10 0	185 16 3	142 0 3	..
Dorset	Dorchester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 6 0½	2 5 9¼	65 15 11	1 0 0	..	..	..
,,	Poole	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Dorset	..	..	65 15 11	1 0 0	..	..	..
Durham	Durham	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 13 8½	2 5 6¼	187 1 7	7 13 0	..	33 2 10	..
Essex	Chelmsford	,, ,,	9 19 2½	1 11 9¼	..	..	13 17 8	..	..
,,	Springfield	,, ,,	6 18 6½	3 7 10	5 16 0	0 16 6	547 3 4	..	..
,,	Colchester	County House of Correction	8 6 6½	1 16 4¼	..	0 11 6	164 7 4	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	8 4 0	..
,,	Ilford	County House of Correction	7 8 3	2 8 1¼	..	14 14 6	85 6 10	..	..
,,	Maldon	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romford	Gaol for the Liberty of Havering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Essex	..	..	5 16 0	16 2 6	810 15 2	8 4 0	..
Flint	Flint	County Gaol and House of Correction	6 18 10	2 1 0¼	..	..	..	..	..
Glamorgan	Cardiff	,, ,,	6 5 11	0 11 7¼	..	2 8 0	..	32 8 9	..
,,	Swansea	County House of Correction	8 12 11¾	2 9 1¾	..	3 18 0	..	..	..
		Total—County of Glamorgan	..	..	..	6 6 0	..	32 8 9	..
Gloucester	Gloucester	County Gaol and Penitentiary	7 17 1	1 5 5½	75 7 7¼	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7 8 0½	2 9 7¾	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Bridewell & Police Station	7 0 5½	0 13 2	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Horsley	County House of Correction	8 4 7½	1 1 10¾	..	..	..	5 14 0	..
,,	Northleach	,, ,,	7 17 11¼	1 7 2¾	24 18 10	0 12 0	..	..	..
,,	Little Dean	,, ,,	8 3 3½	2 13 4½	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Lawford's Gate	,, ,,	8 7 1¾	2 14 2	15 5 4	1 5 0	..	..	..
,,	Tewkesbury	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 13 1	0 3 9¾	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Gloucester	..	..	115 11 9¼	1 17 0	..	5 14 0	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 24. Year under the following Heads:—				TABLE No. 25. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 26.	
Amount received from Treasury for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for the Maintenance of convicted Prisoners.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
..	..	384 19 8	..	409 1 8	2277 6 2	409 1 8	1868 4 6	109 9 11	1977 14 5	1 1¼	..
..	..	..	..	..	47 14 11	..	47 14 11	4 8 6	52 3 5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	56 9 5	..	56 9 5	..	56 9 5	..	..
..	..	389 19 8	..	409 1 8	2381 10 6	409 1 8	1972 8 10	113 18 5	2086 7 3	..	..
14 15 6	..	140 19 5	..	155 14 11	712 2 6	155 14 11	556 7 7	270 17 10	827 5 5	1 0	0 0 6½
11 17 8	..	642 10 6	5 9 10	1998 17 5½	4510 17 1½	1998 17 5½	2511 19 8	592 2 10½	3104 2 6½	0 10¾	..
105 2 9	43 18 3	203 11 9	12 14 7	368 3 10	2228 18 3	368 3 10	1860 14 5	495 18 10½	2356 13 3½	1 11	0 0 9
..	..	1278 5 0½	..	1304 5 6½	2937 13 8½	1304 5 6½	1633 8 2	45 6 3	1678 14 5	0 6½	0 0 8½
..	..	..	..	..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	779 2 11	..	779 2 11	30 14 6	809 17 5	0 9¾	..
113 7 9	..	297 14 0	..	524 9 0	701 4 1	524 9 0	176 15 1	17 14 4	194 9 5	0 5¼	0 0 7¾
9 16 0	..	..	..	12 9 2	132 15 1	12 9 2	120 5 11	5 12 0	125 17 11	..	..
..	..	20 18 6	..	237 0 9	466 12 11¾	237 0 9	229 12 2¾	10 15 5½	240 7 8¼	0 10	..
..	..	9 11 8	..	10 6 8	59 15 1	10 6 8	49 8 5	1 12 0	51 0 5	..	0 0 6
..	..	..	..	..	11 4 0	..	11 4 0	1 5 0	12 9 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	23 1 5½	..	23 1 5½	..	23 1 5½	..	..
228 6 6	43 18 3	1810 0 11½	12 14 7	2456 14 11½	7465 7 6¾	2456 14 11½	5008 12 7¼	608 18 5	5617 11 0¼	..	..
87 13 0	6 8 6	..	73 3 9	234 1 2	3581 4 8	231 1 2	3347 3 6	..	3347 3 6	1 2¾	..
..	..	..	..	..	151 13 1	..	151 13 1	6 8 6	158 1 7	..	..
87 13 0	6 8 6	..	73 3 9	234 1 2	3732 17 9	234 1 2	3498 16 7	6 8 6	3505 5 1	..	..
70 6 10	8 5 3	640 1 6½	..	946 11 0½	4652 16 11	946 11 0½	3706 5 10½	837 18 10	4544 4 8½	1 1	0 0 6½
..	..	64 1 4½	..	77 19 0½	849 9 0	77 19 0½	771 9 11½	118 8 9	889 18 8½	1 8¾	0 0 10½
27 6 1	..	1131 11 0¼	66 5 0	1778 17 11¼	4863 4 11	1778 17 11¼	3084 6 11¾	150 0 9	3234 7 8¾	0 9¾	0 0 8½
5 18 6	..	172 14 2	..	343 11 6	809 0 8	343 11 6	465 9 2	57 1 5	522 10 7	1 0	..
..	..	..	..	8 4 0	461 19 8	8 4 0	453 15 8	..	453 15 8	..	..
..	..	237 13 0	..	337 14 4	1752 16 7	337 14 4	1415 2 3	271 2 8	1686 4 11	1 6½	0 0 7¼
..	..	..	..	..	118 7 6	..	118 7 6	..	118 7 6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	172 0 7	..	172 0 7	2 14 6	174 15 1	..	..
33 4 7	..	1605 19 6¾	66 5 0	2546 6 9¾	9026 18 11	2546 6 9¾	6480 12 1¼	599 8 1	7080 0 2¼	..	..
20 7 9	..	..	9 4 9	29 12 6	540 6 9½	29 12 6	510 14 3½	5 5 2	515 19 5½	1 3¼	..
..	..	374 0 10¼	..	408 17 7¼	1683 17 6	408 7 7¼	1274 19 10¾	37 2 10	1312 2 8¾	0 10	..
84 12 0	..	360 3 4	..	448 13 4	1419 17 4	448 13 4	971 4 0	70 6 1	1041 10 1	0 11½	..
84 12 0	..	734 4 2¼	..	857 10 11¼	3103 14 10	857 10 11¼	2246 3 10¾	107 8 11	2353 12 9¾	..	..
56 14 4	..	1203 10 10¾	7 17 8½	1343 10 6½	4569 4 0¼	1343 10 6½	3225 13 5¾	130 8 10	3356 2 3¾	0 11¼	..
7 9 8	..	..	..	7 9 8	809 1 2½	7 9 8	801 11 6½	27 3 6	828 15 0½	1 6	..
..	..	..	..	..	114 17 4	..	114 17 4	5 19 10	120 17 2	..	..
..	..	186 6 6	..	192 0 6	863 19 2¾	192 0 6	671 18 8¾	19 18 2½	691 16 11¼	1 1½	..
..	..	175 2 3½	1 17 7	202 10 8¾	1112 1 4	202 10 8¾	909 10 7¼	15 14 6	925 5 1¼	0 11½	0 0 9¾
..	..	118 8 5½	..	118 8 5½	672 18 5½	118 8 5½	554 10 0	80 6 5	634 16 5	1 8½	0 0 10
..	..	139 14 3	..	156 4 7	851 11 11¼	156 4 7	695 7 4¼	74 3 0	769 10 4¼	1 3½	0 0 [illegible]
..	..	19 15 8	..	19 15 8	127 3 10	19 15 8	107 8 2	..	107 8 2	1 5½	6 0 6¾
64 4 0	..	1842 18 1	9 15 3½	2040 0 1¾	9120 17 4¼	2040 0 1¾	7080 17 2½	353 14 3½	7434 11 6	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 23. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Hants	Winchester	County Gaol	7 14 3	1 9 0	..	3 8 0	457 14 4	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction	8 15 3¾	0 11 0	375 13 2	..	319 3 4	..	..
,,	Gosport	,, ,,	8 7 3	1 13 6¼	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Portsmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	14 15 3	22 19 0	..	100 0 2	..
,,	Southampton	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	6 7 11¾	0 7 10¼	3 5 0	1 2 0	..	36 14 6	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newport (Isle of Wight)	County Gaol and House of Correction.	11 0 6¼	1 1 0	..	8 6 0	..	..	..
,,	Andover	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Hants	..	..	393 13 5	35 15 0	776 17 8	136 14 8	..
Hereford	Hereford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 1 71	1 6 5¾	..	0 8 0	..	0 19 9	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	8 7 3½	2 6 0	30 6 2	0 5 6	..	12 16 0	..
		Total—County of Hereford	..	..	30 6 2	0 13 6	..	13 15 9	..
Herts	Hertford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 10 4¼	0 15 2¾	91 15 6	2 17 0	16 15 8	9 18 6	..
,,	St. Alban's	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Herts	..	..	91 15 6	2 17 0	16 15 8	9 18 6	..
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 3 5	1 10 5	..	0 6 6	..	11 2 3	2 3 0
Kent	Maidstone	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 2 5½	1 6 7½	549 11 10	85 8 6	636 19 0	2 0 0	0 14 7
,,	Canterbury (St. Augustine's)	,, ,,	4 18 8¾	1 10 2	..	2 1 6	29 0 0	..	1 1 0
,,	Canterbury	City Gaol	8 17 8	0 6 6	11 2 0	5 15 6	..	..	..
,,	Deal	Town Gaol	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Dover	,,	8 1 2	1 9 2¾	10 6 0	1 5 0	31 15 0	1 9 0	..
,,	Dover Castle	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Sandwich	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	8 16 4¾	3 4 11½	..	0 4 6	94 15 0	1 15 0	..
,,	Folkstone	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Romney Marsh	,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..
,,	Faversham	,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hythe	,,	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Tenterden	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Kent	..	..	571 2 10	94 15 0	792 9 0	10 4 0	1 15 7
Lancaster	Lancaster	County Gaol	8 5 6¾	1 13 11½	73 5 8	..	1692 4 10	5 0 0	..
,,	Preston	County House of Correction	5 4 6¼	1 17 1½	113 13 11	2 18 0	279 5 8	..	..
,,	Kirkdale	,, ,,	6 18 2	2 3 0	124 10 2	12 6 4	2327 14 9	2 0 0	1 1 6
,,	Liverpool	Borough Gaol	5 3 6¾	2 7 10	1080 8 9	22 5 9	..	..	0 12 6
,,	Salford	County House of Correction	5 9 2¼	1 1 5	340 18 7	33 6 11	5726 12 7	..	1 3 2
		Total—County of Lancaster	..	..	1732 17 1	70 17 0	10025 17 10	7 0 0	2 17 2
Leicester	Leicester	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 19 7¼	1 15 3¾	110 0 0	..	935 19 2	18 19 1	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	8 11 7½	2 3 10¼	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Leicester	..	..	110 0 0	..	935 19 2	18 19 1	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 24. Year under the following Heads:—				TABLE No. 25. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 26.	
Amount received from Treasury for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for the Maintenance of convicted Prisoners.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
44 16 4	8 6 6	576 4 9	..	1090 9 11	2081 7 10¾	1090 9 11	990 17 11¾	28 9 1	1019 7 0¾	0 5¼	0 0 6¾
..	..	371 3 11	5 10 6	1071 10 11	2056 18 7	1071 10 11	985 7 8	24 11 9	1009 19 5	0 7½	0 0 6¾
..	..	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	795 10 11¾	1 10 0	794 0 11¾	33 12 5½	827 13 5¼	1 3½	..
8 10 0	16 0 0	235 15 9	..	398 0 2	1184 8 2	398 0 2	786 8 0	29 16 0	816 4 0	0 9	0 0 6
12 13 0	..	176 9 2	..	230 3 8	708 13 8	230 3 8	478 10 0	18 0 0	496 10 0	0 7¼	..
..	..	..	..	..	50 18 8	..	50 18 8	18 7 7	69 6 3	..	..
14 2 9	..	114 10 6¾	..	136 19 3¾	876 1 7	136 19 3¾	739 2 3¼	82 16 8½	821 18 11¾	2 1¾	0 0 7½
..	..	..	..	..	181 5 2	..	181 5 2	200 0 0	381 5 2	.	..
80 2 1	24 6 6	1474 4 1¾	7 0 6	2928 13 11¾	7935 4 8½	2928 13 11¾	5006 10 8¾	435 13 7	5442 4 3¾	..	..
38 11 2	..	589 10 0	35 13 1	665 2 0	2519 12 8½	665 2 0	1854 10 8½	214 19 6	2069 10 2½	1 0¼	..
13 11 0	..	154 19 2	8 5 6	220 3 4	579 3 7½	220 3 4	359 0 3½	67 7 0	426 7 3½	0 10¼	0 0 9½
52 2 2	..	744 9 2	43 18 7	885 5 4	3098 16 4	885 5 4	2213 11 0	282 6 6	2495 17 6	..	..
25 18 10	..	567 0 4	0 6 0	714 11 10	2689 0 5	714 11 10	1974 8 7	469 14 10½	2444 3 5½	1 1¼	..
3 15 0	..	133 13 6	..	137 8 6	1427 9 5	137 8 6	1290 0 11	50 0 0	1340 0 11	..	..
29 13 10	..	700 13 10	0 6 0	852 0 4	4116 9 10	852 0 4	3264 9 6	519 14 10½	3784 4 4½	..	..
36 16 6	..	313 5 8	..	363 13 11	1361 17 8	363 13 11	998 3 9	65 15 10	1063 19 7	1 1½	0 0 6½
26 15 9	10 18 6	2006 11 10	73 9 1	3392 12 1	7037 15 8	3392 12 1	3645 3 7	519 1 2	4164 4 9	0 6	..
13 8 8	..	283 7 2	50 9 3	379 7 7	1253 7 9	379 7 7	874 0 2	32 3 7	906 3 9	1 2	..
9 11 3	..	62 12 3	0 5 0	89 6 0	370 12 3½	89 6 0	281 6 3½	12 8 2	293 14 5½	1 4	0 0 6¼
..	..	..	..	..	123 12 10	..	123 12 10	12 12 3	136 5 1	..	..
9 7 4	..	185 11 11	0 6 6	240 0 9	638 18 11	240 0 9	398 18 2	4 0 6	402 18 8	0 7	0 0 8¼
..	..	..	..	..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	..	150 0 0	..	..
2 16 6	..	98 7 6½	0 13 6	198 12 0½	595 5 5½	198 12 0½	396 13 5	99 18 1	496 11 6	1 7½	0 0 11½
..	..	..	..	..	11 2 3	..	11 2 3	..	11 2 3	..	..
..	..	..	0 1 0	5 1 0	43 1 10	5 1 0	38 0 10	1 8 8	39 9 6	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	98 8 8	..	98 8 8	12 15 11½	111 4 7½	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	34 6 9	..	34 6 9	..	34 6 9	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	109 2 5	..	109 2 5	1 4 11	110 7 4	..	..
61 19 6	10 18 6	2636 10 8½	125 4 4	4304 19 5½	10465 14 10	4304 19 5½	6160 15 4½	695 13 3½	6856 8 8	..	..
..	..	1230 18 5	47 11 4	3049 0 3	4948 7 3	3049 0 3	1899 7 0	235 9 8	2134 16 8	0 7	0 0 6¾
..	23 19 9	1034 17 1½	31 4 4	1485 18 9½	5248 19 11	1485 18 9½	3763 1 1½	9843 16 2	13606 17 3½	2 8	0 0 6
..	2 16 0	1445 5 0	315 1 0	4230 14 9	7857 7 8	4230 14 9	3626 12 11	15455 12 1	19082 5 0	2 7¾	0 0 6¼
..	205 18 0	1886 3 6	16 15 3	3212 3 9	13138 4 7	3212 3 9	9926 0 10	1158 9 7	11084 10 5	0 8	..
..	100 3 6	1509 6 3	173 17 10	7885 8 10	9766 11 10	7885 8 10	1881 3 0	570 4 0	2451 7 0	..	..
..	332 17 3	7106 10 3½	584 9 9	19863 6 4½	40959 11 3	19863 6 4½	21096 4 10½	27263 11 6	48359 16 4½	..	..
41 6 11	..	1643 1 8	2 11 10	2751 18 8	4436 7 11¼	2751 18 8	1684 9 3¼	358 2 7½	2042 11 10¾	0 8	..
63 13 11	..	291 9 9¾	..	355 3 8¾	1961 14 6¾	335 3 8¾	1606 10 10	82 7 2	1688 18 0	2 3	..
105 0 10	..	1934 11 5¾	2 11 10	3107 2 4¾	6398 2 6	3107 2 4¾	3291 0 1¼	440 9 9½	3731 9 10¾	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 23. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Lincoln . .	Lincoln . . .	County Gaol	8 5 1¼	0 15 6¾	..	0 17 6	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol	7 5 2	0 19 6	..	..	..	11 12 6	..
,,	Louth . . .	County House of Correction .	7 6 1¾	1 18 0¼	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Spilsby . . .	,, ,, . .	7 1 4¾	1 7 10	..	..	..	17 2 6	..
,,	Kirton . . .	County Bridewell	7 12 1	2 1 9¾	49 8 11	0 13 0	..	..	..
,,	Falkingham .	County House of Correction .	8 8 0½	0 16 7	..	..	..	7 0 0	..
,,	Spalding . .	,, ,, . .	..	..	47 4 1	..	..	21 9 6	..
,,	Boston . . .	Borough Gaol and County House of Correction.	..	..	..	0 16 0	..	1 10 6	..
,,	Grantham . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	9 17 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Stamford . .	,, ,, . .	8 5 10¼	..	..	0 4 0	..	..	..
,,	Great Grimsby.	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Lincoln .	..	..	96 13 0	2 10 6	..	58 15 0	..
Merioneth .	Dolgelly . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 17 2½	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bala . . .	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Merioneth.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middlesex .	Clerkenwell. .	House of Detention . . .	6 16 6	1 19 7	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Coldbath-fields.	County House of Correction .	7 18 7¼	1 13 0	4604 11 10	19 15 0	59 13 0	..	2 8 8
,,	Newgate . .	City and County Gaol . . .	..	..	..	..	416 1 0	..	..
,,	Giltspur-street .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	9 10 7¾	2 2 6¾	91 7 6	2 12 6	..	..	..
,,	Whitecross-street	City Debtors' Gaol . . .	9 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridge-street .	City Bridewell	8 14 0	1 18 6	..	..	..	..	11 10 0
,,	Tothill-fields .	Westminster House of Correction.	7 18 2	1 2 5¾	1885 1 11	25 7 0	..	..	4 19 1
		Total—County of Middlesex.	..	..	6581 1 3	47 14 6	475 14 0	..	18 17 9
Monmouth .	Monmouth . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	11 8 2¼	1 13 11	..	0 9 0	..	2 4 6	..
,,	Usk	County House of Correction .	7 7 4	0 12 6¾	14 0 0	2 11 6	..	..	..
		Total—County of Monmouth	..	..	14 0 0	3 0 6	..	2 4 6	..
Montgomery.	Montgomery.	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 9 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk . .	Norwich . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	5 17 6	0 10 3	16 1 1	3 7 6	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	5 12 8	2 1 2	..	0 5 6	..	9 6 6	..
,,	Swaffham . .	County House of Correction .	7 3 7¼	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Walsingham .	,, ,,	7 10 4½	1 2 3½	40 12 3	0 6 6	..	..	..
,,	Wymondham .	,, ,,	7 3 0	1 11 6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Great Yarmouth	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	8 14 5	..	..	0 7 0	..	9 14 0	..
,,	King's Lynn. .	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Thetford . .	Borough Gaol	9 11 6	1 19 0	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Norfolk.	..	..	56 13 4	4 6 6	..	19 0 6	..
Northampton	Northampton .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	9 9 8¾	1 14 0	..	..	..	141 6 4	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	8 7 3½	2 5 7½	18 13 0	..	681 3 9	20 17 4	..
,,	Peterborough .	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	10 13 0	2 0 6	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northampton.	..	..	18 13 0	..	681 3 9	162 3 8	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 24. Year under the following Heads:—				TABLE No. 25. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 26.	
Amount received from Treasury for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per day.	Daily Rate per head charged to Treasury for the Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
14 12 9	10 13 8	..	5 14 9	31 18 8	1403 1 3	31 18 8	1371 2 7	501 11 11	1872 14 6	..	..
6 6 1	..	69 19 6	..	87 18 1	435 2 4½	87 18 1	347 4 3½	39 16 10	387 1 1½	..	0 1 3
17 15 1	..	242 10 6	.	260 5 7	1546 2 11	260 5 7	1285 17 4	93 5 9	1379 3 1	..	0 0 4¾
10 5 0	..	273 14 0	..	301 1 6	1286 7 2	301 1 6	985 5 8	71 12 6	1056 18 2	1 0	..
30 3 2	..	267 2 11	5 15 11¾	353 3 11¾	1280 6 11⅓	353 3 11¾	927 2 11⅔	57 4 5	984 7 4¾	0 10	..
35 14 6	..	440 17 4	..	483 11 10	986 16 6⅓	483 11 10	503 4 8⅓	41 7 11½	544 12 8	..	..
10 17 6	..	534 0 9	..	613 11 10	1259 0 4	613 11 10	645 8 6	708 11 2	1353 19 8	1 8	0 0 9¼
20 13 6	..	69 8 2	..	92 8 2	763 8 11	92 8 2	671 0 9	26 18 6	697 18 3	1 7	0 0 6½
7 12 7	..	10 1 4	..	17 13 11	189 15 5	17 13 11	172 1 6	13 0 0	185 1 6	..	..
..	..	32 5 5	..	32 9 5	244 11 4	32 9 5	212 1 11	5 14 6	217 16 5	..	0 0 9¼
..	..	..	..	..	16 0 0	..	16 0 0	..	16 0 0	..	..
154 0 2	10 13 8	1939 19 11	11 10 8¾	2274 2 11¾	9410 13 2½	2274 2 11¾	7136 10 2⅔	1559 3 6½	8695 13 9¼	..	..
..	..	48 1 10	..	48 1 10	330 6 10½	48 1 10	282 5 0½	15 6 4½	297 11 5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	13 12 0	..	13 1 2	..	13 12 0	..	..
..	..	48 1 10	..	48 1 10	343 18 10½	48 1 10	295 17 0½	15 6 4½	311 3 5	..	..
..	..	..	144 0 10	144 0 10	8095 7 2	144 0 10	7951 6 4	1437 13 10	9389 0 2	4 2¾	..
..	..	12477 7 0	9 4 0	17172 19 6	26652 12 1	17172 19 6	9479 12 7	6692 13 3	16172 5 10	0 10	0 1 0
42 1 6	..	..	332 6 0	790 8 6	8383 7 8	790 8 6	7592 19 2	563 6 9	8156 5 11	..	..
..	..	..	..	94 0 0	7496 0 10	94 0 0	7402 0 10	693 13 6	8095 14 4	1 5¼	..
..	..	..	..	..	4028 14 5	..	4028 14 5	572 3 6	4600 17 11	..	..
..	..	..	..	11 10 0	2700 6 9	11 10 0	2688 16 9	..	2688 16 9	..	..
..	..	7921 19 0	41 14 3	9879 1 3	15034 17 11	9879 1 3	5155 16 8	555 19 1	5711 15 9	0 9¼	0 1 0
42 1 6	..	20399 6 0	527 5 1	28092 0 1	72391 6 10	28092 0 1	44299 6 9	10515 9 11	54814 16 8	..	..
13 14 6	..	529 2 7¾	1 19 6	547 10 1¾	1636 12 1¾	547 10 1¾	1089 2 0	228 8 11½	1317 10 11½	1 2¾	0 0 7½
..	..	275 2 8½	0 15 0	292. 9 2½	1627 10 11	292 9 2½	1335 1 8½	39 10 2½	1374 11 11	0 7¾	..
13 14 6	..	804 5 4¼	2 14 6	839 19 4¼	3264 3 0¾	839 19 4¼	2424 3 8½	267 19 2	2692 2 10½	..	..
..	25 15 2	..	227 11 7	253 6 9	662 10 6	253 6 9	409 3 9	99 13 4	508 17 1	1 3	..
29 11 0	..	301 17 9	5 8 0	356 5 4	2426 4 9	356 5 4	2069 19 5	183 14 4	2253 13 9	1 4	..
27 17 0	..	218 19 9	..	256 8 9	1279 4 4	256 8 9	1022 15 7	74 0 7	1096 16 2	..	0 0 6¼
..	..	534 8 6	0 14 0	535 2 6	1598 11 9	535 2 6	1063 9 3	193 1 7	1256 10 10	..	0 0 6
28 18 2	12 18 0	191 6 11	7 0 3	281 2 1	1438 15 5	281 2 1	1157 13 4	88 11 8	1246 5 0	..	..
3 3 0	..	50 7 0	..	53 10 0	513 14 9	53 10 0	460 4 9	78 11 5	538 16 2	2 0½	..
9 8 6	45 0 0	62 3 3½	0 7 6	127 0 3½	626 8 9	127 0 3½	499 8 5½	80 15 0	580 3 5½	1 5	0 0 7½
..	..	..	..	..	437 7 9	..	437 7 9	27 2 6	464 10 3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	158 13 9	..	158 13 9	21 17 9	180 11 6	..	..
98 17 8	57 18 0	1359 3 2½	13 9 9	1609 8 11⅓	8479 1 3	1609 8 11⅓	6869 12 3½	747 14 10	7617 7 1½	..	..
17 2 6	..	900 6 0	8 19 7	1067 14 5	3714 6 6	1067 14 5	2646 12 1	480 7 4½	3126 19 5½	1 6¼	0 1 0
7 10 0	..	241 15 10	..	969 19 11	1445 11 3	969 19 11	475 11 4	277 7 3	752 18 7	1 2¼	0 0 11
..	..	..	..	..	958 14 7	..	958 14 7	284 13 10	1243 8 5	2 7⅛	..
24 12 6	..	1142 1 10	8 19 7	2037 14 4	6118 12 4	2037 14 4	4080 18 0	1042 8 5½	5123 6 5½	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 23. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of the Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Northumberland.	Morpeth	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 19 2	..	57 1 2¾	0 1 0	..	..	..
,,	Tynemouth	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Alnwick	,, ,,	7 7 4	4 11 9	5 10 4	..	..	..	..
,,	Hexham	,, ,,	8 0 5	0 10 6	0 4 0	..	..	6 12 6	..
,,	,,	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	6 5 2¾	2 14 4¼	143 10 9	50 19 6	..	..	8 10 5½
,,	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	Borough Gaol	6 11 1	1 7 1½	6 2 7	5 1 0	..	..	..
		Total—County of Northumberland.	..	..	212 8 10¼	56 1 6	..	6 12 6	8 10 5½
Notts	Nottingham	County Gaol	6 15 0	0 8 10½	79 2 4	1 5 0	..	56 12 6	..
,,	,,	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	7 5 3½	0 15 7¼	..	2 8 0	..	..	..
,,	Southwell	County House of Correction	7 8 2¼	0 15 11½	..	0 17 0	177 4 6	..	..
,,	Newark-upon-Trent.	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Notts	..	..	79 2 4	4 10 0	177 4 6	56 12 6	..
Oxford	Oxford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 14 0¾	0 15 2	7 6 0	0 6 6	7 1 0	107 11 11	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	2 17 4	..	12 12 6	33 16 6
,,	Banbury	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	..	1 10 0	..	..	..	6 5 8
		Total—County of Oxford	..	..	8 16 0	3 3 10	7 1 0	120 4 5	40 2 2
Pembroke	Haverfordwest	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 16 0	1 18 0	..	13 19 0	110 19 0	1 14 0	..
Radnor	Presteign	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 15 0	0 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
,,	New Radnor	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Radnor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutland	Oakham	County Gaol and House of Correction.	10 0 3⅗	3 18 0	..	..	..	..	..
Salop	Shrewsbury	County Gaol and House of Correction.	8 13 9½	0 18 0¾	26 15 7¼	2 11 0	632 4 10	3 0 6	0 12 9½
,,	Ludlow	Borough Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Bridgenorth	Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.	9 2 6	1 12 6	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Salop	..	..	26 15 7¼	2 11 0	632 4 10	3 0 6	0 12 9½
Somerset	Wilton	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 11 0	1 10 0	39 19 9	1 11 6	273 17 9	6 3 6	..
,,	Shepton Mallet	County House of Correction	7 7 4	1 9 6⅗	40 3 10	1 12 6	..	10 0 9	..
,,	Bristol	City Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	17 10 0	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Common Gaol	9 2 6	..	65 18 11	4 10 0	..	..	..
,,	Bath	City Gaol	5 8 3¾	0 15 0⅛	36 16 0	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Somerset	..	..	200 8 6	7 14 0	273 17 9	16 4 3	..
Stafford	Stafford	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 5 6½	1 3 2½	1164 18 6½	..	499 11 3	..	0 15 0
,,									
,,	Lichfield	City Gaol and House of Correction.	6 10 0	..	..	..	..	10 14 6	..
		Total—County of Stafford	..	..	1164 18 6½	..	499 11 3	10 14 6	0 15 0
Suffolk	Bury St. Edmund's	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 15 10	1 16 3	..	0 9 0	251 4 9¼	..	..
,,	Ipswich	,, ,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	,,	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	7 8 4½	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Beccles	County House of Correction	..	..	..	0 14 0	..	..	..
		Total—County of Suffolk	..	..	..	1 3 0	251 4 9¼	..	..

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 24. Year under the following Heads :—					TABLE No. 25. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 26.	
Amount received from Treasury for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily rate per head charged to Treasury for the Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.
64 17 4	..	309 6 3	..	431 5 9¾	2539 17 6½	431 5 9¾	2108 11 8¾	40 19 6	2149 11 2¾	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	179 16 4	..	179 16 4	..	179 16 4	..	..
..	..	..	..	5 10 4	165 2 0	5 10 4	159 11 8	62 1 0	221 12 8	4 2½	..
..	..	..	..	6 16 6	104 4 6½	6 16 6	97 8 0½	79 9 0	176 17 0½	1 7½	..
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	..
..	17 1 0	..	2 0 0½	222 1 9	2631 4 11¾	222 1 9	2409 3 2¾	366 19 3	2776 2 5¾	1 5¼	..
..	..	..	..	11 3 7	247 11 5	11 3 7	236 7 10	5 10 0	241 17 10	..	..
64 17 4	17 1 0	309 6 3	2 0 0½	676 17 11¾	5887 16 9¾	676 17 11¾	5210 18 10	554 18 9	5765 17 7	..	
67 9 11	..	39 19 1	..	244 8 10	1033 0 5	244 8 10	788 11 7	26 12 9	815 4 4	1 2	..
35 19 6	2 5 0	224 4 4	0 8 0	265 4 10	1354 7 6	265 4 10	1089 2 8	103 2 4	1192 5 0	1 1¼	0 0 6
..	..	494 7 10	..	672 9 4	2126 16 6	672 9 4	1454 7 2	126 11 4	1580 18 6	1 5¼	0 0 7½
..	..	..	..	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	..
103 9 5	2 5 0	758 11 3	0 8 0	1182 3 0	4534 4 5	1182 3 0	3352 1 5	256 6 5	3608 7 10	..	..
17 9 0	..	368 2 0¼	57 12 5½	565 8 10¾	2582 0 4¼	565 8 10¾	2016 11 5½	208 4 8	2224 16 1½	0 11¾	0 0 6
9 6 10	..	185 19 10	15 19 8	260 12 8	564 1 4	260 12 8	305 8 8	26 8 6	329 17 2	0 10¾	..
..	..	..	2 15 6	10 11 2	247 5 0	10 11 2	236 13 10	39 4 0	275 17 10	..	..
26 15 10	..	554 1 10¼	76 7 7½	836 12 8¾	3393 6 8¼	836 12 8¾	2556 13 11½	273 17 2	2830 11 1½	..	..
36 15 0	1 16 0	39 14 4	..	204 17 4	867 2 8½	204 17 4	662 5 4½	43 10 0	705 15 4½	1 2¾	..
..	..	..	..	..	350 7 4	..	350 7 4	7 8 3½	357 15 7½	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	10 10 0	..	10 10 0	..	10 10 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	360 17 4	..	360 17 4	7 8 3½	368 5 7½	..	..
26 0 0	..	252 8 1	..	278 8 1	816 6 9	278 8 1	537 18 8	72 8 10	610 7 6	1 7½	..
51 17 7	..	815 5 6	146 15 8	1679 3 5¾	3724 8 11¼	1679 3 5¾	2045 5 5½	462 18 1½	2508 3 7	1 0½	0 0 9
..	..	..	..	..	71 19 5	..	71 19 5	0 19 6	72 18 11	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	126 0 3	..	126 0 3	2 2 0	128 2 3	..	..
51 17 7	..	815 5 6	146 15 8	1679 3 5¾	3922 8 7¼	1679 3 5¾	2243 5 1½	465 19 7½	2709 4 9	..	..
91 18 2	..	709 12 5¼	..	1123 3 1¾	3830 14 3	1123 3 1¾	2707 11 1¾	158 19 10	2866 10 11¾	0 9¾	0 0 6¾
..	..	369 14 9	0 4 0	921 15 10	3415 16 11	921 15 10	2494 1 1	85 15 7	2579 16 8	0 9¾	0 0 6¾
..	..	..	..	17 10 0	1086 3 3	17 10 0	1068 13 3	82 1 0	1150 14 3	..	..
..	..	..	..	70 8 11	3610 5 10	70 8 11	3539 16 11	226 2 0	3765 18 11	1 6¾	..
..	..	280 13 2	..	317 9 2	2076 0 8½	317 9 2	1758 11 6½	49 8 10	1808 0 4½	..	..
91 18 2	..	1860 0 4¼	0 4 0	2450 7 0¼	14019 0 11½	2450 7 0¼	11568 13 11¼	602 7 3	12171 1 2¼	..	..
212 15 1	..	2564 16 7	194 9 6½	4637 6 0	8883 18 9¾	4637 6 0	4246 12 9¾	290 12 2	4537 4 11¾	0 6	0 0 7½
..	..	..	..	10 14 6	147 16 9	10 14 6	137 2 3	..	137 2 3	..	..
212 15 1	..	2564 16 7	194 9 6½	4648 0 6	9031 15 6¾	4648 0 6	4383 15 0¾	290 12 2	4674 7 2¾	..	..
82 18 0	..	598 0 0	..	882 11 9¼	2878 13 9½	882 11 9¼	1996 2 0¼	223 19 10¼	2220 1 10½	1 1¼	0 0 11½
16 10 0	..	755 2 4	..	771 12 4	3019 2 9	771 12 4	2247 10 5	223 7 2	2470 17 7	..	..
12 11 0	..	..	..	12 11 0	643 11 6½	12 11 0	631 0 6½	291 0 3	922 0 9½	2 7½	..
..	10 14 6	..	..	11 8 6	729 10 6	11 8 6	718 2 0	93 16 6	811 18 6	1 2½	..
61 19 0	10 14 6	1353 2 4	..	1678 3 7¼	7270 18 7	1678 3 7¼	5592 14 11¾	832 3 9¼	6424 18 9	..	..

Counties.	Cities, Towns, or Boroughs.	Gaols, Houses of Correction, or other Prisons.	TABLE No. 23. Cost per Annum under the following Heads: Prison Diet per Head per Annum.	Prison Clothing and Bedding per Head per Annum.	TABLE Receipts in the course of th: Profits arising from Productive Labour done in the Prison.	Amount received for Subsistence of Military Prisoners.	Amount received for Support of Prisoners under Contract.	Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County, City, or Borough Rate.	Amount received for the Support of Vagrants.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Surrey . .	Horsemonger Lane.	County Gaol	..	..	26 18 5	19 7 0	16 16 3	0 10 0	..
,,	Brixton . . .	County House of Correction .	..	..	371 3 2	..	..	0 17 6	..
,,	Guildford . .	,, ,,	..	..	102 11 10	2 10 0	56 11 5	0 1 3	0 18 11
,,	Kingston-upon-Thames.	,, ,,	..	..	36 3 3	0 14 6	..	3 0 0	..
,,	Southwark . .	Borough Gaol.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Queen's Prison.	Debtors' Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total— County of Surrey	..	..	536 16 8	22 11 6	73 7 8	4 8 9	0 18 11
Sussex . .	Lewes . . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 1 3	0 3 10	60 2 7	3 16 0	292 14 6	11 14 3	..
,,	Petworth . .	,, ,,	9 19 9	0 4 6½	80 0 0	1 19 0	248 8 2½	5 16 6	..
,,	Battle . . .	County House of Correction .	6 1 7	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Hastings . .	Town Gaol	6 16 10	..	..	..	0 4 6	..	0 1 3
,,	Winchelsea. .	,, ...	9 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Rye	,, ...	9 2 0	0 4 0	2 3 5	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Sussex	..	..	142 6 0	5 15 0	541 7 2½	17 10 9	0 1 3
Warwick . .	Warwick . .	County Gaol	..	..	24 0 4	18 11 0	63 5 10	..	..
,,	,,	County House of Correction .	..	..	82 5 6	..	..	..	..
,,	Coventry . .	City Gaol and House of Correction.	..	..	..	3 11 0	..	..	..
		Total—County of Warwick	..	..	106 5 10	22 2 0	63 5 10	..	..
Westmoreland	Appleby . .	County Gaol	9 6 4	2 2 0	0 19 8	0 8 0	..	3 0 0	..
,,	Kendal . . .	County House of Correction .	7 9 8	0 19 10½	41 0 0	1 13 0	..	1 0 0	..
		Total—County of Westmoreland.	..	..	41 19 8	2 1 0	..	4 0 0	..
Wilts . . .	Fisherton Anger (Salisbury).	County Gaol and House of Correction.	6 0 4½	1 12 3¼	39 15 0	..	..	2 18 6	..
,,	Devizes . . .	County House of Correction .	7 11 0¼	2 4 10	..	..	161 10 0	..	..
,,	Marlborough .	County Bridewell	4 16 4	0 15 2	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of Wilts .	..	..	39 15 0	..	161 10 0	2 18 6	..
Worcester .	Worcester . .	County Gaol and House of Correction.	7 18 9½	1 16 5¼	25 16 8	0 19 0	..	..	..
,,	,,	City Gaol and House of Correction.	7 1 11	..	..	1 8 6	..	8 2 6	..
		Total—County of Worcester	..	..	25 16 8	2 7 6	..	8 2 6	..
York . . .	York . . .	County Gaol	6 16 6	1 12 11	..	1 4 6	167 7 0	1 15 0	.
,,	,,	City House of Correction . .	8 16 6	3 12 6	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Northallerton .	County House of Correction .	8 5 11¼	1 16 10½	36 5 9½	0 4 6	25 17 3	9 15 6	..
,,	Beverley . .	,, ,,	6 1 4	0 18 6¼	80 2 7	1 0 6	..	11 0 0	..
,,	Wakefield . .	,, ,,	6 5 11	1 10 3	1665 4 6	13 11 6	948 5 0	56 11 10	1 10 0
,,	Kingston-upon-Hull.	Town Gaol and House of Correction.	9 2 0	1 8 6	144 16 5	1 8 0	..	2 12 6	..
,,	Leeds . . .	Borough Gaol and House of Correction.	5 8 3	5 19 6	162 14 0	7 8 9	..	29 3 0	..
,,	Scarborough .	Borough Gaol	7 8 10	1 16 8½	..	0 16 0	..	..	0 7 0
,,	Ripon . . .	Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.	8 7 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Richmond . .	Borough Gaol	9 2 6	0 6 8¼	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Doncaster . .	Town Gaol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	Halifax . . .	County Court Debtors' Gaol .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total—County of York .	..	..	2089 3 3½	25 13 9	1141 9 3	110 7 10	1 17 0
		Grand Total . . .	..	..	15407 16 10¼	555 17 5	22417 0 2¼	1377 3 11	85 0 7

RETURNS, 1848—*continued.*

No. 24. Year under the following Heads:—				TABLE No. 25. Total Expenses of Prison in the course of the Year.					TABLE No. 26.	
Amount received from Treasury for the Removal of Transports.	Amount received for the Subsistence of Revenue Prisoners.	Amount received or due from Treasury for the Maintenance of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions.	Other Receipts.	Total.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions.	Total Receipts of Prison for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, not including Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts.	Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, for the Year.	Total Expense of the Prison for the Year, including Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and excluding Receipts.	Total Expense of each Prisoner per Day.	Daily Rate per head charged to Treasury for the Maintenance of Convicted Prisoners.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d	£. s. d.
..	4 11 0	232 6 0	..	300 8 8	4414 2 3	300 8 8	4113 13 7	313 6 0	4426 19 7	1 1½	0 0 6
..	..	..	12 0 0	384 0 8	6999 8 9	384 0 8	6615 8 1	..	6615 8 1	0 11	..
..	2 6 0	1220 13 8	2 0 0	1387 13 1	3293 0 9	1387 13 1	1905 7 8	81 7 7	1986 15 3	0 7¾	0 0 6
..	..	..	..	39 17 9	980 12 6	39 17 9	940 14 9	54 10 9	995 5 6	1 0	..
..	..	..	..	..	904 6 6	..	904 6 6	1439 7 6	2343 14 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	4449 13 11	..	4449 13 11	..	4449 13 11	..	..
..	6 17 0	1452 19 8	14 0 0	2112 0 2	21041 4 8	2112 0 2	18929 4 6	1888 11 10	20817 16 4	..	..
30 7 2	2 6 0	2092 10 1	..	2493 10 7	3815 12 3	2493 10 7	1322 1 8	162 18 9	1485 0 5	0 6	0 1 0⅓
3 3 6	2 6 0	892 16 0½	4 10 2¾	1238 19 5¾	2152 13 2	1238 19 5¾	913 13 8¼	198 3 2½	1111 16 10¾	1 6	0 0 8¼
..	..	..	..	..	146 6 7	..	146 6 7	20 4 1½	166 10 8½	3 9¾	..
..	..	..	..	0 5 9	374 13 5	0 5 9	374 7 8	8 6 3	382 13 11	1 7	..
..	..	..	..	..	26 5 1½	..	26 5 1½	3 5 0	29 10 1½	..	..
..	..	..	..	2 3 5	139 12 4	2 3 5	137 8 11	19 12 6	157 1 5	..	..
33 10 8	4 12 0	2985 6 1½	4 10 2¾	3734 19 2¾	6655 2 10½	3734 19 2¾	2970 3 7¾	412 9 10	3332 13 5¾	..	..
184 3 10	2 6 0	1084 9 10	0 0 10	1376 17 8	4273 3 2	1376 17 8	2896 5 6	238 15 6	3135 1 0	0 9	0 0 6½
..	..	1758 1 10	9 15 10	1850 3 2	4507 6 0	1850 3 2	2657 2 10	175 5 10	2832 8 8	0 10	..
12 10 0	..	..	..	16 1 0	1776 5 8	16 1 0	1760 4 8	249 10 9	2009 15 5	..	..
196 13 10	2 6 0	2842 11 8	9 16 8	3243 1 10	10556 14 10	3243 1 10	7313 13 0	663 12 1	7977 5 1	..	..
..	..	72 15 9	3 15 0	80 18 5	380 16 10	80 18 5	299 18 5	13 6 5	313 4 10	1 10	0 0 8¾
17 3 6	..	75 4 4	..	136 0 10	517 7 1	136 0 10	381 6 3	78 16 5	460 2 8	1 2¾	..
17 3 6	..	148 0 1	3 15 0	216 19 3	898 3 11	216 19 3	681 4 8	92 2 10	773 7 6	..	..
60 14 8	6 0 0	245 15 1¼	..	355 3 3¼	1812 12 0	355 3 3¼	1457 8 8¾	561 16 11¼	2019 5 8	1 5	0 0 7½
..	..	..	61 4 9	222 14 9	3373 11 9	222 14 9	3150 17 0	210 5 11	3361 2 11	1 0½	..
..	..	..	..	..	572 18 10	..	572 18 10	312 10 1	885 8 11	1 10	..
60 14 8	6 0 0	245 15 1¼	61 4 9	577 18 0¼	5759 2 7	577 18 0¼	5,181 4 6¾	1084 12 11¼	6265 17 6	..	..
35 11 0	..	1241 14 7	177 18 0	1481 19 3	5600 1 11	1481 19 3	4118 2 8	309 1 5	4427 4 1	1 0	0 0 6
19 10 10	..	..	91 7 7	120 9 5	896 9 6	120 9 5	776 0 1	98 0 7	874 0 8	1 10	..
55 1 10	..	1241 14 7	269 5 7	1602 8 8	6496 11 5	1602 8 8	4894 2 9	407 2 0	5301 4 9	..	..
393 5 4	10 10 0	725 16 5	..	1299 18 3	4875 15 10	1299 18 3	3575 17 7	606 5 8	4182 3 3	1 2¼	0 0 7½
9 15 10	..	..	..	9 15 10	977 14 4	9 15 10	967 18 6	67 3 0	1035 1 6	1 6	..
..	..	1075 13 7	..	1147 6 7½	3282 14 1¼	1147 6 7½	2135 7 5¾	169 15 4	2305 2 9¾	0 11½	..
26 15 7	..	298 2 10	..	417 1 6	2027 1 4	417 1 6	1609 19 10	325 8 11	1935 8 9	1 4	0 0 6
..	..	2048 15 11	2436 10 10	7170 9 7	10968 16 5	7170 9 7	3798 6 10	12368 2 6	16166 9 4	1 8½	..
23 17 0	..	721 12 7	..	894 6 6	2106 7 5	894 6 6	1212 0 11	244 8 6	1456 9 5	1 4½	..
..	..	1029 18 6	4 14 3	1233 18 6	5669 16 10	1233 18 6	4435 18 4	84 5 9	4520 4 1	1 7¼	..
..	..	22 10 7	..	23 13 7	151 14 9	23 13 7	128 1 2	42 13 6½	170 14 8½	1 11½	0 0 7
..	..	20 10 4	..	20 10 4	186 6 6	20 10 4	165 16 2	12 5 9	178 1 11	2 6½	..
..	..	..	..	..	59 14 3	..	59 14 3	1 9 5	61 3 8	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	192 0 5	..	192 0 5	10 9 3½	202 9 8½	1 2¾	..
153 13 9	10 10 0	5043 0 9	2441 5 1	12217 0 8½	30598 2 2¼	12217 0 8½	18381 10 5¾	13932 7 8	32313 9 1¾	..	..
3362 2 8½	634 12 7	77329 17 3	5148 16 9	126318 8 3	387146 12 1¼	126318 8 3	260828 3 10¼	75790 3 5¼	336618 7 3½	..	..

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE

SUMMARY of TABLES Nos. 1 and 2.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners committed for Trial or Tried at

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Prisoners for Trial at the Commencement of the Year.		Committed for Trial in the course of the Year.		Received from the Custody of other Governors for Trial in the course of the Year.		Rendered in Court for Trial in the course of the Year.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.	Convicted.		Acquitted at the Bar.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	1,573	441	17,383	4,293	2,531	622	1,957	435	23,444	5,791	29,235	16,339	3,983	3,755	970
Total Juvenile	196	40	2,149	380	318	41	114	38	2,777	499	3,276	2,146	388	291	56
Total Adult and Juvenile .	1,769	481	19,532	4,673	2,849	663	2,071	473	26,221	6,290	32,511	18,485	4,371	4,046	1,026
Grand Total of both Sexes .	2,250		24,205		3,512		2,544		32,511			22,856		5,072	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 3.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	By Courts Martial.	Deserters awaiting a Route.	Under the Game Laws.		Under the Revenue Laws.		Under the Bastardy Laws.		Under the Vagrant Act.		Under the Malicious Trespass Act.		Under the Larceny Act.	
	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	204	1,384	2,838	2	805	84	891	5	14,407	6,926	2,921	1,161	1,365	347
Total Juvenile	..	4	163	1	15	2	1	..	2,278	651	696	97	710	74
Total Adult and Juvenile .	204	1,388	3,001	3	820	86	892	5	16,685	7,577	3,617	1,258	2,075	421
Grand Total of both Sexes .	1,592		3,004		906		897		24,262		4,875		2,496	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 4.—Showing the Total Number of

	On Mesne Process under Judges' Order.		In Execution.		Under 8 and 9 Vict. c. 127, & 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total of each Sex. . .	192	6	3,571	108	4,380	171
Grand Total of both Sexes	198		3,679		4,551	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 5.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	In Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Received under Commitments, and who have not been in the Custody of other Governors.		Received from the Custody of other Governors, and enumerated in their Returns.		Transports received under Contract from Government.		Transferred to other Governors before Trial or other Conviction.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	9,649	2,445	73,271	22,278	6,469	1,901	628	..	5,962	1,571
Total Juvenile	1,239	189	11,230	1,828	962	114	..	..	777	113
Total Adult and Juvenile .	10,888	2,634	84,501	24,106	7,431	2,015	628	..	6,739	1,684
Grand Total of both Sexes .	13,522		108,607		9,446		628		8,423	

FOREGOING TABLES, 1848.

Assizes and Sessions, or Bailed, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, and the Result of the Proceedings.

No Bills Found.		Not Prosecuted.		Died before Trial.		Found Insane on Arraignment.		Acquitted as Insane.		Admitted Evidence on the part of the Crown.		Bailed in Court to appear and take their Trials at a subsequent Tribunal.		Non-Appearance to Recognizances		Left for Trial at the end of the Year.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
992	319	313	100	26	3	7	3	13	6	41	9	107	13	21	10	1,830	375	23,444	5,791	29,235
110	24	22	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	1	4	..	..	..	192	28	2,777	499	3,276
1102	343	335	102	27	3	7	3	13	6	52	10	111	13	21	10	2,022	403	26,221	6,290	32,511
1,445		437		30		10		19		62		124		31		2,425		32,511		

under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Under the Poor Law Act.		Under the Juvenile Offenders Act.		Under the Metropolitan or Local Police Acts.		For Assaults.		For want of Sureties.		As known or reputed Thieves.		On Summary Convictions not included in the preceding Classes.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3,840	969	..	..	3,213	1,413	9,532	2,032	2,881	1,112	2,423	551	9,973	3,633	56,677	18,235	74,912
462	89	1,296	85	362	49	559	59	83	36	1,082	92	1,574	227	9,285	1,462	10,747
4,302	1,058	1,296	85	3,575	1,462	10,091	2,091	2,964	1,148	3,505	643	11,547	3,860	65,962	19,697	85,659
5,360		1,381		5,037		12,182		4,112		4,148		15,407		85,659		

Debtors in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Forfeiture of Recognizances, or on Attachment for Contempt.		Bankrupts.		Non-payment of Poor or other Local Rates.		Crown Debtors, or Offenders against the Revenue Laws, not kept on Criminal Side.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
46	14	8	..	98	7	79	2	8,474	308
160		8		105		81		8,782	

confined in the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Committed for Examination but afterwards discharged.		Total Criminal Prisoners.		Total of both Sexes.	Debtors in Custody at the commencement of the Year.		Debtors in the course of the Year.		Total of Debtors and Criminals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
6,160	2,039	102,139	30,234	132,373	935	41	8,474	308	111,548	30,583	142,131
1,501	285	15,709	2,529	18,238	..	..	..	..	15,709	2,529	18,238
7,661	2,324	117,848	32,763	150,611	935	41	8,474	308	127,257	33,112	160,369
9,985		150,611			976		8,782		160,369		

General Summary of the Foregoing Tables, 1848—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 6.—Showing the Ages of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	6000	1581	8254	1985	7359	1850	1	..
Total Juvenile	120	28	323	74	2142	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile .	120	28	323	74	2142	369	6000	1581	8254	1985	7359	1850	1	..
Grand Total of both Sexes.	148		397		2511		7581		10239		9209		1	

SUMMARY of TABLE No.7—Showing the Ages of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 12 Years of Age.		12 Years and under 14.		14 Years and under 17.		17 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 30.		30 Years and upwards.		Ages not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,324	4726	22,255	7264	19,063	6243	35	2
Total Juvenile	1212	187	2310	327	5762	948	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Total Adult and Juvenile .	1212	187	2310	327	5762	948	15,324	4726	22,255	7264	19,063	6243	37	2
Grand Total of both Sexes .	1399		2637		6710		20,050		29,519		25,306		39	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 8.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners for Trial, or Tried at Assizes and Sessions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	6412	1952	4631	1699	8402	1495	2168	270	1	..
Total Juvenile	934	198	658	150	880	115	113	8	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile .	7346	2150	5289	1849	9282	1610	2281	278	1	..
Grand Total of both Sexes .	9496		7138		10,892		2559		1	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 9.—Showing the State of Instruction of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Can neither Read nor Write.		Can Read only.		Can Read or Write, or or both imperfectly.		Can Read and Write well.		State of Instruction not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	17,603	7980	11,388	5086	24,425	4767	2988	278	273	124
Total Juvenile	3,981	747	2,053	422	2,980	266	235	22	37	5
Total Adult and Juvenile .	21,584	8727	13,441	5508	27,405	5033	3223	300	310	129
Grand Total of both Sexes .	30,311		18,949		32,438		3523		439	

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1848—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 10.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners before Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders.—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	7083	2094	4600	1071	4749	1077	2275	568	816	149	134	22
Total Juvenile	1093	170	514	84	564	108	235	60	59	9	6	2
Total Adult and Juvenile	8176	2264	5114	1155	5313	1085	2510	628	875	158	140	24
Grand Total of both Sexes	10440		6269		6498		3138		1033		164	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 11.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment, &c., of the Total Number of Prisoners after Trial in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		3 Years and upwards		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped, Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Executed.		Sentences Deferred.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	534	206	885	274	2153	563	1894	549	3539	993	2940	695	1552	309	119	16	1	..	2	..	115	9	9	2	52	..
Total Juvenile	195	57	200	34	343	68	221	46	444	83	344	52	110	14	5	..	1	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	729	263	1085	308	2496	631	2115	595	3983	1076	3284	747	1662	323	124	16	2	..	2	..	136	9	9	2	52	..
Grand Total of both Sexes	992		1393		3127		2710		5059		4031		1985		140		2		2		145		11		52	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 12.—Showing the Terms of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners under Summary Convictions in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Under 14 Days.		14 Days and under 1 Month.		1 Month and under 2 Months.		2 Months and under 3 Months.		3 Months and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and under 2 Years.		2 Years and under 3 Years.		Unlimited Terms of Imprisonment.		Whipped Fined, or Discharged on Sureties.		Sentences Deferred.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	12446	5848	16,863	5913	16,111	4457	5527	984	4539	827	547	105	144	11	1	..	212	23	287	67	..	..
Total Juvenile	2532	444	2,852	482	2,343	359	848	87	676	81	15	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	19	5	1	..
Total Adult and Juvenile	14978	6292	19,715	6395	18,454	4816	6375	1071	5215	908	562	107	144	12	1	1	212	23	306	72	1	..
Grand Total of both Sexes	21,270		26,110		23,270		7446		6123		669		156		2		235		378		1	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 13.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced to Transportation in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	7 Years and under 10 Years.		10 Years and under 14 Years.		14 Years and under 15 Years.		15 Years and under 21 Years.		21 Years and upwards.		For Life.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	1499	262	663	82	93	10	190	12	4	..	95	1	2544	367	2911
Total Juvenile	213	26	45	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	262	34	296
Total Adult and Juvenile	1712	288	708	90	94	10	191	12	4	..	97	1	2806	401	3207
Grand Total of both Sexes	2000		798		104		203		4		98		3207		

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1848—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 14.—Showing the Total Number of Cases of Sickness, Death, and Pardons on Medical Grounds in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Slight Indisposition.		Infirmary Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Pardons on Medical Grounds.		Deaths.		Greatest Number of Sick at any one time.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	30,113	7724	4511	1317	64	24	32	8	228	30	1566	424
Total Juvenile	2,526	654	309	94	..	1	3	..	7	2	96	23
Total Adult and Juvenile	32,635	8378	4820	1411	64	25	35	8	235	32	1662	447
Grand Total of both Sexes	41,013		6231		89		43		267		2109	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 15.—Showing the Mode in which the Total Number of Prisoners, confined in the Prisons of England and Wales, have been employed in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Hard Labour.		Employment not being Hard Labour.		Not Employed.		Mode of Employment not ascertained.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total Adult	52,493	14,786	26,157	9669	21,749	5591	1740	188
Total Juvenile	9,421	1,392	2,699	554	3,469	569	120	14
Total Adult and Juvenile	61,914	16,178	28,856	10,223	25,218	6160	1860	202
Grand Total of both Sexes	78,092		39,079		31,378		2062	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 16.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners Sentenced by Courts of Justice to Solitary Confinement in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.		
	M.	F.
Total Adult	1015	234
Total Juvenile	168	42
Total Adult and Juvenile	1183	276
Grand Total of both Sexes	1459	

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 17.—Showing the Total Number of Prisoners sentenced by Courts of Justice to be Whipped in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Publicly.	Privately.
	M.	M.
Total Adult	3	453
Total Juvenile	1	1589
Total Adult and Juvenile	4	2042
Grand Total of both Sexes.	2046	

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1848—*continued.*

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 18.—Showing the Total Number of Punishments for Offences within the Prisons, in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Handcuffs and other Irons.		Whipping.		Dark Cells.		Solitary Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	150	109	54	..	5,162	766	8,280	1,837	34,382	8,450	1,573	168	49,601	11,321	60,922
Total Juvenile	13	5	67	..	2,208	130	1,897	419	10,194	668	333	19	14,709	1,241	15,950
Total Adult and Juvenile	163	105	121	..	7,367	896	10,177	2,256	44,576	9,118	1,906	187	64,310	12,562	76,872
Grand Tota of both Sexes.	268		121		8,263		12,433		53,694		2,093		76,872		

SUMMARY of TABLE No. 19.—Showing the Total Number of Recommittals in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

Adult Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners of 17 Years of Age and upwards. Juvenile Offenders,—*i. e.* Prisoners under 17 Years of Age.	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times or more.		Total.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Total Adult	11,283	3,397	4,628	1,622	2,319	972	4,788	4,050	23,018	10041	33,059
Total Juvenile	1,803	276	793	161	390	68	589	86	3,575	591	4,166
Total Adult and Juvenile	13,086	3,673	5,421	1,783	2,709	1,040	5,377	4,136	26,593	10632	37,225
Grand Total of both Sexes	16,759		7,204		3,749		9,513		37,225		

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 22.

Showing the *Total Expenditure* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison Diet	118,110	13	3¾
Clothing for Males and Females	20,642	2	5
Bedding and Straw	7,263	13	1¾
Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	4,147	17	3
Medicines	1,426	4	11
Wine, Beer, and Spirits	719	2	8¼
Fuel	16,195	5	6½
Soap	3,255	4	11
Candles, Oil, and Gas	8,068	4	3½
Washing	1,256	18	3¾
Cooking	466	4	10
Stationery, Printing, and Books	5,658	9	7¼
Furniture	2,801	10	2½
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	2,707	9	9¼
Officers' Salaries	158,897	14	7
Pensions to Retired Officers	4,875	10	11
Support of Prisons removed under Contract to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	2,503	6	5¾
Removal of Prisoners to take their Trials at Assizes and Sessions, or to undergo their Sentences in other Prisons	3,816	11	4
Removing Transported Convicts	4,270	10	5½
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, in and about the Prison	75,790	3	5¼
Sundries not enumerated	20,063	17	1½
Grand Total	£ 462,936	15	6½
Average Total Cost per Head per Annum	27	16	10
Average Total Cost per head per day	0	1	6¼

ANALYSIS OF TABLE No. 22.

Showing the *Average Cost* of each Prisoner per Head per Annum, &c.; estimated on the Total Expenditure of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads:—

	£.	s.	d.
Diet	7	2	0¾
Clothing	1	4	10
Bedding and Straw	0	8	9
Extra Allowances, by order of the Surgeon	0	4	11¾
Medicines	0	1	8½
Wine, Beer, and Spirits	0	0	10½
Fuel	0	19	5¾
Soap	0	3	11
Candles, Oil, and Gas	0	9	8½
Washing	0	1	6¼
Cooking	0	0	6¾
Stationery, Printing, and Books	0	6	9¾
Furniture	0	3	4¼
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	0	3	3
Officers' Salaries	9	11	1½
Pensions to Retired Officers	0	5	10½
Support of Prisoners under Contract	0	3	0
Removal of Prisoners to and from Trial, &c.	0	4	7
Removing Transported Convicts	0	5	1¾
Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	4	11	1¾
Sundries not enumerated	1	4	1¾
Total	£ 27	16	10

Daily Average Number of Prisoners in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.—Males	13,857
Ditto ditto Females	2,770
Total	16,627

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE FOREGOING TABLES, 1848—*continued.*

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 24.

Showing the *Total Receipts* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year, under the following Heads :—

	£.	s.	d.
Profits arising from Productive Labour in the Prison	15,407	16	10¼
Amount received for subsistence of Military Prisoners	555	17	5
Amount received for support of Prisoners under Contract	22,417	0	2¼
Amount of Fines paid by Prisoners applicable to the County rate	1,377	3	11
Amount received for the support of Vagrants	85	0	7
Amount received from Treasury for the removal of Transports	3,362	2	8½
Amount received for the subsistence of Revenue Prisoners	634	12	7
Amount received or due from Treasury for maintenance of Prisoners convicted at Assizes and Sessions	77,329	17	3
Other Receipts	5,148	16	9
Total	£126,318	8	3
Average Earnings of each Prisoner per Annum	£0	18	6½

SUMMARY OF TABLE No. 25.

Showing the *Total Expenses* of the Prisons in England and Wales, in the course of the Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *not including* Repairs, Alterations and Additions	387,146	12	1¼*
Total Receipts of the Prisons for the Year	126,318	8	3
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts	260,828	3	10¼†
Total Amount of Repairs, Alterations, and Additions for the Year	75,790	3	5¼
Total expenses of the Prisons for the Year, *including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and *excluding* Receipts	336,618	7	3½‡
*Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, and Additions	23	15	8¼
Ditto per Head per Day	0	1	3¼
†Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *not including* Repairs, Alterations, Additions, and Receipts	15	13	9
Ditto per Head per Day	0	0	10¼
‡Average Total Cost per Head per Annum, *including* Repairs, Alterations, and Additions, and *excluding* Receipts	20	4	10¾
Ditto per Head per Day	0	1	1¼

LONDON: Printed by W. CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street, for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

II.

MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

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FOURTEENTH REPORT OF INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

II.

Midland and Eastern District.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart., SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

16, *Gloucester Road, Hyde Park Gardens*,
January 31, 1849.

II. Midland and Eastern District.

Sir,

As Inspector of Prisons for the Midland and Eastern District, comprising the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Derby, Huntingdon, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Salop, Stafford, Suffolk, Warwick, and Worcester, I have the honour to present my Annual Report, which forms the Second Part of the Fourteenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, in conformity with the terms of the Act of Parliament 5 & 6 William IV., cap. 38, Section 7.

Appointed to this district in September, 1847, I was enabled to inspect the prisons in the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Derby, Leicester, Northampton, and Stafford, by the end of that year. During the past year I completed the inspections of all the remaining prisons in the district, the detailed reports of which are given in the Appendix.

With few exceptions the prisons referred to were found upon inspection to be scrupulously clean and orderly, and most of them creditably managed; and I beg to repeat what I observed in my last Report, there exists among the local authorities a very general wish to improve the prisons and the prison discipline; while at the same time in their endeavours to introduce the *best system* into the respective gaols over which they have control, they are, for the most part, bounded by the necessity of exercising a rigid economy, and keeping down the rates. By the term "best system" I must be understood to mean the most judicious adaptation of the peculiar circumstances of each prison to certain fixed and just principles, perfectly clear and intelligible in themselves, however individuals may differ in opinion as to the best mode of carrying them into effect: and here I may be permitted to state, that in my communications with the several prison authorities with respect to matters not absolutely provided for by statute, I have at all times endeavoured to keep in view the primary importance of the prisoner's sanitary condition, under the conviction that while it is necessary to punish criminals according to the sentence passed upon them by the law, the punishment is not to exceed what the law has awarded; and that if in addition to imprisonment and hard labour, which the law requires to be enforced, and which cease at a specified period, the prisoner's punishment be prolonged after the expiration of his sentence by his being rendered feeble in mind or weak in body through treatment while in gaol, grievous injustice is done. Hence we are bound to provide for the prisoner such food for the body as will preserve health, and such treatment of the mind as will at least prevent its deterioration. Subordinate to, and only to, the preservation of health I have regarded the imperative necessity of giving full effect to whatever sentence has been passed upon a prisoner. Punishment must be administered sharply and decisively enough to justify the intention of the law, which is to deter evil thinkers from the commission of evil acts, by making them feel in their own persons the painful consequences of lawless deeds. Hence the necessity of enforcing impartially, but with a firm hand, a stern system of disci-

General wish to improve the prisons entertained by the local authorities.

General principles pursued.

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

pline, which shall render the recollections of the gaol hateful to the convicted malefactor, and cause the name of a prison to be a word of terror to those treading on the verge of crime: hence also the necessity of conducting that discipline so as to leave a lasting impression upon the convict's mind that one sentenced criminal has not been more or less fairly or unpleasantly treated than another; but that all who are brought into the gaol for the expiation of their offences suffer in like manner according to the sentences individually passed upon them. Yet while I have endeavoured at all times to strengthen discipline where I have found it weak, I trust that in no instance have I disregarded the prisoner's reformation; and though increasing experience painfully impresses me with the conviction that few, very few sentenced criminals are so far morally changed by the instruction afforded even in the best-managed prisons as to be able to withstand such temptation as that under which they had previously succumbed, and though I am forced reluctantly to confess my belief that the majority of criminals avoid crime after liberation through dread of punishment, rather than through any conscientious reluctance to do wrong, however great may have been their opportunities to learn what is right, I have always urged the infinite importance of trying to elevate and purify the prisoner's mind by the inculcation of religious truths, by a consistent system of instruction in which morality and general knowledge have respectively their proper places, and by giving him at the least as much solitude as may afford full opportunity for self-examination, reflection, and prayer. It has been my anxious endeavour to improve and spread wider the growing perception of the evils attending the herding together of prisoners; and were it possible to reconstruct those gaols in the Midland and Eastern District now adapted to the aggregation of prisoners, however well regulated by minute classification, I am of opinion that they would be rebuilt upon a system having as its basis individual separation;—the authorities whom I have met invariably concurring in the belief that even if reformation cannot be always accomplished, the progress of crime may be checked by preventing the utterly wicked from contaminating those less advanced in guilt.

Construction of prisons in the district.

Much depends upon the construction of a prison. Among those in my district best adapted to accomplish the purposes for which they are intended upon a large scale, I would mention Leicester County Gaol, Lincoln Castle (lately finished), Northampton County and Borough Gaols, Shrewsbury Gaol, Stafford Gaol, which are either altogether or principally arranged to carry the separate system into effect. Among the smaller gaols likewise well planned, are Lincoln City, Wisbeach, Peterborough, and Ely; all these have been lately built. Less modern and adapted to the day-room system, with facilities for inspection and constant supervision, and constructed upon the radiating plan, are Cambridge County and City Gaols, Derby, Norwich County, Southwell, Bury St. Edmund's, Ipswich County, Ipswich Borough, and Worcester County Prisons. To these may be added Coventry Gaol, though in other respects of faulty construction. Likewise upon the radiating plan, and according to the day-room method, but with the day-rooms so placed as really to impede instead of aiding supervision, are Huntingdon, Louth, Spilsby, Spalding, and Oakham Gaols. Built upon the horse-shoe plan, with day-rooms opening upon the yards, and subject to inspection, are Nottingham Town, Worcester City, and Falkingham (in Lincolnshire) Gaols. Norwich City Prison is partly radiating, partly of the latter class, but somewhat deficient in its facilities for inspection. Nottingham County Prison is made partly applicable to the separate system. With respect to Leicester City Prison, Kirton in Lincolnshire, Swaffham, Walsingham, and Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, and Beccles in Suffolk, little can be said in favour of their construction, though in some points, as will be seen by the detailed reports in the Appendix, they are not to be altogether condemned. Of the remaining prisons in the District, Warwick Gaol, Warwick House of Correction, and Boston Gaol, because of their faulty construction, Lichfield in Staffordshire, and King's Lynn in Norfolk, as being totally inapplicable to prison purposes, Radford Debtors' Gaol, near Nottingham, as being in every way bad, and Grantham and Stamford in Lincolnshire, Thetford in Norfolk, and Ludlow and Bridgenorth in Shropshire as being too small to allow of any effective system of prison discipline being enforced, might well be abolished. However, a new gaol is contemplated for Warwickshire, and extensive alterations are under consideration for Boston Prison.

Discipline and labour in the prisons of the district.

With regard to the discipline in the prisons in the district, considerable diversity exists, and must necessarily exist, when such difference is to be found in the forms of the buildings, in the sizes of the establishments, and in the extent of accommodation which they can severally afford in respect of the numbers they are obliged to receive. Among the best managed, according to the separate system, I would respectfully bring under your notice Leicester County and Northampton Borough prisons. Of the prisons where the day-room or aggregation system obtains, I know none better conducted than Norwich Castle or Derby Gaol, while on the other hand a reference to the special reports in the Appendix will show how much worse is Coventry Gaol in this respect than it ought to be, and how defective is the system at King's Lynn. The treadwheel is to be found in most of the prisons in the district, and the labour upon it is tolerably severe, while in the opinion of the surgeons of the gaols it is not conducive to ill health; yet on the whole crank-machine labour is to be preferred, and I would direct attention to the methods adopted in Warwick House of Correction and Shrewsbury prison, where this description of hard labour has superseded the treadwheel. But whether the labour be of one kind or the other, the prisoners when performing it ought always to be separated, and under the constant inspection of an officer. In fact a prisoner should never have reason to imagine that he is unobserved or that he can break or evade any prison rule with impunity. Combined with penal labour and mixed up with discipline, is the important subject of general employment for the prisoners; and it is beset with impediments of magnitude, mainly arising from pecuniary difficulties. The prison clothes and shoes may be made in the prison; but what is to be done with such articles as are manufactured but not used in a gaol is the constantly recurring and perplexing question. Little sale can be found for the production of handicraft prisoners without interfering with the free labour of innocent persons outside the gaol walls, and no market at all can be obtained for the clumsy things made by beginners in any trade. Even the vend of broken stones is monopolized by the Union workhouses, and the justices in Gaol Sessions cannot forget that they are likewise Poor Law Guardians. On repeated occasions I have endeavoured to point out the actual cruelty of shutting up prisoners with nothing to do, or at most with only a nominal task, such as picking bits of oakum or coir (see Report on Shrewsbury Prison, Appendix, page 55), and I have urged upon the local authorities the importance of work being required from long-sentenced prisoners, especially those in separation, which should employ the mind as well as the fingers; but though the principle was generally admitted to be just, it has in but few instances been practically worked out, because the sale of the articles is incommensurate with the quantity produced, and the magistrates, reasonably enough, are averse to accumulate a mass of indifferently manufactured things, for which no purchasers can be found. And here I may remark that in this respect the separate system is not fairly tried where the local authorities are indisposed to incur the additional expense of providing irremunerative handicraft labour, and the prisoners undergo the tedium of solitude unrelieved by the application of the intellect to the manipulation of a trade. With short-sentenced prisoners the same necessity does not exist. It is the lengthened confinement without employment that breaks down the man. To the long-sentenced prisoner some mitigation of the intensity of punishment is absolutely necessary, or his health will suffer. Not so to the "short-time" culprit, whose health will not be injured by the full infliction of his sentence, and who must not carry back to the outward world any but a stinging remembrance of the interior of a gaol—who must be among his associates a living advertisement that punishment follows the commission of offences, and that the prison is by no means a refuge for the destitute or a place in which he may learn a trade, but is really a house of bondage, of pains and of penalties. Hence, unless physical or mental debility or some other peculiar and exceptional cause exist, requiring a mitigation of severity, there is not the same obligation upon the prison authorities to provide handicraft work for this class as for the "long-time" men. With respect to untried prisoners, where the separate system prevails—and untried prisoners ought never to be systematically associated—the absence of rational employment is very hurtful; it is unmerciful and unjust; nevertheless, though their confinement may last for months, they are seldom given anything to do, under the very mistaken idea that not being sentenced to labour they must necessarily be condemned to the pernicious tedium of idleness. Where the aggregation system prevails, the idle, untried and

II. Midland and Eastern District.

possibly innocent prisoner frequently deteriorates in bodily health, as he assuredly does in moral condition; and I beg to repeat here the observations made by the surgeon of Oakham Prison (see special Report on that prison in the Appendix, page 53), which, though applied by him to the exercise of the prisoners, bear directly upon the subject under consideration:—

"On the subject of the prisoners' exercise he was not so well satisfied, especially as regarded the untried prisoners, whose only exertion is in pumping what water they require. He observed that unless they were stimulated to take exercise by some peremptory means, they would linger in the day-room, about the fire, when they had one, losing vigour and energy; consequently there were more complaints of sickness before than after sentence; and certainly the labour on the wheel had, in his opinion, added to the health of the prisoners." I do not imply an opinion that untried prisoners ought to be subjected to penal labour at the treadwheel; but I am convinced that some systematised employment should always be found for them; and I believe that the performance of certain tasks, regulated with reference to their several circumstances, their previous habits, and their positions in society, according to the discretion of the prison authorities, might be required of them with advantage to themselves and without any real breach of strict justice.

Prisoners' general health and medical treatment.

Much improvement has taken place in the last few years in the sanitary condition of the prisoners; and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the very general attention paid by the surgeons of the Midland and Eastern district prisons to the health of the prisoners committed to their charge. Neither has this most important subject been lost sight of by the various bodies of Visiting Justices, although here and there the accommodation for patients requires to be enlarged. I may mention Stafford Prison, for instance, as a large and on the whole a very well-managed gaol; but, as I had occasion to notice in my Report last year, with an infirmary inferior to what it ought to be in respect of size, ventilation, and convenience. In the recently built prisons, adapted to separate confinement, extensive infirmaries are not needed, as most of the medical cases are effectively treated in the prisoners' cells, and the infirmaries are resorted to only in exceptional instances; but where the aggregational or day-room system is pursued, the space, situation, warmth, ventilation, and general accommodation of the infirmaries become most important requisites. Among the best arranged of the latter class, Worcester County Gaol Infirmary is pre-eminent; the worst that I have yet seen is at Coventry.

Proportion of prisoners under medical treatment.

The proportion of prisoners under medical treatment must be looked upon as small. In another official Report statistical tables will be exhibited, showing the numbers of cases of illness in all the prisons throughout England during the year, and the proportions they bear to the numbers of prisoners confined during the same period. I confine my statement to such prisons as I have inspected in the course of the year 1848, and as these visits have been very evenly distributed over the twelve months, I am justified in concluding the following averages to be correct. Omitting the debtors from my computation, but including all other descriptions of prisoners, both untried and convicted, omitting also itch cases, I find in 31 prisons, of 1773 males and 255 females seen by me, that 73 males and 14 females were then on the sick lists, being 4·1 per cent. of male prisoners and 5·4 of female prisoners. Of the 73 male patients, 26 were slight cases of indisposition; and of the 14 female patients, 3 were trivial cases; in fact, such cases as might entitle the patients to out-door tickets for medical treatment at a metropolitan hospital. Of the whole number of patients the greater portions of the complaints were contracted out of gaol. In this category were 48 males and 12 females, leaving only 25 males and 2 females whose indispositions, mostly slight, could be referred, directly or indirectly, to the particular circumstances of their imprisonment. I do not think it necessary to draw any attention to the number of deaths which have occurred, because a bare enunciation of the fact that several prisoners had died in a particular prison would lead the minds of most persons to the conclusion that neglect, or local circumstances, or both combined, had produced such a mortality, whereas if the individuals had never been brought within the prison walls their deaths would probably have occurred at the same time from causes entirely extramural. Indeed, such facts given without explanation greatly mislead, and fix error instead of truth in the public mind.

For instance, the returns from the gaol at Kirton-in-Lindsey (Lincolnshire) will show probably as great a number of deaths with reference to the number of prisoners for twelve months preceding March, 1848, as any prison in the kingdom; and yet in the special Report in the Appendix three deaths are noticed as having taken place within that period from causes quite foreign from the confinement of the individuals: one from apoplexy a few hours after commitment; another, six days after commitment, from bilious typhoid fever, evidently upon the prisoner when he was brought into the gaol; and a third, from the same complaint, eighteen days after the prisoner's commitment, the whole of which time he passed in the infirmary; while with 35 male and 3 female prisoners in the gaol when I visited it there was not among them a single case of illness.

I have also deemed it undesirable to enter into any calculation of the proportions between the aggregate yearly numbers of cases of illness and the aggregate numbers of prisoners, inasmuch as many disturbing causes affect the value of the results. If one unhealthy prisoner, confined for a year, be four times in hospital during that time, he represents four distinct cases of illness, whereas three other prisoners of sound constitution may have undergone the same punishment under precisely similar treatment in the same place, without once coming under the surgeon's hands, and yet the usual annual return would convey an impression that cent. per cent. of these prisoners had been hospital cases, and that something seriously unwholesome must exist in the prison or the prisoners' treatment. Other instances of a like character, where statements, not actually untrue themselves, lead to false conceptions, might be multiplied and easily imagined sufficiently strong to induce the rejection of this calculation. Hence of all the information available to me, I think that which I have detailed, though in a form not hitherto adopted in these series of reports, is the least likely to convey an erroneous impression; and the general healthiness of the prisons I believe to be proved by the result: viz., in the thirty-one prisons which I have mentioned, about two per cent. only of the prisoners received in a healthy condition were found under medical treatment.

Prisoners' diet.

The wholesome and sufficiently abundant food supplied in the gaols is, without doubt, the chief ingredient in the maintenance of the prisoners' health; and I have great satisfaction in stating, that with only three exceptions, the diet in all the prisons in the district is either in strict conformity with, or equal to that recommended for adoption under the authority of the Home Department. Yet three distinct objections have been raised to this scale. First, that it is higher than is absolutely necessary; secondly, that it is so good as to induce many poor persons to prefer the inside of a gaol with it to the outside without it; and, thirdly, that it is generally better than the food given in union workhouses. With respect to the first objection I have only to remark, that since the adoption of the present scale, several diseases, especially *petechia*, or land scurvy, previously prevalent in prisons, have disappeared; and that the surgeons in the different gaols agree in opinion that it would be a hazardous experiment to lower it; moreover, as regards vagrants—by far the most numerous class of misdemeanants—the diet affixed to their class is actually lower than they often require, and in a *great many instances* the prison surgeon is obliged to give them more and better food than that which is laid down for their use in the official recommendations. As regards the next objection, it cannot be denied that petty crimes have been occasionally committed, in order that the delinquents might find temporary homes and shelter, and food in gaol; but, in point of fact, this only proves the abject destitution of the wretched beings thus driven to such a haven; and who would advocate a system which should place the prisoner on a par with these houseless, starving, naked outcasts? I may add also, that I believe those prisons which thus become refuges for the most destitute, will be found the least notable for effectively stringent discipline;—that, really, the pauper is not so much attracted by any comforts which he may hope to obtain in a gaol, as he is undeterred by the system of punishment pursued within its walls. The last objection is oftenest urged;—it is the least cogent of the three, simply because the cases of the pauper in the workhouse, and the prisoner in the gaol, are not analogous. Forcible detention makes all imaginable difference between the two, and it is notorious that persons undergoing the confinement and discipline of a gaol require more sustenance to maintain their strength and keep them in moderate working condition than free persons, even though obliged to labour hard for their bread.

If the prisoner's system be lowered through deficient food, in time he comes upon the sick list in the prison, or he is discharged from the prison out of health. In the one case it will cost more to restore him to health than it would have cost to keep him well; in the other case he receives a punishment beyond what the law has awarded. Besides, the difference of expense between a very scanty and a moderate scale of diet in any one prison is so small as to be scarcely appreciable as it affects the local rates. But even were the difference greater, it could not justify an injury being done to the individual sentenced to imprisonment, but not sentenced to temporary want of food, or to permanent ill-health. As I have advanced in this Report already, the maintenance of a prisoner's sanitary condition is a matter of the very utmost importance, and I fear that any diminution in the quantity of his food would lead eventually to increased cost as it would to practical injustice.

Religious and moral instruction.

I regret to be obliged to notice unfavorably the great differences which exist between many of the prisons with regard to the religious and moral teaching of prisoners; and though one would imagine in the present day no thinking persons could be found to undervalue the importance of proper tuition being freely afforded to erring men—though, that religion is a social and moral necessity—an indispensable guarantee for public order and private rectitude—is a truth placed by reflection and experience beyond the reach of question or debate, in some gaols a formal worship in the chapel, unaccompanied by explanations of Scripture or interpretation of the meaning of common Biblical words, is all that is given to the prisoner. Men and women, who out of gaol attend no place of worship, and have not been brought up in the knowledge of the Gospel, finding themselves in the prison chapel, and hearing words to them quite new and entirely beyond their comprehension, leave the place with their minds uninfluenced by what they have heard—their reason and their conscience unaffected by the lessons they may have listened to, but which they do not understand. Palpably the rudiments of instruction rest in the knowledge of the meaning of the words spoken. Before Christianity can achieve a victory over the heart of a criminal, he must understand what her minister says. In the prisons to which I now allude, an apathy and sterility are found, and must be found so long as the preacher is unaccompanied by the teacher. The law is clear in its intentions. It is provided by the Act of Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 10, Rule 10, that "provision shall be made in all prisons for the instruction of prisoners of both sexes in reading and writing, and that instruction shall be afforded under such rules and regulations, *and to such extent and to such prisoners, as to the Visiting Justices may seem expedient.*" Unhappily, however, the words in italics give a loophole for the evasion of the true intent and real purpose of the rule, by permitting to the Visiting Justices the power of dispensing with the schoolmaster altogether, under the plea that they deem it inexpedient to afford instruction to any extent and to any prisoners, whereas the actual cause is a disinclination on their part to increase the expenses of the establishment for a purpose they may not hold to be efficacious in the prevention of crime. I have already, and with much reluctance, acknowledged my belief that but little reformation is to be effected in prisons; and I am unwillingly driven to the conclusion that recommitments will be reduced in numbers rather through the operation of a deterring discipline than through the instrumentality of a reformatory system acting upon the criminal's conscience, especially as regards "short-time" prisoners. Still many authenticated instances of well-sustained reformation have come under my knowledge,—the gratifying results of the chaplain's zeal, patience, and discretion, combined with the industry and attention of the schoolmaster. But as yet I have lighted upon no case of reformation where the chaplain's duties have been confined to the routine of Church service, unattended by attempts to make the prisoner "read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" the rudiments of all good. I purposely abstain from naming the prisons to which these observations specially refer; and to enumerate those of an opposite character in these respects would only point out the former; but on the other hand, there are a few so admirably conducted as to appear deserving of separate notice; and I venture to draw attention, among the larger prisons, to Bedford, Bury St. Edmunds, Northampton County, Northampton Borough, Norwich County, and Nottingham County (at Southwell) Prisons, as appearing to me to be open to little or no improvement. Among the smaller prisons the best tuition I have seen is at Great Yarmouth; I may mention Ipswich Borough Gaol as having shown unusually good teaching, by a schoolmaster and turnkey combined; and

I would instance Wisbeach as a small prison where the labours of the governor have been particularly successful in instilling the first elements of learning into the illiterate prisoners.

Female prisoners; individual separation.

While the attention of the local authorities has been directed to the male prisoners, and much has been done to improve the discipline of prisons so far as they are concerned, the female prisoners have not been attended to in the same degree, and yet these unfortunate women demand our sympathy and claim our care beyond the evildoers of the other sex. It is often said that women are discharged from prison morally worse than when they were committed. This is not true of prisons where a system of individual separation prevails; but where no separation is enforced, the fact is undeniable—it cannot be otherwise. In Nottingham Town prison, for instance;—and I mention this prison particularly, because in other respects it is most creditably managed—none more so;—I found, as will be seen by reference to the report on that gaol in the Appendix, page 46, the keeper of a notorious brothel associated with six other women. She was confined for want of sureties. For several years she had supported her late husband by the house she kept, and maintained herself by the wages of others' prostitution. She, and such as she is, cater for the town gaol of Nottingham, and fill its female wards; and who can doubt that she took advantage of her imprisonment to pander for the profligate portion of the community among her prison associates, and to return them again and again upon the hands of the gaoler for punishment, and upon the town-rates for clothing and maintenance? Again, in Boston prison, Appendix, page 7, of two convicted females in the same ward, constantly together and without supervision, one was an unmarried woman, aged nineteen years, sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing wearing apparel; she had never been in prison before, nor yet in the Union workhouse; moreover, it was said that some mitigating circumstances attended the crime for which she was undergoing punishment; her parents were dead, she stood almost alone in the world, and she was very good looking; the other was a woman of middle age, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for keeping a brothel. The chaplain will pray, preach, and teach, and the Bible will be read, and religious books will be perused, and good precepts will be inculcated—and all in vain, so long as these living essences of corruption are brought into close proximity with the less tainted inmates of the female wards.

Want of separation for female debtors.

Another point in which many prisons are defective, is the want of means to separate female debtors from female criminals. A cruel case of this class will be found in the report upon Coventry gaol. There it will be seen that a young woman, with all the appearance of respectability, and rather the victim of misfortune than crime, was shut up for many weeks with the criminal prisoners, several of them the most abandoned of the sex. Prostitutes and thieves were her associates. She might well state that "she had a great deal to endure." She owed a sum of 40*l.*, which she could not—or, possibly, would not—pay; and contrary to law, to common decency, to common humanity, to common sense and justice, she was condemned to be a hearer of the foul language of the stews, the unchecked blasphemy and ribaldry of the lowest prostitutes, and the outpourings of thieves. She felt herself degraded and polluted, and bitterly she wept over her lot. She had committed no offence deserving such degradation. All that she had ever heard of such criminals previous to her commitment was surpassed by the reality. She "had no idea they were in such a wicked state." Coventry, however, is not the only prison in the district where the deficiency of the accommodation required by law is apparent. It only so happened that there I met with the exemplification of the evil in its greatest deformity. No system can be carried into effect, whatever the law may be supposed to demand, unless means be provided for doing so, and until additional rooms be built the practice I have set forth must continue. But the parsimony or the supineness of the local authorities causes the necessary erections to be deferred to an indefinite period, and in the mean time the philanthropy of legislation is set at nought. As there is no really defined penalty for disregarding the provisions of the law relating to the separation of prisoners according to their classes, nor redress, at least practically within the reach of the sufferers, the passive resistance of the magistracy is ponderous enough to keep down the operation of the statute until the expression of public opinion carries into effect what the Act of Parliament fails to accomplish. There are,

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

however, many creditable exceptions; and foremost among them I would mention Shrewsbury, where the female portion of the county prison for Salop is well systematized. But as far as my experience goes, the arrangements adopted for Norfolk and Suffolk appear to be the best in principle as regard female establishments of this nature. The prison at Wymondham, intended solely for women (unless when some of the cells are used as lock-ups for male prisoners, until they can be otherwise disposed of—a proceeding very undesirable, and which, in my opinion, it would be wise to abolish), is an appendant to the county gaol at Norwich. It is conducted upon the separate system, subject to judicious relaxation, and, I believe, is quite worthy of imitation wherever the numbers of the female prisoners are sufficiently numerous to justify the cost of a separate establishment. When the numbers are but few, of course it cannot be adopted. At Bury St. Edmund's the female prison, though an adjunct to the general county prison, is quite apart from it—not within the same boundary wall; and although the building itself is old, and in some respects open to objection, its isolated position is in its favour.

Causes of crime.

The causes of crime leading to imprisonment have formed an important portion of my inquiries. Considering the general intelligence of the governors of the several prisons, and the opportunities they have for procuring sound information upon this subject, I addressed to all those of my district circulars, requesting them to give me their opinions as to the principal causes of crime in the town or district from whence their prisoners were committed, as regards males, females, and juveniles respectively. A few of the answers were vague and inconclusive, but most were clear and specific. With respect to male criminals, the most prominent cause by far was the beer shop, whether in connection with drunkenness generally, associating together idle and profligate persons, or encouraging poaching. Destitution was the next prominent cause. In agricultural districts poaching was stated as leading first to small offences, and subsequently to greater crimes and heavier penalties. Vagrancy, and its accompanying idle habits, also tend to fill the prisons. Sabbath-breaking was stated to be the parent of much evil. In addition to these proximate causes many of the governors have ascribed much crime to the want of early moral training; but, what is remarkable, very few have adduced ignorance of right as leading to the commission of wrong by adult delinquents. As regards females, nearly all agree in placing prostitution as the most prominent and surest step to imprisonment. Many add to this love of dress. Several of the governors believe that intoxication is the moving cause of many of their committals. Several place destitution as a foremost reason, and others add to destitution vagrancy, and neglect of parents. One governor lays much stress on the want of proper accommodation in the dwellings of the poor. The governor of the House of Correction at Warwick, whose experience is considerable, observes, "Our greater portion (females) come from the manufacturing districts, most of them brought up in factories from about five years old, and if they bring home their earnings to their parents, that is all *they* care for; then growing older, they must see pleasure, and most of them take to gin and other spirits, and also to *smoking*, and, at last, when about twelve years of age, become prostitutes, and, in the end, great numbers are committed for robbing in brothels. Very few females are sent here from our agricultural districts, and those are not often very young." The governor of Cambridge town gaol says, "Girls of a tender age are left to wander about the streets at all hours, and it is not uncommon to find them seduced and on the town from 13 to 16 years of age;" and he observes, that out of 58 females committed to his prison during the past year, more than 40 were prostitutes. The cause of crime in juvenile offenders may be almost stated in the short sentence, "neglect by the parents." To this some of the governors add love of drink, smoking, and gambling. In some of the agricultural districts much evil is ascribed to the boys being taken away from Sunday-school and other teaching for "bird-scaring." In manufacturing places the temptations to do wrong are manifold. I conclude this subject with the statement made by the governor of Warwick House of Correction, whom I have already quoted:—

"We have very large numbers from Birmingham, who have been employed in some way or other in manufactories, as errand boys and other like offices, where great numbers are employed, and if they happen to get one bad one, he often tempts several in the same establishment to rob their masters of small quantities of metal, viz., gold, silver, brass, and

lead, which can be readily disposed of to receivers of stolen property in Birmingham, of which there are many. Finding, from time to time, that they get clear off, they think by leaving home they can maintain themselves, and at once join females about the same age, herding in great numbers together in miserable dwellings, in courts and alleys. It has been often stated to me by many in this prison, that neither father nor mother ever took the trouble to look after them, and did not care what became of them after the fruits of plunder ceased to be brought home by their children. Very few juveniles are sent from our agricultural districts."

Subjoined is a table showing the state of criminality, for the last five years, in the fifteen counties forming the Midland and Eastern district. The criminals include all classes, untried and convicted. It will be seen that during the past year their numbers in proportion to the entire population, except in one county, are much below the numbers of 1844; but as compared with 1847, it appears that crime has increased during the last year in nine, though it has remained the same in one, and has decreased in five counties. Upon the whole there is much cause for congratulation. A year of unusual depression has passed without showing any very unusual extent of crime. But better times are appearing. Indications of returning prosperity are becoming more manifest; and if, when thrown out of employment, compelled frequently to ask in vain for work, under the pressure of want and amidst the struggles of adversity, our poorer fellow-subjects have lately contributed no very extraordinary numbers to the gaols, we may reasonably expect, under the more favourable circumstances which are looked for, a considerable diminution in our prison population.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
D. O'BRIEN.

TABLE

TABLE referred to in page xi.

Counties and Years.	Estimated Population.		Criminals of all Classes.		Proportion of Criminals to every 10,000 Persons, Male & Female.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
BEDFORD.					
1844	54,300	58,000	675	79	67·1
1845	55,000	58,700	591	55	56·8
1846	55,700	59,500	587	53	55·5
1847	56,400	60,300	543	74	52·8
1848	57,100	61,000	574	46	52·5
CAMBRIDGE.					
1844	85,200	86,500	1027	162	69·2
1845	86,400	87,800	804	147	54·5
1846	87,700	89,000	845	108	54·2
1847	88,900	90,300	837	162	55·7
1848	90,200	91,600	1081	149	67·6
DERBY.					
1844	141,300	142,400	1030	106	40·0
1845	143,200	144,300	795	83	30·5
1846	145,200	146,200	806	122	31·8
1847	147,100	148,200	933	150	36·6
1848	149,100	150,200	946	151	36·6
HUNTINGDON.					
1844	29,900	30,300	321	32	58·6
1845	30,200	30,600	217	37	41·7
1846	30,500	30,900	231	56	46·7
1847	30,800	31,200	259	33	47·0
1848	31,100	31,500	378	38	66·4
LEICESTER.					
1844	109,000	113,800	2020	192	99·2
1845	110,200	115,000	2040	194	99·2
1846	111,300	116,200	1392	182	69·1
1847	112,400	117,400	1230	154	60·2
1848	113,600	118,600	1272	150	61·2
LINCOLN.					
1844	189,200	188,300	2278	362	69·9
1845	191,700	190,800	1985	289	59·4
1846	194,300	193,300	1645	263	49·2
1847	196,800	195,800	1787	319	53·6
1848	199,400	198,400	2331	272	65·4
NORFOLK.					
1844	202,900	217,700	2644	300	69·9
1845	204,200	219,000	2406	280	63·4
1846	205,500	220,400	2345	432	65·2
1847	206,700	221,800	2199	420	61·1
1848	208,000	223,100	1927	232	50·0
NORTHAMPTON.					
1844	101,800	103,100	988	139	55·0
1845	102,800	104,100	861	145	48·6
1846	103,700	105,100	750	113	41·3
1847	104,700	106,100	737	104	39·8
1848	105,700	107,100	795	120	42·9

Counties and Years.	Estimated Population.		Criminals of all Classes.		Proportion of Criminals to every 10,000 Persons, Male & Female.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
NOTTINGHAM.					
1844	125,900	132,600	1573	147	66·5
1845	127,300	134,000	1409	162	60·1
1846	128,700	135,500	1439	165	60·7
1847	130,100	137,000	1662	195	69·5
1848	131,500	138,500	1210	93	48·2
RUTLAND.					
1844	11,000	10,900	103	8	55·2
1845	11,100	11,000	79	8	39·3
1846	11,200	11,100	72	8	35·8
1847	11,300	11,200	105	11	51·5
1848	11,400	11,300	106	16	53·7
SALOP.					
1844	121,800	122,200	1274	251	62·5
1845	122,700	123,000	1123	208	54·1
1846	123,500	123,800	780	159	37·9
1847	124,300	124,700	895	154	42·1
1848	125,200	125,500	887	221	44·1
STAFFORD.					
1844	276,300	268,600	2689	472	58·0
1845	282,200	274,300	2424	409	50·9
1846	288,200	280,200	2377	449	49·7
1847	294,400	286,200	2796	412	55·2
1848	300,700	292,300	2886	430	55·9
SUFFOLK.					
1844	157,300	164,300	1484	204	52·4
1845	158,400	165,400	1255	199	44·7
1846	159,400	166,500	1223	162	42·4
1847	160,500	167,700	1348	213	47·5
1848	161,600	168,800	1379	203	47·8
WARWICK.					
1844	207,200	218,200	2785	372	74·2
1845	211,100	222,300	2875	433	76·3
1846	215,100	226,400	2613	526	71·0
1847	219,100	230,700	2561	499	68·0
1848	223,200	235,000	2572	427	65·4
WORCESTER.					
1844	118,000	122,200	1301	296	69·3
1845	119,200	123,300	1199	277	60·8
1846	120,300	124,500	1021	223	50·8
1847	121,400	125,700	1144	260	56·8
1848	122,600	126,900	1200	212	56·5

APPENDIX.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDON.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected May 22, 1848.)

This is the only prison in the county of Huntingdon. It was completed for the reception of prisoners in the year 1829. Occupying a good open situation outside the town, and within a boundary wall 18 feet in height, it consists of a central building, containing the governor's apartments, office, and chapel, three wings radiating from the centre at right angles to each other, and a range of buildings in front, which forms one side of the space, nearly square, contained within the boundary wall. The last-mentioned range comprises the entrance, the turnkeys' apartments, and, at each end, the female wards—the untried females being lodged at one extremity, and the convicted at the other. Each wing gives accommodation to two classes of prisoners; hence there are in all, for males and for females, eight distinct wards. The airing-yards are disposed in the intermediate spaces. The ground is well drained, and the prison healthy, and on inspection I found the gaol clean, orderly, and in a state creditable to the governor.

It contains the following prison accommodation:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners . . .	46	..	Baths	1	1
Cells for more than one prisoner . .	4	4	Day-rooms	4	2
Infirmary	1	..	Airing-yards for criminals . . .	6	2
Punishment cells	1	1	,, for debtors	1	..
Solitary cells	2	..			

The cells for separate prisoners are 9 feet in length, 6 feet in width, and 10 feet high. Those on the ground-floor are paved with bricks and ceiled with flag-stones, which form the floor of the cells in the upper story. The ceiling of the latter is of boards, and is very insecure. The wall of separation between adjacent cells is but 9-inch brickwork, very pervious to sound, and too thin in respect of security. The window openings are 3 feet by 2 feet 4 inches, and barred: protection from the weather is afforded by shutters, in each of which is a pane of glass about 8 inches square, for the admission of light when the shutters are closed. During the day they are left open for ventilation; the doors also are left open when the cells are unoccupied, so that the ventilation on the whole is tolerably good. Artificial heat is introduced into the wards appropriated to convicted felons and misdemeanants sentenced to hard labour, but not into the other wards; from which arrangement it might be inferred that the parties most guilty were rendered more comfortable than others; but, on the other hand, I am inclined to think that if any difference be made,—and such difference could only be regarded as temporary, and pending the result of some experiment,—it is right to give the advantage of the warmth in cold weather to the long-time prisoners, whose protracted confinements render them more susceptible of atmospheric changes than those who are committed for shorter periods. The cells calculated for the reception of more than one prisoner are boarded, and even less secure than the single cells. The doors are of wood, strengthened by slips of iron, tongued into corresponding grooves at the joinings of the planks of which the doors are made, and further defended by numerous nails driven from the outside. The locks appear to be of a common description, fastened to the doors by screws, the threads of which project outside the locks, and are headed with nuts, and the lock-bolts shoot into sockets cut in the stone, but not so secure as they ought to be. The furniture consists of iron-bedstead troughs, set upon fixed stone uprights, straw beds, and two blankets and a rug to each prisoner. The prison rules are suspended in every cell. All meals are taken in the cells, and many of the prisoners are allowed the possession of tin knives to cut their food—a luxury quite unnecessary, and an instrument which may be turned to a bad use. The day-rooms open upon their respective yards. The yards are gravelled and sufficiently well drained; each is supplied with a cistern and other necessary conveniences. The

adjacent yards are separated from each other by brick walls, and the inner and outer ends are secured by iron rails, surmounted by chevaux-de-frise, which, however, have been frequently scaled—on one occasion by a boy, who climbed over no less than seven times with apparent ease; and on two occasions the strong iron uprights of the railing have been snapped asunder. The treadwheel is divided into two distinct parts, one of which is worked in the felons' yard, and the other in the misdemeanants' yard; and while at labour the prisoners are separated from each other by wooden partitions, but no continued supervision by any prison officer is exercised over them. They are upon the wheel for thirty minutes at a time and fifteen minutes off, and the power raises water for the prison uses. In addition to the treadwheel, another species of labour is introduced for prisoners who are either incapable of treading the wheel, or who are not sentenced to *hard* labour. A capstan head is placed in the centre of the yard with bars, and the prisoners are expected to keep the capstan slowly revolving by means of the bars, which, in fact, are intended mainly to keep the prisoners at equal distances from each other, and regulate their movements without any exercise of laborious exertion. Besides these machines, a single labour-crank has been erected in one of the cells, and is used when it is deemed necessary to separate a prisoner from the others, and give him labour rather more penal than that which is inflicted at the wheel.

The following prisoners were in the gaol at the time of inspection:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	2	..	Brought forward	34	1
Convicted felons	19	..	Committed for want of sureties	1	..
Lunatics	1	..	,, for offences in workhouses	3	..
Committed for assaults	10	1	,, for malicious damage to property	6	..
,, under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	Common debtors	3	..
,, under the Game Laws	1	..			
Carried forward	34	1	Total	47	1

The criminal prisoners were employed, and distributed as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Treadwheel	26	..	Brought forward	43	..
Crank machine	1	..	Mending prison clothes	..	1
At the capstan	12	..	Sick	2	..
Cleaning the prison	4	..	Untried, not working	2	..
Carried forward	43	0	Total	47	1

The daily routine in the prison is as follows:—

At 6 A.M. in summer, and at sunrise in winter, all the prisoners are unlocked from the cells, and are allowed half an hour for washing and exercise; those at hard labour then are set to work.

Nine o'clock. At the ringing of a bell all classes are mustered to receive breakfast, when the convicted are locked in separate cells if practicable, and the untried are confined in the day-rooms.

Half-past 9. The bell rings for unlocking and for all to assemble in the chapel, to attend morning prayers read by the chaplain; immediately afterwards hard labour is resumed, and a proper number of prisoners are directed to sweep and dry-rub the cells and passages. Those not ordered for hard labour are employed at the capstan or a hand crank-machine.

The females resort to the wash-house and the laundry, or a hand crank-machine.

At 10 o'clock, on two days in the week, the chaplain assembles a class in the instruction-room for teaching and admonition for about two hours, sometimes more; and on other days he visits the wards, occupying about the same time. Also, about the same hour, the correspondence relating to the business of the prison and the prisoners is attended to, and such prisoners whose terms expire, and who reside more than six miles from the prison, are discharged; and such as reside within that limit are detained until the afternoon.

Visitors to prisoners are admitted between ten and one, and two and four o'clock.

Eleven o'clock. The keeper, attended by an officer, inspects the prison throughout, musters all the prisoners, and calls over the rolls in each ward, when directions are given relating to discipline and general business of the day.

About the same hour the surgeon attends, who daily visits the sick (if any), examines such as are recently committed in the reception-cells; twice in each week visits and examines every prisoner; and once in each month, in the presence of the keepers or the matron (with females), makes a minute inquiry into every prisoner's health.

One o'clock. The bell rings for dinner, when all convicted are locked in the cells, the untried in day-rooms.

Two o'clock. The bell rings for unlocking and returning to work, when the untried are allowed the use of the airing-yard, as in the morning.

Six o'clock. The bell rings for the evening muster, leaving work, serving supper to each prisoner, and locking all convicted in the cells.

Half-past 6. The bell again rings, when the untried are again mustered, ordered to their cells, all clothing removed from them, and locked up by the keeper for the night; the clothing also of the convicted is, at the same time, taken away when they are locked up in like manner for the night.

During the evening two officers are constantly on duty, and frequently patrol the wards to prevent

the prisoners conversing with each other from the cells, who are reported when detected, and placed in close confinement during a limited part of the next day.

Nine o'clock. Lock up debtors for the night.

Half-past 9. On the turnkeys reporting all right, they deliver up all the keys to the keeper until the following morning.

There being only one female prisoner in the gaol at the time of inspection, women were hired to assist her in washing the prison linen. The laundry and drying-room are sufficiently convenient, but the yard in which they are placed adjoins that of the debtors, being divided from it only by the brick partition-wall; consequently talking goes on between the females and the debtors at times when it is not easy to detect them in this breach of the prison rules. The only separation effected among the females is as regards the untried and the convicted; fortunately their numbers are not numerous.

No trades are carried on by any of the prisoners; all the prison clothes are made by contract. When the prisoners have no shoes nor stockings of their own they are supplied from the gaol stores; but if they have these articles they are obliged to wear them.

The cooking is performed by a hired cook, and he is assisted by a prisoner who has been in custody since March, 1823, having murdered his wife in a fit of madness. He has had occasional returns of his malady, but during his sane intervals he has been thus usefully employed. He is not associated with the other prisoners.

There were no sick in the prison when I made my inspection. The infirmary for the males is sufficiently good: it is boarded, and has two windows; it is large enough to hold three patients without being crowded, and no greater number have ever been in it at the same time; but it is inconveniently placed, as the access to it is through the ward for untried females, who are necessarily obliged to be removed when the sick male prisoners are being brought to or from their infirmary. There is no infirmary for the female prisoners, who are treated in their own wards or cells according to circumstances. The surgeon attends the prison daily; he expressed himself quite satisfied with the prisoners' clothing, bedding, exercise, food, and general treatment, and stated his opinion that the prison was very healthy; but as there was no weighing-machine, he could not say whether any of the prisoners increased or diminished in weight during their confinement. I tasted the provisions and found them to be of good quality.

The attendance of the chaplain is daily: on Sundays the services are performed as prescribed by the Act of Parliament; and on other days he reads the morning prayers and gives religious instruction. The chapel is divided into compartments for the several prison classes, who are prevented from seeing each other. There are 78 sittings for males and 4 for females; but when the chapel is full the ventilation is said to be far from good. As there is no schoolmaster, the drudgery of imparting elementary knowledge to the ignorant prisoners devolves upon the chaplain, whose time, as it appears to me, would be better employed in supervising the labours of a regular schoolmaster, in directing the course of education, and in testing, by frequent examination, the progress made by the learners, than in himself performing the inferior details of primary tuition, which would be, probably, better accomplished by a prison officer whose capacity was equal to teaching the mere rudiments, without aspiring to tread in the higher paths of knowledge. In these cases, too, the chaplain, to extend the circle of his usefulness, naturally calls to his aid the assistance of such prisoners in the different classes as are capable of teaching their companions; hence there is at once a direct infraction of the statute, which specially prohibits one prisoner from being employed in the instruction of any other prisoner. (See 2 and 3 Vict. cap. 56, sec. 6, Rule 4.) The remedy is to be found in the appointment of a schoolmaster.

There is a tolerably good library, and it is in course of augmentation.

The evils of aggregation are exemplified by the description of prison offences entered in the governor's journal, viz., "disputing and causing disorder;" a prisoner "enticing another prisoner when discharged to throw tobacco over the wall;" a prisoner "assaulting another prisoner and bruising her arm;" a prisoner "secreting a mess-tin, aided by another prisoner, to make into small knives;" but more particularly by an escape effected by seven prisoners, as detailed in the following extracts from the governor's journal, and the report of the Visiting Justices to the Sessions.

THURSDAY, December 16, 1847.

Escape of seven Male Prisoners from No. 3.

During the last night R. P. and E. W., charged with burglary; J. K., charged with having counterfeit coin; C. M'C., housebreaking; P. S., stealing 2*s.* 6*d.*; J. S., stealing three pigs; and W. A., stealing clothing, severally broke from the cells and escaped.

It appears that C. M., with two others, were confined in the large cell: that the iron mortice into which the lock of the door of that cell passed had been forced off. That some lead had been cut from the cistern in the water-closet, with which skeleton keys were made, and which keys seem to have been in the possession of M., and therewith the other doors of the cells in the ward were opened by him and the prisoners released, with the exception of the cell occupied by K., which was entirely broken and forced off. By the same means they obtained access to the room where their clothing was deposited by night, and on supplying themselves therewith, proceeded to the iron fence in the airing-yard, where they with great force broke one of the large cast-iron bars asunder, and obtained an entrance to the boundary wall, having previously in the cells provided themselves with the bed-cases rent asunder, and fastened together by a sailor's knot, having at one end the towel tied up filled with earth to counterbalance their weight while they climbed the boundary wall, over which it had been

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thrown; and was there discovered by the keeper at an early hour this morning when he was inspecting the wards and exterior walls before break of day. The prisoners were all locked in the cells by the keeper in person, attended by the turnkeys, on the previous night at the usual hour, when all appeared to be safe.

Sunday, December 19, 1847.

J. S. and W. A. were retaken, and immediately confined in irons, they having with others broken the prison on the night of the 15th of December, 1847.

Huntingdonshire.

County Gaol and House of Correction.

Extracts from the Report of the Visiting Justices of the Gaol.

The Visiting Justices, in presenting to Sessions their report of the state of the gaol during the past quarter, have to regret that it is their duty to call the attention of the magistrates to circumstances of an unusual and in some respects of an unsatisfactory character.

The principal occurrence to which the Visiting Justices have to call the attention of Sessions, is the escape of seven prisoners (who were committed for trial) during the night of the 15th of December.

With respect to the circumstances of the escape, they have made the fullest inquiry in their power, and beg to lay before Sessions the whole of the examinations which they have taken, and which have already been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by his direction.

The examinations contain the fullest detail which they have been enabled to arrive at of all the circumstances which led to the escape, and of the conduct of the officers of the gaol in connexion with it.

With respect to the circumstances detailed in these examinations, the Visiting Justices have to state, that the appearance of the gaol on the morning after the escape entirely corresponded with the facts stated by the keeper and the other officers of the establishment; that after the best consideration which they can give to all the circumstances which have come before them, they have no doubt that the escape was effected by the means and in the manner described in, or to be inferred from, the examinations; that they have no grounds for suspecting that any instruments for aiding the escape were introduced into the gaol, or that there was any co-operation of parties without. Their opinion is, that a long-concerted plan for effecting the escape had been in progress among all the prisoners confined in the ward they occupied; that the ward itself supplied them with all the means they used to effect their escape; and that, by the skill and ingenuity of the parties concerned, the large numbers who were latterly confined in the ward, and the facilities which the use of a day-room, with a fire in it, afforded them, they were enabled to conduct their plan without discovery, and finally to carry it out with success.

With respect to the conduct of the officers of the gaol, in connexion with this event, though it is impossible not to come to the conclusion, that there is a degree of vigilance which might have detected the plan whilst in progress, the Visiting Justices are still of opinion, that no blame can justly be attributed to any one of these parties, and that considering all the circumstances of the quarter, attended as it has been with much of difficulty and pressure, their conduct has been throughout the whole period satisfactory.

After a full review of the means by which the escape was effected, it appears to the Visiting Justices that it must be mainly attributed to the existence of defects in the buildings of the ward in which the prisoners were confined, and the defective discipline which the arrangement of it renders it necessary to continue; and in some part to the want of more constant supervision, than the present establishment of the gaol allows.

To obviate the latter difficulty, the Visiting Justices have for the present ordered a night watch.

For the purpose of considering the other deficiencies to which the Visiting Justices have referred, and making such permanent arrangements as may increase the security and right management of the gaol, they beg to submit to the Sessions, that it would be expedient to appoint a Committee of Magistrates to take the subject into their consideration, with such powers as may be thought expedient.

January 3, 1848.

Extensive alterations in the buildings, for the purpose of effecting more separation of the prisoners and increasing the security of the gaol, are under consideration. It is to be hoped these alterations may soon be made, and a better system of supervision be permanently established.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Lincolnshire.

Great Grimsby Borough Gaol.

GREAT GRIMSBY.—Borough Gaol.

(Inspected November 8, 1848.)

This prison, which is very small, in fact of the humblest description, adjoins the Town-hall. It is principally used for the confinement of debtors from the Borough Court, both male and female, and as a lock-up house for the town; occasionally also for the temporary detention of prisoners belonging to the county, when the county lock-ups are full. It contains a cell for criminal prisoners on the ground floor, 14 feet in length, 12 feet in width, and 6 feet high; a room for debtors on the upper floor, 12 feet by 8 feet, and about 7 feet high, reached by a step-ladder stair through a hole in the floor, which is secured by a trap-door fastened at night; and a room for females, 12 feet by 6 feet, and about 7 feet in height, which can only be attained by passing through the Town-hall. These rooms are furnished with wooden bedsteads, straw beds, and to each prisoner are allowed two blankets and a rug. The floors are boarded and the windows glazed, and each room has an open fireplace. There is but one airing-yard, which is common to all prisoners, but not at the same time; as when the females are permitted access thereto it is denied to the male prisoners, and *vice versâ*. There were no prisoners in the gaol when I visited it; and during the year ending Michaelmas, 1848, no more than two prisoners were confined there at any one time.

At the time of inspection the place was reasonably clean and in tolerable repair.

STAMFORD.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected June 23, 1848.)

This prison adjoins the Court-house. The main building, which is appropriated to male prisoners, consists of four stories, the three upper stories containing the sleeping-cells, and the lower story the day-rooms; in all 16 cells and rooms. The airing-yards are placed immediately between the Court-house and the prison buildings. The females' sleeping-room forms a portion of the Court-house, in which also the governor's apartments are situated.

There were no prisoners in the gaol at the time of inspection, and the governor was absent. Having injured his knee a short time previously, he had taken advantage of the prison being empty to go elsewhere for medical assistance. The whole premises were perfectly clean and in good repair.

The sleeping-cells for the male prisoners, with the exception of those in the attics, which are intended for the sick and for debtors, are arched with brick and flagged, with windows about 3 ft. square, secured with iron shutters, barred on the outside, and fitted with glazed sashes. The attics are ceiled with lath and plaster. Of the cells six have open fireplaces; and the ventilation of all appears, as far as I could form an opinion, the building being unoccupied at the time, to be tolerably good. The end cells on each floor are 11 ft. 8 in. in length, 9 ft. wide, and 9 ft. high; the centre cells are of the same height, but only 10 ft. 4 in. in length, and 8 ft. 9 in. wide. The bedsteads are iron; and the bedding consists of a straw bed, pillow, rug, and two blankets for each prisoner. The day-rooms, which open upon the yards, are flagged and arched. The prison rules applicable to the prisoners are suspended in them; and there the prisoners take their meals, but subject to no regular supervision. There are three airing-yards for the male prisoners—the yard for the untried, for the convicted, and the treadwheel-yard—flagged and supplied with the usual conveniences, but small, and so surrounded by high buildings as to be very close and confined. The treadwheel is well sheltered. It is worked with an indicator, but the power is not turned to any profitable account.

The females have two day-rooms and two airing-yards, but only one sleeping-room; so that though the tried and untried may be kept apart during the day, they are together at night. The room where they sleep is flagged and arched, with a fireplace, and one glazed window, 1 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in., close to the door; it contains a water-closet; it has two beds, and not very long ago four females used to sleep there. I saw it early in the morning, and though no person had slept in it during the previous night, it was hot and close, and the air was impure. The ventilation is very defective, and the room cannot be otherwise than unwholesome, especially when so many females sleep in it. The female prisoners wash for the prison, and make and mend the prison linen, but it does not appear that they have always sufficient employment to fill their time, and when this happens the matron instructs them as far as her capabilities will permit.

The surgeon visits the prison twice in the week regularly, and oftener if required. He states that "the prison may be considered generally healthy to those whose confinements are for short periods, but otherwise, perhaps, to those who are committed for long periods, and this would be attributable to the limited area of the yards." He expresses himself satisfied with the diet as respects quantity and quality, also with the clothing, linen, cleanliness, and exercise of the prisoners. There is no regular infirmary; but, as before mentioned, the sick are removed to one of the attics in the main building.

A room has been fitted as a chapel for the separate accommodation of the prisoners, and the chaplain performs one service on Sundays, as well as attending on Tuesdays and Fridays. He supplies the prisoners with Scriptural books, and he sees them individually in private.

GRANTHAM.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Grantham Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected October 10, 1848.)

This prison, adjoining the Town-hall, and intended for the reception of all classes of prisoners, is small, and, like most other small houses of correction, ill adapted to its purposes. It consists of a range of building one story high, divided into two wings, which are again divided longitudinally; thus forming four distinct rows of cells, opening upon as many airing-yards. The constabulary occupy houses at the outer ends of the wings, and their windows overlook the airing-yards. The prison accommodation is as follows:—

	M.	F.
Cells	5	5
Punishment-cells	1	1
Day-rooms	2	2
Airing-yards	2	2

The cells are 8 ft. in length, 6 ft. 10 in. wide, and 8 ft. 9 in. in height, with open fireplaces, arched with brick and flagged. The doors open into the yards, and the windows

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are by the side of the doors. The ventilation is sufficiently good, and the cells are well lighted. In cold weather coals are allowed, a week's consumption being served out at a time. Iron bedsteads are supplied; and each prisoner has a straw mattress, a bolster, and three rugs. The day-rooms are the same size as the sleeping-cells; and here the prisoners cook their provisions. Three of the airing-yards are laid out in gardens, and are neatly arranged and kept. The fourth airing-yard is flagged, and contains the treadwheel, which is constructed to hold five persons at a time, not in separation; but may be worked by one, whose time on the wheel is regulated by machinery which indicates the number of revolutions. A prisoner at hard labour is at the wheel daily for about eight hours, working for a quarter of an hour, and resting for a like time.

The part of the prison appropriated to the females differs in no respect from the rest, except as regards the treadwheel. It is overlooked by the windows of the apartments occupied by the constables, who act likewise as turnkeys, and who, I have reason to believe, can at most times enter the females' cells. In the day-room I found a policeman's lantern given to be cleaned.

Two prisoners were confined at the time of inspection: a felon sentenced to hard labour, and a young woman sentenced to transportation, waiting for removal to Millbank. The former was at the treadwheel; the latter was mending stockings. No classification, beyond that of separating the sexes and the tried from the untried; is attempted, or indeed practicable; but fortunately the prisoners are few—frequently there are none.

The prison possesses no regularly-appointed surgeon; but should a case of illness occur the gaoler would apply to the nearest medical practitioner. The place does not appear to be unhealthy, and is kept in a creditable state of cleanliness and order. The prisoners' clothes are supplied by contract; and the prison linen is washed when there happens to be a female prisoner in the gaol. The gaoler is allowed sixpence a-day for the maintenance of each prisoner, male or female; and this sum is to be expended in oatmeal, bread, potatoes, and soup three days, meat four days in the week.

No complaints were made to me by either of the prisoners.

A chaplain performs Divine service on Sunday in the Town-hall to the prisoners, and once a-week, in addition, he sees them in their cells, but no regular tuition is afforded.

No journal had been kept by the gaoler, nor did he appear to know exactly the extent or detail of the duties required from him under the statutes. I showed him the necessity of keeping a journal, and of his being supplied with copies of the Gaol Acts.

The evils which always belong to very small prisons are so obvious, and have been so frequently pointed out, that there is no necessity for their being repeated; but it may be said, shortly, that in such a prison discipline is never rigidly maintained, no system leading to reformation can be enforced, and the cost per head of each prisoner is enormous, being in an inverse ratio to their numbers.

Boston Gaol.

BOSTON.—Gaol.

(Inspected June 21, 1848.)

This prison is the property of the corporation of Boston, but some years ago it was ceded to the magistrates of the county, acting for the division of Holland, under an agreement terminable by either party at six months' notice; by which agreement prisoners are committed both from the borough and the division, and the county magistrates exercise the sole and entire supervision and control over the gaol. The accommodation, however, is not sufficient for the number of prisoners committed from the district, consequently the overplus are sent to the House of Correction at Spalding. The prisoners who are thus drafted to Spalding are, for the most part, under long sentences, but not invariably so; sometimes a "long-time" prisoner is retained at Boston on account of his aptitude as a tradesman, if one is required. Among the prisoners on the day of inspection I found a carpenter sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, and who was employed in making repairs in the prison.

The building is close to the river, and not inconveniently situated: the drainage is now tolerably good, and the place is healthy; but otherwise it cannot be commended, as it is not secure—there being no boundary wall—as the part of the building apportioned for females is not sufficiently apart and distinct from the rest, and as the plan of construction affords but little facilities for effectual supervision, and none for separation.

The prison accommodation is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Sleeping-cells	13	2	Work-shop	1	..
Day-rooms	7	2	Airing-yards for criminals	3	2
Punishment-cells	1	..	,, for debtors	1	..
Reception-cells	1	..	Bath-yard	1	..
Bath-room	1	..			

Of the fifteen sleeping-cells ten are 10 ft. by 8 ft., two are 14 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft., two are 11 ft. by 8 ft., and one is 17 ft. by 10 ft. They are in the second and third stories, with doors opening upon galleries, which run from end to end of the building. The spaces occupied by the windows are equal to about 2 ft. square, hoppered outside, and barred. The floors are brick and the ceilings are arched, except in the upper story, where they are flat and secured with iron. The ventilation is effected by leaving the windows and doors open during the day, and is sufficiently good. There is no artificial heat. The bedsteads are made of iron, and the bedding consists of a rush mattress, straw bed, a rug, two blankets, and a pair of sheets for each prisoner. The female prisoners sleep on the second floor, where two cells are appropriated to their use, from one of which a wire is led, communicating with a bell in the matron's bed-room on the same floor. Another cell is likewise occasionally given up to the females, subject, however, to the numbers of male prisoners in the gaol at the time. Precautions are taken to prevent the males and the females meeting, still, experience shows, that having the cells for the women contiguous to those for the men is a bad arrangement; and, as a general rule, it is desirable that they should occupy distinct portions of the building completely cut off and separated from each other. I must not, however, omit to mention that the padlocks securing the doors of the male and female cells respectively have different keys, those for the latter being in the possession of the matron only. The day-rooms are on the ground floor, and correspond in size with the cells immediately over them, with inner doors opening upon the centre passage, and outer doors opening on the airing-yards. The prisoners' meals are taken here, and the day-room system prevails in its worst form, as the prisoners,—in their respective classes, however,—are aggregated without constant or effective supervision, the untried, and those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, having no employment beyond that of keeping their wards clean. Nothing but evil can result from such a state of things. The prisoners cannot escape from each other, and one viciously-minded man will contaminate a ward. The following entries of crimes punished, extracted from the governor's journal, prove what passes among them:—

—— —— assaulting another prisoner.
—— —— loud talking in the day-cell.
—— —— and —— —— fighting.
—— —— aiding another prisoner in an attempt to escape.

Of two convicted female prisoners in the same ward, one was an unmarried woman, aged 19, sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing wearing apparel, never in prison before, nor even in the Union, very good-looking, without parents, and nearly alone in the world; the other was a woman of middle age, sentenced to six months' imprisonment for keeping a brothel! I was informed that nothing was known against the former beyond the crime for which she was in prison. What is to be her fate when discharged from gaol? Is the close, unceasing, three months' intimacy with the other prisoner likely then to cease? It is not unreasonable to suppose, though painful to conceive, that the house of the one will become the abode of the other.

The airing-yards connected with the day-rooms are gravelled, with tiled walks, supplied with water-cisterns and other necessary conveniences, and bounded by walls about 18 ft. high, surmounted by rows of loose bricks, which render them tolerably secure, as was lately shown, when a prisoner having succeeded in casting a line over the summit and attempting to ascend, the loose bricks gave way and he fell on his back, receiving considerable injury from the fall. But the yard in which the bath-house is placed is totally insecure, as the boundary wall is only 14 ft. in height, and the upper 6 or 7 ft. are of open brick-work, the bricks being held together by mortar—not loose as in the other yards—and from this yard a prisoner escaped without any difficulty a short time ago. Having been left by himself in the yard he climbed, by the help of an open door close to the wall, to where the open brick-work commenced, and placing his feet in the interstices he reached the top in an instant, dropped into the garden outside, which was only fenced by a common wood rail, and made off without having been seen. He was missed soon afterwards, but pursuit was vain. When I inspected the prison, the only turnkey was in the yard watching two prisoners, who were employed in painting. They might have taken him unawares, mastered, and gagged him readily, and escaped over the wall as the other prisoner had done. The Visiting Justices have entered an order in their order-book to the effect that no prisoner shall be allowed to remain in that yard unaccompanied by an officer; but I am convinced that, if the two men whom I saw were resolved to escape, they might have effected it, notwithstanding the turnkey's presence. The yard where the treadwheel is placed is connected with three day-cells. The wheel is not worked in separation: the men are told not to talk when actually upon it, but no person is present to enforce or to detect a breach of the order. The wheel, however, is constantly in motion during the prisoners' hours of labour; its revolutions, at fixed intervals, ring a bell attached to the machinery, and regulate the periods for the men to come on and off. They work for 15 minutes and rest for 15 minutes; when resting they dispose of themselves in the yard or in the day-rooms as they please. The kitchen and outer-kitchen are close to the matron's room. The kitchen is commodious, and the outer-kitchen convenient, and both would answer very well if never entered by a prisoner; but mangling is performed in the latter place, as well as other occasional work, by one of the female prisoners, and though the matron said she had no apprehensions of any of the women escaping in this way, it would be easily accomplished. Without a boundary wall to the prison premises, there is no more real security here than in the bath-yard.

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Every portion of the gaol was clean and neat, and I received no complaints from any of the prisoners.

The following prisoners were in the prison at the time of inspection:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	5	4	Brought forward	15	5
Committed for examination	1	..	Committed as vagrants	3	..
Sentenced to transportation	4	..	,, for breaking windows	1	..
Convicted felons	1	1	,, for keeping a disorderly house	..	1
,, of assaults	2	..	Debtors under 8 and 9 Vict. c. 127	1	..
Committed under the Bastardy Laws	1	..			
,, ,, Game Laws	1	..	Total	20	6
Carried forward	15	5			

The above criminal prisoners were distributed and employed as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Treadwheel	6	..	Brought forward	13	..
Cleaning prison	5	..	Untried, not working	6	..
Carpenter's work and painting	1	..	Making and mending prison clothes	..	6
Painting	1	..			
			Total	19	6
Carried forward	13	..			

The discipline of the prison is perhaps as well maintained as it can be with so small a staff, and considering the adverse circumstances attending an ill laid-out and unsafe prison. Moreover, the governor does not reside in the gaol, but in a house 30 or 40 yards distant from the nearest part of the building; I am, therefore, on the whole, inclined to attach much credit to him for the respectable appearance of the establishment. The want of employment for the untried prisoners, and for those who are sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, has already been alluded to. The women, however, are not permitted to be idle. They make and mend their own clothes and the prison linen, and they wash for the gaol; for which purpose, however, there are not adequate conveniences. In fine weather the washing-tubs are placed in the yards, but in wet weather, in the day cells, which are very small, and from which there are no proper means of getting rid of the steam. Neither have the women any supply of hot water at hand. All the water must be heated in a distant part of the building, from whence it is brought in buckets by the turnkey to the door of the day-cells, where it is taken by the matron and given to the prisoners. This arrangement is so clumsy, and involves so much trouble in the execution, it is difficult to believe that the turnkey does not carry the hot water from the boiler directly into the women's day-cells, without the parade of the matron taking it up at the door when he turns his back.

There were no copies of the prison rules placed where the prisoners could see them.

The clothes of the male prisoners have hitherto been made in the prison, advantage being taken of the services of a tailor, whenever one is sent to the gaol, but all the shoes are made elsewhere.

There were no prisoners on the sick list on the day of inspection, and the surgeon, who visits the prison three times in the week regularly, and as often as his services may be required at all times, stated his belief that the gaol was very healthy; and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the clothing, bedding, exercise, and general treatment of the prisoners, also with the quality and the quantity of their food. The diet is on the scale recommended by the Secretary of State. I tasted the provisions and found them good.

The chapel occupies a space taken off one of the airing-yards, and has only been constructed of late years. It is divided by wooden partitions into five compartments, three for the male and two for the female prisoners; and the classes in these compartments cannot see each other, though individual separation is not attempted. Forty prisoners may be accommodated in the chapel. The chaplain attends the prison daily, performing two services on Sunday, and reading morning prayers on every other day, but he gives no lectures, nor does he catechise the prisoners. The gaol had no schoolmaster at the time of inspection; and though the governor was supposed to afford occasional instruction, it was quite out of his power to do so in any regular or useful manner, and to attend likewise to his own important duties. Having subsequently communicated with the Visiting Justices upon the necessity of providing a schoolmaster, I was informed by the senior Visiting Magistrate that they fully concurred in the views which I expressed, and accordingly had appointed a person to act in that capacity.

The prison library is liberally supplied with books, which are not all of an exclusively religious character, but contain, many of them, useful knowledge upon other subjects.

SPALDING.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF HOLLAND.

(Inspected June 22, 1848.)

This prison, standing on an open space of ground close to the court-house, within a boundary wall 18. ft high, consists of a range of buildings of four stories, with airing-yards in the rear, radiating from the centre of the range, so as to admit of the governor's apartments, which project somewhat beyond the general line of the rear face to command a view of their interior. The prison is intended for the reception of all classes of prisoners: those sent from Boston, under the arrangements mentioned in the report upon that gaol, are upon an average 10 males and 2 females.

The prison accommodation is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	42	6	Reception-cells	1	1
,, for more than one prisoner	4	1	Bath	1	1
Day-rooms	10	2	Laundry	..	1
Infirmary	1	1	Airing-yards for criminals	3	2
Punishment-cells	1	1	,, for debtors	1	1

The cells are for the most part 8 ft. in length, 6 ft. 9 in. in width, and 9 ft. high, with floors and ceilings of flag-stones. The windows are 3 ft. by 1 ft. 6 in., secured with iron shutters which have in each a pane of glass. The bedsteads are made of iron, and the bedding consists of two blankets, rug, straw bed, pillow, and sheets for each prisoner. The ventilation is good, being effected between the windows, left open for the purpose in dry weather, and the doors, in which are placed large circular ventilators. No artificial heat is supplied to the cells. The day-rooms are not on the ground-floor, as is the case in most prisons, but in each story at the extremities of the main range of building; consequently, access to them is inconvenient, the labour of the prison officers unnecessarily increased, and inspection of the interior rendered difficult and imperfect. Moreover, no necessary conveniences are nearer than in the yards—a great error in the plan of the prison, and invariably productive of additional labour, irregularity, breaches of discipline, and nastiness. Otherwise, the day-rooms are not amiss, the light and ventilation in them are good: each has an open fireplace, and they are apparently secure. Lavatories and roller-towels are conveniently placed in the passages. In the passages also are placed printed copies of the prison rules and dietaries. The airing-yards are separated by brick walls, radiating from the governor's rooms: the inner and outer boundaries of the yards for the male criminals are secured by open iron railings, and the outer boundaries of the female yards by brickwork. The yards are flagged, and have the usual arrangement of privies and water supplies. The treadwheel is not worked in separation, but an officer is always present and enforces silence during the hours of labour, which are 6 hours in summer, and 4 hours and 40 minutes in winter, each prisoner being actually upon the wheel for 18 minutes at a time, and resting for 10 minutes. The power of the wheel turns a mill for grinding corn. The kitchen and arrangements for preparing the prisoners' meals are convenient and ample.

The female prisoners are classed into the tried and the untried, and this classification is only broken through when rendered imperative by such circumstances as illness, or a woman having an infant requiring constant care, and so forth. They do not, however, individually occupy separate sleeping-cells, and sometimes when the wards are crowded two are placed in one bed. The laundry is commodious, and here all the prison linen, together with that of the governor's family, is washed by the convicted females. The untried females wash only their own clothes; they are, however, employed in making and mending the stockings and shirts belonging to the gaol. There is, undoubtedly, ample employment for the women, yet it appears to me that during the progress of their labour they are left too much to themselves—a very general practice in gaols, and a great error.

I found the prison clean, and the buildings in a creditable state of repair.

The following prisoners were confined on the day of inspection:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	9	2	Brought forward	41	9
Committed for examination	3	..	Committed as vagrants	..	1
Convicted felons	28	7	,, for breaking a pound	1	..
Committed under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	Total	42	10
Carried forward	41	9			

They were employed and distributed as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Treadwheel	15	..	Brought forward	28	1
Cleaning prison	3	1	Making and mending prison clothes	..	3
Pumping water	1	..	Washing	..	4
Solitary confinement	3	..	Sick	2	..
Cleaning airing-yards	5	..	Untried not working	12	2
Breaking stone for gravel	1	..			
			Total	42	10
Carried forward	28	1			

Several complaints were made by the untried prisoners to the effect that on some occasions they had been falsely reported, and, in consequence, unjustly punished; but upon investigation, I could not find any reasonable foundation for the charges thus preferred against the prison officers; and I am inclined to believe that wherever the buildings are so laid out as not to ensure either separation of the prisoners, or continued supervision by the turnkeys, the same sort of complaints, whether true or false, will be made. Both prisoner and officer are placed in unfair positions as regards each other. The former is permitted to talk, but not to make a noise;—the latter is to report loud talking to the governor. The prisoner may elevate his voice without really intending to commit a breach of the prison rules; while the anxious zeal of the officer is not at all unlikely in many cases to cause him to think the prisoner is going beyond the proper limit of speech, and, between the two, the governor will generally support his turnkey. Moreover, when the system is to aggregate the prisoners in their several classes, the complaint of one is invariably echoed by all the others, whether true or false, with reason or without reason. Hence, in dealing with these cases, as the facts are not accurately known, the questions are decided according to the balance of probabilities: sometimes manifest injustice is done to the prisoners, who, thinking themselves aggrieved, become sulky or irritated, and very unmanageable; and, on the other hand, the officer, unless supported in his authority by his superior, grows supine, and prefers letting matters take their course to reporting on all occasions what he thinks to be wrong. Much of these difficulties are obviated in prisons of a different and better construction, where the arrangement of the buildings renders the recurrence of prison offences, not only fewer, but easier of being brought directly home to the offender. From what has been stated, the nature of the principal offences committed in the gaol may be readily conceived, and, accordingly, the entries of punishments show the following offences:—

—— —— secreting himself in a day-room to talk to —— ——;
—— —— and —— —— quarrelling and noisy;
—— —— and —— —— talking loud and using bad language;
—— —— and —— —— and —— —— refusing to bring their bucket out of the day-room;
—— —— and —— —— noisy, and swearing in the day-rooms;
8 prisoners refusing to go to work when ordered;
9 prisoners noisy in the day-room;
4 ditto ditto ditto.
—— —— making a great noise in the day-room, and swearing at the men.

The daily routine of the prison is as follows:—

6 o'clock—bell rings for prisoners to rise and make their beds.

6½—prisoners allowed to descend, three at a time, to wash themselves, after which they are removed to the airing-yards, where they walk the ring, one yard apart, until all are assembled, when they are taken to the treadwheel;

8—bell rings for breakfast;

8½—labour is resumed;

10—chapel;

10¾—resume labour;

1—dinner;

5 minutes before 2—resume labour;

5½—supper;

7 in summer and 6 in winter bell rings for bed, when the prisoners are locked up for the night.

There were only two prisoners on the sick list on the day of inspection, both with colds. Serious cases of illness, said to occur but rarely, are treated in one of the day-rooms in the upper story, which is for the time turned into an infirmary. The surgeon, who attends regularly twice a-week, and oftener if his services be required, states the general health of the prisoners to be good, and that many years have now elapsed since any epidemic, depending on local causes, appeared in the prison, which he attributes to improved drainage and perfect ventilation. He expresses himself satisfied with the diet as regards quantity and quality, and he considers the clothing, bedding, linen, cleanliness, and exercise of the prisoners, as well as their labour, suitable to their respective classes. He adds that those prisoners who are in confinement two or three months previous to trial more frequently improve than otherwise; but among convicted prisoners no uniformity prevails in this respect, as he has noticed that several sentenced to long periods of confinement with hard labour, become reduced in health and strength after three months, while others whose constitutions have been much impaired by excess or

dissipated habits have much improved in health and strength, even when the period of confinement has been as much as twelve months.

The chapel is spacious, containing sittings for 80 men and 60 women, divided into 5 compartments for each sex, by wooden partitions. The chaplain performs two services on Sunday, and reads prayers daily, and occasionally sees prisoners by themselves. His teaching is entirely scriptural, but he gives elementary books to them, with a request that they assist each other in learning, and that those who have mastered the first rudiments, shall teach those who are ignorant; and this course of instruction, which is contrary to the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd of Vict. cap. 56, sec. 6, rule 4, is pursued by him in consequence of there being no schoolmaster on the establishment, although the prison rules, sanctioned by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and therefore binding by law, expressly provides that a schoolmaster shall be engaged. The prison library is liberally supplied with books not wholly scriptural; and men who are desirous of the indulgence are given slates and pencils for writing.

FALKINGHAM.—County House of Correction for the Division of Kesteven.

Falkingham County House of Correction for the Division of Kesteven.

(Inspected October 9, 1848.)

This prison, situated a short distance from the town of Falkingham, and intended for the reception of all descriptions of prisoners, except common debtors, is an elevation of two stories, built on the plan of an irregular pentagon, of which the base is the front. The remaining sides are erections of a later date, being completed in 1825. The base of the figure, or front of the gaol, which was the original prison, is appropriated to the governor and to the female prisoners; the other sides of the figure, which approach somewhat in form to an extended horse-shoe, are occupied by the male prisoners, the ground story being divided chiefly into day-rooms, the upper story into sleeping-cells, and the interior space taken up by the airing-yards, open to inspection from the governor's apartments. Most of the cells for the male prisoners are disposed along the interior line of the horse-shoe building, and the windows are perforated in the inner wall; while the cell doors open upon a gallery which corresponds with the exterior wall and runs along its entire extent till it terminates in the front of the gaol where the females are confined. This gallery is broken at intervals by doors, in order to shut off such portions of the building as may be required for the isolation of particular classes of prisoners, and where it enters the females' ward is secured with locks, of which the matron has the keys; but it is so contrived that it enables the sleeping-cells originally intended for females to be given up to the men in cases of necessity arising from their relative numbers, at the same time that the direct communication between the prisoners of different sexes is prevented. The untried and convicted females occupy different ends of the front range, with their respective yards exterior to the main building. A boundary wall about 18 ft. high, surmounted by rows of loose bricks, encloses the whole, the entrance to the gaol being through an arched gateway, to which is attached the porter's lodge and turnkeys' apartments.

The plan of the prison is by no means one which would be adopted at the present day; still, if not crowded, prison discipline might be reasonably well administered there; but for the number of prisoners usually confined in the gaol its size is altogether inadequate, and it is impossible for the governor, with all the zeal, intelligence, and experience for which I am disposed to give him credit, to make any arrangements that can overcome the difficulties attending the overflow of prisoners of both sexes beyond his means for their accommodation. The buildings and airing yards are as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	28	2	Reception-cells	..	..
,, for more than one prisoner	3	3	Bath-cells	1	1
Infirmaries	2	..	Airing-yards for criminals	6	2
Day-rooms	6	2	,, for debtors	1	..
Punishment-cells	2	1			

The greatest number of prisoners confined at any one time, and the average number of prisoners for the last four years respectively, are given in the following table:—

Year.	Average Number of Prisoners.		Greatest Number of Prisoners at one time.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1845	33	4	47	8
1846	32	5	42	5
1847	30	5	38	8
1848	36	8	46	15

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Comparing the contents of the above table with the foregoing statement respecting the accommodation, the difficulty of carrying into effect any system of separation as regards the males, even by making use of the day-cells as sleeping-rooms, as well as the utter hopelessness of managing it at all with the females, will be at once seen. Yet, from what I could learn, the authorities were strongly impressed with the importance of maintaining a reasonable separation between individual prisoners.

The cells in the new building are about 8 ft. 6 in. in length, 4 ft. 6 in. in breadth, and 8 ft. 3 in. high—some a very little more, some a little less; and the old cells vary from 7 ft. to 8 ft. in length, from 6 ft. 2 in. to 6 ft. 11 in. in width, and are about 8 ft. 6 in. in height; arched with brick, and floored with flagstones; the windows are glazed, strongly barred, and fitted with jalousied blinds; and a tolerable ventilation is maintained between the windows, frequently left open for the purpose, and apertures about 8 in. square above the doors in the wall of separation from the passage, which is likewise sufficiently ventilated from circular gratings in the floor and windows looking outwards towards the boundary wall. Each cell has a bell-handle at the command of the prisoner, communicating with a bell in the governor's bed-room, and a corresponding indicator in the passage points out the particular cell from whence the bell has been rung. The bedsteads are of iron; and the bedding allowed to each prisoner consists of a straw or a coir bed, three blankets, and a rug. No artificial heat is supplied to the cells. There is no difference between the cells appropriated to the County Court debtors and to criminals; and occasionally, when it happens that there are no sick and that the gaol is crowded, these debtors are placed in the infirmary, their cells being given up to the other prisoners. Should infirmary cases occur then, the governor is driven to make the debtors sleep in their day-room; and this happened during the last summer, the gaol being unusually full. Under ordinary circumstances, and as far as the numbers will permit, all male prisoners sleep in separate cells, but the want of room does not allow of the different classes, as established by law, permanently occupying different portions of the building, and changes of place are constantly made, yet care is always taken that the classes forbidden to associate shall never mingle. The day-rooms are of different sizes, opening into the airing-yards; but, from their construction, and the want of a sufficient prison staff, the prisoners when occupying them are not under the constant supervision and control of an officer. The interior yards are flagged, and supplied with cisterns where the prisoners wash themselves, and with water-closets, and are divided from each other by brick walls radiating from the back windows of the governor's apartments, the outer ends of the yards being bounded by the day-rooms, and the inner ends by an iron railing, close to which screens are attached to prevent prisoners in one yard seeing those in another. The treadwheel, which admits about 12 prisoners to work at a time, occupies a space in the horse-shoe building, and is subject to inspection from the passage already mentioned as going round the upper story, as well as from the yard below. Being roofed in, lofty, and protected from the weather at the sides, it is well enough adapted to its purpose, but there are no divisions to effect separation among the prisoners while at labour; an officer is, however, always present, and silence is enforced. Each man is at the treadwheel daily about 6 hours, being actually upon the wheel for about 12 minutes at a time, and resting 6 or 7 minutes, according to circumstances, upon a bench placed in front. The power of the wheel is not turned to any account. Between the treadwheel yard and the front face of the gaol is a yard with a pump in it, with cranked handles, so as to be worked by four persons at a time—sometimes by male prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, sometimes by female convicts. Another pump is placed in a small space cut off from the untried females' yard, and is worked in the same way. The punishment cells are completely dark and blackened inside—black-holes, in fact—not ill adapted as places of punishment, provided the ventilation be sufficiently good, of which I should have held strong doubts were it not for the evidence elicited from the surgeon, who saw no reasonable grounds of objection on that point; their locality, however, is inconvenient, inasmuch as a refractory prisoner placed there at night may and occasionally does make such a noise as to disturb the prisoners occupying the adjacent cells. There is no reception cell, and much inconvenience is the consequence. Prisoners when committed are stripped and examined in the turnkey's room, which is next to the gateway—very small, and otherwise quite unsuitable to the purpose, especially as regards vagrants, who are generally covered with filth, frequently overrun with vermin, and sometimes afflicted with contagious disease.

The accommodation for female prisoners is bad when limited by the appropriation of cells to male prisoners, as was the case on the day of inspection, and which will continue to be the case so long as the population of the prison keeps up to the present numbers. In point of fact, the arrangement cannot be regarded as otherwise than permanent, and the foregoing return is made up accordingly. The untried females are confined to a day-room, a very small sleeping-room opening into it, and an airing-yard. Classification of any sort here is impossible. The little sleeping-room is quite, and much too full with five sleepers in it; and yet I was informed by the governor that during the last year five prisoners slept in this room, while the remainder of the untried females were obliged to lie on palliasses on the floor of the day-room. Even while so shut up physical disease may be perhaps kept away by care, extreme cleanliness, and the admission of air through open doors and open windows, if weather and the necessity for proper security does not prevent it; but moral diseases, arising from evil association, cannot be avoided. Here all were, so to speak, crammed together, bad with good, old offenders with the young in vice or perhaps altogether innocent—not subject to constant supervision, nor under the

least restraint as regarded intercommunication; the whole being in direct violation of the system of separation pursued towards the male criminals. The female convicts are likewise indiscriminately brought together, and crowded into too small a space. Moreover, there is no female infirmary; consequently, when diarrhœa appeared to some extent on a late occasion, one of the sleeping-rooms was temporarily used for that purpose; but as no water-closet nor other necessary conveniences were attached to this room, disgusting, unseemly, and unwholesome consequences could not be avoided. The women's laundry is small, and there are no means by which the steam from the washing-troughs can escape. It is lighted by a window looking into the pump-yard adjoining the treadwheel-yard. A door too opens into the pump-yard from the laundry; consequently, whenever the men are required to pump water for the use of the gaol, the women must be, or rather ought to be, removed from the laundry to some other place. But no reasonable dependence can be placed upon this being invariably done. Any attempted arrangement for appropriating the same locality at one time to male prisoners and at another time to females never succeeds, and experience has established the unqualified necessity for at all times building off the sexes from each other, so that communications between them are rendered absolutely impossible. There is no accommodation for female debtors. No prisoners of this class, however, have as yet been committed to the gaol.

The following prisoners were confined on the day of inspection:—

Criminals.	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	13	2	Brought forward	30	5
Sentenced to transportation	5	..	Committed for want of sureties	1	..
Convicted felons	10	3			
Committed for assaults	2	..	Debtors: from County Court.	2	..
Carried forward	30	5	Total	33	5

The criminal prisoners were distributed and employed as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Treadwheel	13	..	Brought forward	18	..
Cleaning prison	1	..	Making and mending linen clothes	..	1
Tailor	1	..	Washing	..	2
Cook	1	..	Untried, not working	13	2
Pumping water	2	..			
Carried forward	18	..	Total	31	5

When a shoemaker or tailor happens to be in the prison advantage is taken of his trade, and he is employed in making and repairing the prison shoes or clothes; but this does not occur often enough to prevent the occasional necessity of purchasing these articles. The females make and mend the prisoners' shirts and stockings, and wash the prison linen.

The daily routine was as follows on the day of inspection:—Prisoners rise at ¼ before 6 o'clock in the morning, and are at labour from 6 till 8, when they are allowed one hour for breakfast. At labour again from 9 o'clock till 1 (except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when the hours for labour are curtailed by the attendance in chapel), when they get their dinner. They are at labour from 2 till 6. Half an hour is allowed them for supper; and at ½ past 6 they are locked up for the night. It must be observed, however, that all prisoners at the treadwheel do not continue so many hours at labour as would be inferred from the statement of the daily routine. Those sentenced to transportation, for instance, have been put on the wheel, not as a punishment, but in consequence of their complaining that they wanted something to do, are only there about half the time.

The following prisoners were on the sick list on the day of inspection:—

Initial.	Sex.	Disease.
T. T.	M.	Dyspepsia.
R. C.	M.	Hæmorrhoids.
G. C.	M.	Excoriation.
T. N.	M.	Diarrhœa.
A. S.	F.	Inflamation of eye, and gleet.

One of the infirmaries for the male prisoners is large, well lighted, and ventilated; the other is smaller, but for its size equally good; and both are supplied with all necessary conveniences. Neither were occupied when I visited the prison, the prisoners then on the sick list being attended in their respective cells. The surgeon attends regularly every other day, and oftener if required, examines every prisoner on his admission, and takes care that no sick prisoners are improperly discharged. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the prisoners' food both as to quantity and quality, also with their exercise,

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labour, clothing, bedding, cleanliness, and treatment, and stated his belief that the prison was very healthy. With respect to a wet moat outside the gaol, and which at one time had been thought to be prejudicial to the prisoners' health, he said he was convinced no insalubrity could be attributed to its proximity, as, being full of springs, the water in it was perfectly clear and emitted no miasma. He observed that the prisoners usually became thinner, particularly those who underwent hard labour upon the treadwheel, while the untried retained rather more flesh. Not having any weighing machine in the gaol, however, he was not able to speak otherwise than generally and indefinitely upon the point of weight.

The surgeon directed my particular attention to a note in the Visiting Justices' book, respecting what he deemed to be an unfavourable reflection upon himself respecting medical attendance on one of the female prisoners. I had previously seen the woman alluded to, when she told me that she had no complaints to make; but at his request I saw her again, and questioned her more particularly, when she stated that she had complained of the surgeon for neglecting one disease under which she laboured, at the same time that he treated her for another disease under which she also laboured. It appeared to me that the woman thought herself neglected because she was not ordered to take any medicine especially to remove the first-mentioned disease, and the surgeon maintained that his experience and the usual treatment of like cases justified him in his practice. In these circumstances I did not consider it to be my duty to do otherwise than leave it entirely in the hands of the Visiting Justices.

With the above exception I received no complaint from any of the prisoners.

I examined the provisions, and found them to be of good quality and just weight.

The dietary table and rules are suspended in the day-rooms. The rules are dated as far back as 1824, and are not sufficiently comprehensive. It is very desirable that a new code, in conformity with the regulations recommended for adoption by the Home Office, should be drawn up and submitted to the Secretary of State.

The chapel is constructed to accommodate 50 male and 10 female prisoners, divided into five classes of males and one of females by lofty boarded partitions. One full service is given on Sundays, and morning service on Tuesdays and Fridays. On the two latter days the chaplain performs the usual duties of visiting the sick, prisoners in solitary confinement and undergoing punishment, and others at his discretion, for the purpose of administering spiritual instruction and admonition; occupying himself on these days in the prison from ten to one o'clock, and keeping a full and satisfactory journal. In the last report made upon this prison—see Ninth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, Part 2, page 65—strong animadversions were made on the insufficiency of the means supplied for affording moral and religious instruction to the prisoners. Since that time, however, certain improvements have taken place; but the provisions of the Gaol Acts requiring the performance of two full services on the Sunday and the reading of prayers daily are not complied with; and although there is no reason to doubt that the duties of the chaplain, as regard spiritual instruction and admonition, are well and conscientiously performed during the time of his attendance, the just requirements of the law are not yet satisfied. Moreover, no regular tuition is afforded. There is no schoolmaster. The untried prisoners teach each other; and some satisfactory instances have occurred among them of improvement in reading; but far more than this is necessary. In very mercy towards them, their minds ought to be given some food for thought. At the time of inspection two lads of this class, one 15 years old and the other 18 years, had been confined for 15 weeks. They said they were wearied of having nothing to do. They might have been guilty, or they might have been innocent. There they were, however, without labour or tuition—doing nothing—learning nothing—worse off, in fact, than if they had been found guilty of the crimes laid to their charge. This is a fearful punishment for untried persons. The five convicts sentenced to transportation, remaining in the gaol until ordered to be removed to Millbank Prison, were in this respect better treated, for they were put upon the treadwheel for a portion of each day at their own request. It is contrary to law to place untried prisoners upon the treadwheel under any circumstances whatever, because such labour is ignominious, and ought to be reserved for men convicted of crime; but labour, more or less, of some kind is indispensably necessary to the mental and bodily health of prisoners. The library is composed entirely of scriptural works, and is tolerably voluminous.

I have offered the following suggestions to the Visiting Justices:—

That reception-cells be provided:

That the treadwheel be divided into stalls:

That a new building be erected for the female prisoners, and the present prison be altogether appropriated to male prisoners:

That a room be provided in which the surgeon and the chaplain may see prisoners individually:

That the code of regulations recommended for adoption by the Secretary of State be adopted:

That a schoolmaster be appointed:

That trade-labour, to some extent at least, be introduced.

To which I received the following reply:—"The magistrates propose to hold a general meeting at Falkingham early in the ensuing year, for the purpose of inspecting the prison and deliberating on the spot upon the alterations proposed. In the mean time they will direct the suggested provision to be made in the infirmary for females, and will give their attention to your observations upon the subject of tuition and trade-labour in the gaol, and upon the prison rules."

KIRTON.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF LINDSEY.

(Inspected October 11, 1848.)

The prison, intended for the reception of all prisoners except common debtors, and the Sessions House for the Lindsey division of the county, form together one large building of an oblong shape, the middle part of which is appropriated to the court-house, grand jury room, magistrates' rooms, and governor's apartments, the remainder to prisoners; it probably having been the intention originally to place the females by themselves at the south and the males at the north side of the courts. If such an arrangement, however, had been contemplated, it was injudiciously carried into effect. The accommodation for both was made nearly equal in extent; but as the ordinary number of male prisoners preponderates much beyond that of the females, the latter would have more space than they could occupy and the former not nearly so much as they require. Hence a portion of the males are usually placed on the female side of the gaol; and, even with this relief, by the diminution of numbers, the male side is crowded to a pernicious extent. The general plan of each side is the same. On the ground floor are day-rooms opening interiorly upon passages which traverse the building laterally, and exteriorly into airing-yards, which are bounded by walls of considerable height. On the next floor are the sleeping cells, placed on either side of similar passages. There is no exterior boundary wall.

The accommodation is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells to contain more than one prisoner	26	1	Bath-rooms	1	1
Day-rooms	7	6	Infirmaries	3	2
Punishment-cell	1	..	Airing-yards for criminals	7	6
Reception-cells	1	1	,, for debtors	1	1

The average number of prisoners and the greatest number confined at any one time in each of the four years last past, are as follow:—

Year.	Average Number.		Greatest Number at any one time.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1845	46	3	66	3
1846	37	7	55	6
1847	48	7	73	8
1848	59	5	119	3

The deficiency of accommodation, especially during the last year, will be manifest upon comparing the two foregoing tables. At one time it was necessary to distribute 119 male prisoners in 26 sleeping-cells of different dimensions, varying from 8 ft. 9 in. by 8 ft. to 8 ft. 9 in. by 7 ft. 3 in., and 8 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 9 in. in area, and about 10 ft. in height. In most of these cells the prisoners were crowded so closely together that their bedsteads touched. So packed, the atmosphere in most places would prove intolerable, but the windows of a lattice shape, fitted with ventilators, and capable of being left open, afford ventilation to a reasonable extent. The bedsteads, with the exception of twelve iron ones, are wooden stretchers; and the bedding consists of a straw bed, two blankets, and a rug for each prisoner. No turnkey sleeps near the prisoners. One of the cells in each range has a bell which rings in the governor's bed-room, to be used in case of sudden sickness or any other important contingency. The day-rooms are tolerably large, with brick floors and arched ceilings, and are warmed with open fireplaces. The prison rules and diet tables are placed in them. The untried prisoners have their meals in their day-room, but the convicted have theirs in the passages, where long tables are placed, at which the prisoners sit opposite to each other, under the supervision for the time of two officers. On the day of inspection I found the vagrants at breakfast in a passage apart from the other criminals; but the latter were all together, the classes not intermingled, however, but adjoining. Upon pointing out to the governor the necessity of establishing more distinct separation at meals, he made a change in the arrangements conformably with the suggestion, which the comparative paucity of prisoners enable him to effect, but which must, I fear, be nullified when the numbers increase. The airing-yards belonging to the respective day-rooms are separated from each other by high walls, near the top of which horizontal wires are carried, communicating with a large bell immediately under the window of the governor's sleeping-room, for the purpose of giving an alarm in case of their being touched by a prisoner climbing so far in an attempt to escape. The outer walls of the yards are about 22 ft. high, surmounted with rows of loose bricks. The yards are flagged and supplied with cisterns and the usual necessary conve-

niences; but they have an appearance of damp, owing, no doubt, to their being small and surrounded by high walls and buildings; at the same time, as the drainage is now tolerably good, I am not aware that they produce unhealthiness. The treadwheel is extended by a continuous axle into 3 yards, to be worked by different classes, but no individual separation among the prisoners when upon the wheel is enforced, nor are they subject to supervision at the time beyond the casual and imperfect notice of a turnkey looking into the yards from the first-floor windows. The time occupied at the treadwheel daily is about 8½ hours in summer and 4½ hours in winter. The punishment-cell is the same in size as one of the smaller sleeping-cells, but it has an oak floor, the flagged floor having been found too cold, and is totally dark, the walls being blackened and all light excluded.

It has been already observed that, according to the original intention, the females were to occupy one end of the building; but, owing to want of accommodation for male prisoners, it was found necessary to locate them in cells—only for sleeping, however—on the women's side of the gaol. The females have been unusually few as compared with the male prisoners; and sufficient accommodation has been found for them in the rooms intended to be used as females' infirmaries in addition to the single sleeping-cell mentioned in the table of prison accommodation; the classification being preserved as much as possible, yet dependent partially upon the numbers of the female prisoners and the nature of their offences. They are allowed wooden box-bedsteads and straw beds, two blankets and a rug each, and sheets when necessary.

On the day of inspection only one day-room and one yard were occupied by the female prisoners, quite apart from their sleeping-room; but the matron said no inconvenience arose from these places being distant, as all the male prisoners who slept in that part of the building and the turnkeys were removed from it, in the regular routine arrangements, at the hours the females were conducted between the sleeping-rooms and the day-rooms.

The following prisoners were confined when I inspected the prison:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
CRIMINALS.					
For trial	6	1	Brought forward	24	2
Convicted felons	7	1	Vagrants	8	..
Committed for assaults	6	..	Other criminals	3	1
,, under the Game Laws	2	..			
,, under the Revenue Laws	1	..	DEBTORS.		
,, for want of sureties	2	..	Fraudulent debtors	3	..
Carried forward	24	2	Total	38	3

The criminal prisoners were distributed and employed as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Treadwheel	11	..	Brought forward	20	..
Cleaning and whitewashing	3	..	Wool-spinning	1	..
Tailor	1	..	Knitting stockings	1	..
Shoemaker	1	..	Making and mending linen clothes and washing	..	3
Breaking stones	2	..	Lame; incapable of work	1	..
Washing tins	1	..	Not working	12	..
Wool-combing	1	..			
Carried forward	20	..	Total Criminals	35	3

When tailors and shoemakers happen to be confined, they are employed in making prison articles, and generally enough have been thus supplied by prison labour; but it has happened that an unexpected influx of vagrants has made it necessary to procure clothing for them from other sources. Breaking stones has been found a good employment for prisoners incapable of working the treadwheel; but no untried prisoner is so employed, though they are sometimes with their own consent given light work to perform, such as combing or spinning wool.

The prisoners are classified with care and minuteness, but individual separation is impossible in a building thus crowded to overflowing. Discipline, so far as it can be carried on, appears to be well and judiciously enforced. I received no complaints from any of the prisoners. The provisions upon examination proved to be good and of just weight.

The surgeon, who attends daily, stated that of late the health of the prisoners was much better than it had been, owing to improvements effected in the cesspools and the drains, and to ventilators being placed in the cell-windows. Previously the drainage had been imperfect and the ventilation bad. During the last winter the sick had been numerous in consequence of the crowded state of the gaol. If there had been more accommodation for prisoners there would have been less sickness. The infirmaries are good, especially the larger one for the men, which has two windows and an open fire-place. It joins the room where the head turnkey sleeps, and any noise made by the patients is heard by him. Prisoners are allowed to attend upon the sick; and, while so attending, the surgeon permits them to smoke an ounce of tobacco daily, but they receive no other indulgence. As there were no sick in the prison at the time of inspection, the

infirmary was temporarily used as a work-room. The surgeon expressed himself satisfied with the food for the prisoners, both as to quantity and quality, also with their clothing, bedding, exercise, and general cleanliness; but he complained that prisoners were occasionally brought to the gaol in a state of health which rendered them fitter inmates for an hospital than a bridewell, and he adduced the following cases:—

On April 13, 1847, at half-past six o'clock in the evening, I was sent for to visit a prisoner who had been committed after my visit to the prison in the forenoon (eleven o'clock): his name was —— ——. I found him in an insensible state, speechless, having no pulse at the wrist, the pupils of the eyes dilated and not sensible to the light of a candle; administered to him an emetic, and again visited him at half-past ten o'clock. The action of the emetic had expelled some strong liquid from his stomach, which was strongly impregnated with the smell of liquor; his pulse was then quick, and his breathing stertorous, and he appeared to be dying of apoplexy. A vein was opened, but with no relief: he died at five in the morning, April 14, 1847. This man was committed from Barton.

On July 19, 1847, —— ——s was committed in a bad state of health. He had been lying in a lodging-house with six Irishmen, all ill of bilious typhoid fever, and he died of that disease on July 25. This man was committed from Gainsborough.

On February 22, 1848, —— —— was committed, labouring under bilious typhoid fever and purging; he was immediately sent into the prison infirmary. He died on March 12, 1848, of bilious typhoid fever. This man was committed from Scawby.

The surgeon observed very reasonably, "It is desirable that persons in a dying state, or labouring under illness which is liable to be communicated to others, should not be sent to prison in that condition."

The chaplain performs two services on Sundays, and one full service on Wednesdays, and reads prayers every morning. He sees the prisoners individually in a room appointed for the purpose. His journal and character book are unusually comprehensive. Unfortunately there is no chapel. Divine service is performed in the Sessions Hall, where the different classes of prisoners occupy distinct places, the females being screened by a curtain from the view of the males. This arrangement is defective. No prison, however small, should be without some place set apart exclusively for the worship of God; and any make-shift tends to irreverence. But the Sessions Hall is particularly ill appropriated for the performance of Divine service, as the prisoner cannot fail to associate with it all the circumstances of his trial, past or in prospect, by no means consonant with the spiritual exercise in which he is expected to be, or rather ought to be, engaged. The head turnkey acts as schoolmaster, and affords tuition during about two hours every afternoon, to an average class of 10 convicted prisoners. Reading is taught, and sometimes writing; the latter, however, is considered as a boon, only given as a reward for good conduct: but the untried prisoners do not participate in these advantages, though they are furnished with books and encouraged to instruct each other. The library is good, and consists chiefly of scriptural works.

The faults of the prison may be almost all ascribed to its original plan, which is by no means adapted to the discipline required to be carried into effect in the present day; and, until considerable changes and additions to the building are made, but little improvement can be expected in the conduct of the prisoners, whose offences in the prison appear, by the record of punishments, to be mainly ill-treatment of each other, and comprise "fighting," "beating a fellow-prisoner," "throwing a fellow-prisoner down," "talking at the mess-table," "throwing water on a fellow-prisoner." A considerable outlay would be needed to render the prison efficient; and unfortunately funds for the purpose are not readily found, as seems to be the case by the following letter from the clerk of the peace, received by me in answer to my recommendations that a chapel should be built and the prison enlarged to a size commensurate with the numbers of prisoners, and suited to the introduction of a strongly deterrent as well as a reformatory system of prison discipline:—

"I am further directed to represent to you, in reference to the larger and more expensive improvements suggested by you, that at this time the Division of Lindsey is subject to very heavy expense in the enlargement of the county gaol, in the erection and fitting up of a pauper lunatic asylum, and in the providing lock-up houses over the whole extent of the division, which operations, occurring simultaneously, press with great severity upon the rate-payers, and render any considerable additions to their burthens at this time peculiarly inopportune."

SPILSBY.—House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey.

(Inspected November 7, 1848.)

This prison, intended for the reception of all classes of prisoners except common debtors, was completed in its present form in 1824. Occupying an open space of ground in a good situation near the town of Spilsby, and adjoining the Sessions Hall, it consists of three wings of three stories each, the rear wing running out at right angles to the other two, which are in the same line, all three meeting in a point occupied by the governor's apartments with the chapel above. Between the front of the gaol and the Sessions Hall a building is placed, containing several apartments and two airing-yards, originally intended for an infirmary, but not used as such, the construction of the roof being thought not sufficiently secure against attempts to escape, and therefore only partly appropriated to prison purposes, as bath-room and reception-cell. The whole is enclosed within a

boundary wall about 18 feet high, surmounted by courses of loose bricks. Each prison wing is divided longitudinally by a partition wall, with galleries running on either side, into which the cell-doors open; and as these galleries are closed by iron gratings at their inner extremities, where they join the central building in the three several stories, there are eighteen distinct and separate parts of the prison, each with its range of cells and day-room, the latter being placed at the extremity farthest from the governor's apartments. In this last respect the plan of the building is obviously faulty, as the positions of the day-rooms, where the prisoners are aggregated, make it quite impossible to subject them to constant inspection.

The prison contains the following accommodation:—

	M.	F.		M	F.
Cells for separate prisoners . . .	42	21	Reception-cells	1	1
Cells for more than one prisoner .	2	2	Bath-rooms	1	1
Day-rooms	6	3	Workshops and school-room . . .	2	..
Infirmaries	3	1	Airing-yards for criminals . . .	5	2
Punishment-cells	1	1	,, for debtors	1	.

The cells are 8 ft. in length, 6 ft. 3 in. in width, and 8 ft. high, with flagged ceilings and floors, and barred windows with sheet-iron shutters, into which are inserted small panes of glass. The windows of the second and third stories are hoppered, as they overlook the outer buildings. The doors are iron, and each is fitted with a large circular ventilator, and the ventilation is further assisted by a hole perforated in the wall of the cell over the door into the gallery. Moreover at the ends of the galleries are windows, which are opened in fine weather; and apertures, secured with iron gratings, are made in the gallery floorings, so that tolerably good ventilation is obtained, but at the sacrifice of the prevention of intercommunication between the prisoners in their respective cells. In a prison, however, where the day-room system prevails, without constant supervision, this is no great additional objection, as it can add but little to the opportunities of contamination elsewhere to be found in the gaol. The furniture in each cell consists of an iron bedstead, straw bed, two blankets, and a rug.

The day-rooms are 13 ft. 8 in. by 13 ft., flagged and ceiled as the cells. Those on the ground-floor have two doors, one opening into the gallery, the other into the airing-yard. Fires are kept up in the day-rooms in cold weather, but no artificial heat is supplied to the sleeping-cells. The rules and dietary table are pasted on boards and suspended in these rooms, and here the prisoners have their meals. No officer is present with the prisoners in the day-room, but an inspection-slit is made in the wall next the gallery, a contrivance of little use, as the footsteps of an officer would be heard approaching before he could reach the inspection-hall, and irregularities checked before he could ascertain their extent or authors. How these day-rooms should have been placed in parts of the buildings most remote from control and inaccessible to observation, one is at loss to conceive, except that, even so short a time ago as when this prison was built, the security rather than the reformation of the prisoner was aimed at.

Six of the airing-yards are placed intermediately between the three wings, and the other two in front of the east and west wing respectively. The former, bounded exteriorly and interiorly by iron rails, and separated from each other by brick walls of sufficient height, are flagged, and supplied with washing-cisterns and other necessary conveniences. The treadwheel is placed at the outer end of two of the three yards, between the west and east wings, the shaft running through the wall of separation, so as to allow of the wheel being worked by the gangs occupying the adjacent yards without being mingled, but there is no separation effected between the individuals. In winter the time daily occupied at the wheel by each prisoner is 5 hours and 20 minutes; in summer it is longer, and they labour for 20 minutes at a time and rest 10 minutes, an officer inspecting them from the inner railings of the yards, and maintaining order, but not silence. When off the wheel the prisoners sit on a bench in front of it, except in cold weather, when they are allowed to walk the ring in the yard. The shed, being open to the south, and without protection at that side, is too hot in summer, and in winter is too cold—so much so, the surgeon finds it necessary at times to order the men from the wheel and keep them at walking exercise.

Here the consequences of bad building arrangements are manifest, and the severity of a criminal's punishment is constantly measured, not by the extent of his delinquency, but by the state of the weather. Moreover the turnkey, whose duty it is to watch the prisoners on the wheel, complains of the extreme cold he is often obliged to endure when so employed.

The females occupy the front portion of the east wing, and use the two adjacent airing-yards. Their cells and day-rooms are the same as those for the men.

The following prisoners were confined on the day of inspection:—

Criminals.	M.	F.
For trial	2	..
Sentenced to transportation	1	..
Convicted felons	12	2
Committed for assaults	4	..
,, under the Game Laws	7	..
Carried forward	26	2

	M.	F.
Brought forward	26	2
Committed as Vagrants	5	..
Debtor.		
Debtor, under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127	1	..
Total	32	2

The criminal prisoners were distributed and employed as follows:—

	M.	F.
Treadwheel	19	..
Cleaning prison	4	2
Tailor	1	..
Shoemaker	1	..
Cooking	1	..
Carried forward	26	2

	M.	F.
Brought forward	26	2
Sick	2	..
Attending on sick	1	..
Untried, not working	2	..
Total	31	2

One of the day-rooms is used as a shop, where the tailor and shoemaker were employed at their trades for the use of the prison. The stocks of clothes and shoes are generally kept up by such means, though occasionally these articles have been purchased in the town. The washing, making, and repairing the prison linen is performed by the women. The cooking is done by one of the male prisoners. No employment is found for the prisoners waiting trial, who have nothing to occupy their time except reading and writing on slates. One of these prisoners, committed just after the sessions, and therefore having to wait nearly three months for trial, said he found his time very heavy on his hands, and would be glad of something to do. The subject had been brought under the notice of the Justices by the late Inspector of Prisons for the district, but unhappily without producing any change in the system.

The prison throughout presented a clean and orderly appearance. I tasted the prisoners' food, and I found it unexceptionable. I received no complaints from any of the prisoners. On the day of inspection two male prisoners were on the sick list, both with sore legs, and both doing well. The building originally intended for an infirmary, as has been already stated, is not used as such, and day-rooms have been appropriated instead. The surgeon attends the prison daily, and he expresses himself satisfied with the prisoners' food, both as to quantity and quality; also with their clothing, bedding, exercise, cleanliness, and general treatment. On a former occasion he had cause to notice several cases of disease of the heart, but nothing of the kind had occurred since that time. Within a recent period the drainage had been examined and much improved, and on the whole he regards the prison as healthy. No disease appears at present to originate in the gaol, though much is imported by the prisoners—itch especially, of which, during the last year, there had been no fewer than 77 cases, mostly among the vagrants, who were usually in a wretched condition from want, starvation, and desolation when committed, and who, after a few days passed in the prison, were subject to reaction, with fever of a low typhoid character, often obliging them to be kept in the prison for weeks after the expiration of their sentence, until their strength was sufficiently restored to justify their being discharged. He finds that the "short-time" prisoners improve in condition, except under the circumstances just mentioned, but the "long-time" prisoners become worse. After twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour he finds their health gives way, but by relinquishing labour and giving a little extra diet "they soon come round again." As there was no weighing-machine in the gaol, I could not obtain any particulars as to increase or diminution in the prisoners' weights.

The chaplain performs two services on Sundays and reads morning prayers daily; sees the prisoners in classes; examines, catechises, and exhorts them. The chapel is divided into eight pews, seven for male and one for female prisoners, with boarded partitions, secured with iron rails to the front, and capable of accommodating 142 males and 12 females. One of the day-rooms is fitted up as a school-room, and the under-turnkey acts as schoolmaster, instructing the prisoners two hours every day. Vagrants and prisoners before trial are not admitted to this privilege, but others are taken into the school at their own request, and continue to be taught so long as their conduct is correct, the average number in attendance being about 12; and the tuition, under the chaplain's superintendence, comprising the Church Catechism, reading the Bible, writing, and arithmetic. The chaplain states that "some who have not known the alphabet when committed to the prison, have been taught to read and write well, and have made considerable progress in arithmetic; but much depends upon the endeavours of the prisoners themselves. The school-room is not well calculated for the purpose, being not only confined, but dark. The prisoners are supplied with a Bible and Prayer-Book in each day-room, with other books of a religious and moral tendency. The vagrants mutilate the books to such a degree, that I have, with reluctance, been compelled to withhold them from them altogether."

It may be observed here that the vagrants are a class of prisoners particularly calcu-

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Lincolnshire.

Spilsby House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey.

lated to hamper the usual routine of discipline in a prison, and they come back again and again, undeterred by imprisonment, and unimproved in conduct. The chaplain, speaking of them, says,—"This class is, in my opinion, beyond redemption;" and they form by far the most numerous class of prisoners in the gaols of this part of the country. Out of 381 prisoners confined between the 29th of September, 1847, and the 1st of October, 1848, 185 were for vagrancy. The two following cases are illustrative of the lives they lead—the one taken from my notes made in the gaol, the other from the chaplain's journal:—

—— ——, a vagrant, age about 58 years, cannot tell how often he has been in prison, but he dares say twelve times, and always for begging. He lives by begging, and when he gets out he will beg again; and then he expects to be put into prison again for begging, and he thinks it will be so all the rest of his life. He is a single man, and has no one belonging to him. He has been on the tramp off and on for sixteen or seventeen years. He was once in the Walsall Union, but he did not like being shut up, "that 's the truth on 't," and ran away; he has been twice there since, but "they would not have him any more." He sleeps in summer time in farmers' places, and in Unions in winter. His feet are always bare: the last time he was "*in*" they were badly frostbitten, and it was a long time before they could be got well again. He thinks he would like to be transported, for then he might be taken care of, and he has often thought he would do something to get himself transported; but he has never stolen anything yet, and he does not mean to do so. He prefers Spilsby prison to most Unions, but the worst of it is he cannot go away from it when he likes, and he does not want to be shut up in summer time. He attends no place of worship but prison chapels.

Extract from the chaplain's journal:—

' April 1st, 1848. T. P. committed yesterday for fourteen days as an idle and disorderly person. Aged 64. Born in the army; he cannot tell where: brought up to no business; used to weave a little, sometimes cotton, sometimes bombazine, in London and different parts of the country as he went along. Again he says he never was in London. Now sells lucifer matches and godly books, which are in the bag among his old things in the prison; was brought here innocently; never does anything wrong; never in a prison in his life before. His wife has been dead ten years; never saw her die; does not know where she died nor where she was buried; separated from her in Norwich; had three children, but does not know where they are; all dead to him; never saw them: lives honestly and justly, and never wrongs anybody a farthing; never begs, but has been tramping the country between thirty and forty years. Reads imperfectly; cannot write, but intends teaching himself; repeats the Lord's Prayer and the Creed. April 13, discharged. Conduct orderly. Now says he never had a wife nor any children.

With such persons it is difficult to say what ought to be done. It is quite clear, however, that to them imprisonment is no punishment.

The great and inherent defect in the gaol is its construction, which was never intended for any but the day-room system; and even the day-rooms, as has been stated, are not, and cannot be, subject to constant supervision. Hence it is quite impossible to introduce a reasonably severe, as well as a reformatory discipline, until the buildings be altered for this purpose; and until then the governor's journal will exhibit entries of punishment of prisoners for prison offences, as they do now, such as fighting with and ill-using each other.

The minor defects of this prison are, as regard

1st. The treadwheel, its want of protection from the weather, and its not being fitted so as to keep the prisoners apart while upon it.

2nd. Tuition, its being denied to the untried prisoners, and to other prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.

3rd. Employment,—also denied to the same classes of prisoners.

I have directed the attention of the Visiting Justices to my remarks under these heads.

Louth House of Correction for the Division of Lindsey.

LOUTH.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE DIVISION OF LINDSEY.

(Inspected November 8, 1848.)

This prison consists of two different and separate edifices: one very old, and at present appropriated to vagrants; the other completed in 1825, and containing all other classes of prisoners except common debtors, who are not committed to this gaol. The area of prison ground is quadrangular in form and of considerable extent, surrounded by a brick wall 18 feet high. The old building is situated in the south-west angle. It was the original house of correction, and has rather a dilapidated appearance, though it cannot be deemed out of repair. It contains 14 cells and rooms of various sizes, floored with oak planking, and upon the whole has, interiorly, an aspect of comfort and sufficient warmth, and though generally full to overflowing, is tolerably well ventilated, and kept scrupulously clean. The uppermost story has lately been fitted as an infirmary.

The new prison, occupying the centre of the area, was originally intended to be built in three wings in the form of three limbs of a cross, precisely similar in its plan to that of Spilsby; but only two wings have been completed, which are at right angles to each other, the governor's apartments, with the chapel above them, being placed where the wings meet. The airing-yards radiate from the rear and west side of the governor's house, leaving open the front, which looks towards the gate. A subsequently erected house, used for the magistrates, occupies a portion of the area, and might be found in the way, if at a future period the third wing of the new building came to be built. The entrance-gate has an imposing appearance, with a lodge on each side.

A minute description of the cells and day-rooms is unnecessary, as they are exactly the same as those of Spilsby gaol, and are open to the same strong objections, the day-rooms particularly, as regard the aggregation of prisoners, and the difficulty of providing adequate supervision.

The prisoners take their meals in the day-rooms, and the prison rules and dietaries are pasted on boards and hung up in them.

The prison accommodation is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	10	8	Reception-cells	4	..
Ditto for more than one prisoner	22	..	Baths	1	1
Day-rooms	8	3	Workshop and laundry	1	1
Infirmaries	2	1	Airing-yards for criminals	6	2
Punishment-cells	2	1	,, for debtors	1	..

During the last four years the average number of prisoners, and the greatest number at any one time, in each year, were as follows:—

Year.	Average Numbers.	Greatest Numbers at one time.
1845	46	103
1846	39	84
1847	53	78
1848	79	149

From the 8th of December, 1847, to the 8th of April, 1848, the daily number ranged from 100 to 149, and how all these prisoners were provided with decent sleeping-room, it is not very easy to comprehend. A comparison between the two foregoing tables will show how they must have been crowded. The increase of numbers was entirely in the vagrant class, and the rooms in the old building were filled as full of beds as possible, with two occupants to each bed—contrary to the Act of Parliament. If vagrancy continue to the same extent, and if the law continue to be enforced against it, a very considerable addition must be made to the prison, and that without loss of time.

The airing-yards are similar to those at Spilsby, and fitted with washing-cisterns and other necessary appurtenances; but subject to the same excessive inconvenience, as there is no direct communication between the yards where the privies are situated, and the greater number of the day-rooms.

The treadwheels, of which there are two, revolving on the same continuous axis in different sheds, occupy a building contiguous to the old prison, consequently at a distance from the principal wards, not only inconvenient but dangerous, as has been noticed by the late Inspector of Prisons in his Reports. Moreover, there is not room for the number of prisoners who by their sentence ought to be kept at labour; and also, from excess of numbers, felons and vagrants are here grouped together. Each prisoner labours for 20 minutes and rests 10 minutes. An officer is always present. A small room, used as a tailor's and shoemaker's workshop, is placed between the wheel-sheds, and the part of the building above the shop and the wheels is used as a store, which would undoubtedly afford a way to escape, if the men either going to or leaving the wheel were aware of the fact, and could overpower the turnkey in charge. No escape in this way, however, appears to have been contemplated, at least so far as the governor knows.

There are two punishment-cells under the old prison, occasionally used for refractory prisoners, but only during the daytime. Any prisoner sentenced by the court to solitary confinement is placed in an ordinary cell in the new building.

The female prisoners occupy half of one of the wings, where, as their numbers are unusually small in comparison with the males, they have ample accommodation.

The following prisoners were confined on the day of inspection:—

Criminals.	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	3	..	Brought forward	26	..
Committed for examination	1	..	Committed under Game Laws.	3	..
Sentenced to transportation	3	..	,, for want of sureties	2	..
Convicted felons	17	..	,, as Vagrants	31	1
Committed for assaults	2	..	Other criminals	8	1
Carried forward	26	..	Total	70	2

These prisoners were employed as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Treadwheel	36	..	Brought forward	53	..
Cleaning the prison	6	..	Making and mending prison clothes	..	2
Tailors	2	..	Sick in infirmary	4	..
Shoemakers	2	..	Sick in itch ward	4	..
Carpenters	2	..	Infirm from age	1	..
Cook	1	..	Not committed for labour	3	..
Pumping water and at school	4	..	Untried, not working	4	..
Carried forward	53	..	Total	70	2

The above male prisoners were disposed of at night as follows:—

Felons.

In one room: 4 beds, each capable of holding 2 prisoners	5
„ single cells	5
„ Infirmary	1
„ 3 cells, each cell 1 single and 1 double bed	9
	20

Misdemeanants.

In 1 room, 4 beds, each capable of holding 2	3
„ 1 cell, 1 single and 1 double bed	3
„ Single cells	7
	13

For trial and examination.

In single cells	4

Vagrants.

In 1 room, 3 double beds	6
„ 1 do. 2 do.	4
„ 1 do. 3 do. and 1 single bed	7
„ 1 do. 1 do. 1 do.	3
„ 1 do. 3 do.	6
„ Itch ward, in 4 single beds	4
„ Vagrant Infirmary	3
	33

The two females were in single cells.

The prison clothes in ordinary times have been made by prisoners, but lately the great influx of paupers has caused a demand which the gaol labour cannot supply; still a good deal is done both in making and repairing the prisoners' clothing and shoes. The linen is made up, kept in repair and washed, by the female prisoners.

The daily routine for the month of November, when the inspection took place, was as follows:—

"The prisoners unlocked at 7 A.M., placed in their day-rooms and airing-yards to wash, and exercise till ¼ past 8, when they breakfast. They proceed to chapel at ¼ before 9. At 20 minutes before 10 labour commences, and continues till 12, when they dine. At 10 minutes past 1 labour is resumed, and continued till 4, when supper is served; and at 5 all are locked up for the night. The only variation is when the prison is unlocked at 6 A.M., from April to October, and locked up at hours changing from 4 to 8 P.M."

The following prisoners were on the sick list on the day of inspection:—

Initials.	Disease.
J. R.	Consumption.
J. C.	Diarrhœa.
T. P.	Pulmonary catarrh.
J. M.	Venereal.
S. R.	Gonorrhœa.
J. W.	Boils.

The surgeon attends daily: he expresses himself satisfied with the food, both as to quantity and quality, also with the prison clothing, exercise, cleanliness, and general treatment; and he is of opinion that the prison is healthy. During the last spring, however, there were a great number of fever cases, characterized as the Irish fever—nearly 40 at one time, and all brought in by vagrants. The ordinary infirmaries being insufficient to accommodate so many sick persons, a large apartment in the upper story of the

old prison, formerly used as a chapel, was appropriated to their use. Fortunately the fever did not spread among the gaol population; though out of the prison it had been very contagious.

Prisoners attend the sick in these circumstances, and sometimes when so employed they are allowed a little extra diet, and occasionally even porter and tobacco. The felons and the female prisoners have their infirmaries—originally day-rooms—in their respective parts of the prison, and these infirmaries are wholesome and well ventilated. The surgeon has found that the long-time prisoners deteriorate, but the vagrants improve. As no weighing-machine was kept in the gaol, he could not apply that test to their condition.

I examined and tasted the provisions, and found them unexceptionable in weight and quality.

The chaplain performs full services on Sundays, and morning service on other days, and keeps a full and interesting account of most of the prisoners committed to the gaol. His attention is more directed to the general prisoners than to the vagrants, for whom he entertains no good opinion. A school was established for the prisoners in April last, one of the turnkeys acting as schoolmaster, and teaching for about four hours daily in a room fitted up for the purpose. The prison had been so long without any school, that it is gratifying to find that this step had been taken, though there is still great room for improvement. The library is reasonably good, and comprises works of an amusing as well as of an exclusively religious character; but the chaplain complains that the books are much torn and abused by the prisoners.

The defects in this gaol are grave and manifest.

The prison accommodation is by no means sufficient for the number of prisoners who are crowded into it.

The old prison is unfit for its purpose, according to the present prevailing opinions with regard to gaol discipline; and the custom of placing two prisoners in one bed, which is systematically pursued with regard to vagrants, is distinctly contrary to the provisions of the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 64.

The new prison is ill planned, more however as regards the day-rooms than the cells.

The treadwheel is badly placed.

Discipline is not and cannot be well maintained where the plan of the buildings is defective, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours on the part of the most experienced and judicious officers.

A system of aggregation without proper supervision exists; and though the governor's journal exhibits the following entries of crimes for which he has awarded punishments:—viz., one prisoner striking another; disorderly conduct in day-room; a prisoner kicking another prisoner; striking each other; using profane language in day-room; it can scarcely be doubted that much more of the same improper conduct, and possibly worse crimes are committed, of which he cannot be cognizant. Bearing strongly on this point is a marked expression in the Visiting Justices' Book,—"It is to be regretted that the unusual number of prisoners prevents a proper classification."

The tuition of the prisoners is still imperfect.

These defects have been represented by me to the Visiting Justices. With respect to separate beds for prisoners, I have been informed by them that they are prepared to recommend to the Quarter Sessions a plan by which separate beds may be provided.

LINCOLN.—County Gaol.

Lincoln County Gaol.

(Inspected April 12, 1848.)

The old county prison, known as Lincoln Castle, having been found quite insufficient to accommodate the average numbers of prisoners committed, it was decided that a new gaol should be built upon a plan similar in many respects to that of the model prison at Pentonville, with the view to carrying into effect the separate system, if it should be thought advisable to do so at a future period. The site chosen is adjacent to that of the former prison, a considerable portion of which still remains. Mr. W. A. Nicholson was appointed prison architect, and he has completed his work, in what appeared to me, upon minute inspection, a very satisfactory manner. The prison occupies a portion of the ground surrounded by the battlemented wall of the old stronghold, cresting the brow of the western end of the hill upon which the cathedral and part of the town are built. Besides the gaol the ancient enclosure contains the court-houses, and an extensive interior space laid out in gardens and grass, its entrance being protected by a gate and lodge, where a porter resides to prevent any unauthorized person from passing. The prison is a brick edifice facing the great castle-yard; the front of the building containing, on one side, the governor's apartments, and on the other side accommodation for debtors. Parallel to the front, but separated by airing-yards from it, except in one place where there is a covered passage, is situated the range of building appropriated to male and female criminal prisoners, and in the rear are their respective airing-yards, a boundary wall 20 ft. high securing the prison in that direction. From this short description it will be seen that the most important part of the prison is the range last mentioned. It is built in four stories, and extends in an east and west line, but divided by a cross party-wall into unequal lengths, the eastern end being appropriated to female prisoners, and entirely cut off from the western end, where male criminals are to be confined. A solid

foundation for the buildings was only found at a considerable depth; upon this concrete was poured in, and on the concrete the prison rests. The lowest story contains the heating apparatus, coal-cellars, store-rooms, and kitchen. The three upper stories are formed of three tiers of cells opening upon a lofty corridor, the cells in the two upper tiers being reached by light stone galleries extending the whole length of the range. The corridor, divided by the wall separating the female from the male parts of the prison, is lighted by large windows at each extremity, and is arched with brick; the means for ventilating the cells and for supplying them with water being placed in the roof immediately above the arch. The heating apparatus and the ventilating apparatus are precisely the same as those at Pentonville, and therefore need no description; but the mode adopted for supplying water to the prisoners is different, inasmuch as at the model prison there are a succession of boxes holding water so arranged as to give a limited quantity to each cell through the branch pipes, whereas here the branch pipes lead directly to the cells from the main pipe connecting the two cisterns, so that the wilful neglect or inadvertency of a few prisoners at the same time turning on the taps might exhaust the supply unknown to the gaoler or the turnkeys. The two cisterns, containing about 12 hogsheads each, are filled from a well in the castle yard, beyond the gaol boundaries, and require the constant daily labour of two men to keep them full. This arrangement, which is very objectionable, will, however, in all probability be superseded by obtaining a supply of water from water-works lately established close to the premises; in fact all the pipes are laid ready for service, and the only point not settled, as I was informed, is that involved in pecuniary agreements. If the water be received from the water-works, the power of any prisoner to waste it will cease to be a matter of so much consequence. For another reason it is to be hoped that this may be effected. The pump, by which the cisterns are filled, is about 80 yards from the prison, consequently the two prisoners, by whom it is proposed to be worked, cannot be watched by a turnkey in the ordinary routine of the gaol supervision, but will need a separate superintendence, involving the cost of an additional officer. It is true that when the old prison existed the pump was worked by prisoners, and the arrangement and distribution of the criminals, which then obtained, might be deemed good enough for the future; but, on the other hand, entire separation of delinquents from the outer world, and as much as possible from each other, forms the basis of our reformatory process. To this end has the prison been built, at a considerable cost to the county, and the principle ought not to be departed from, unless subjected to the most adverse contingencies; whereas the employment of a gang of prisoners, however small, in the open yard, outside the prison walls, is directly contrary to such principle, and without any adequately moving cause.

The prison affords the following accommodation:—

Criminals.	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	31	12	Day-rooms	6	1
Double cells for more than one prisoner	2	..	Laundry	..	1
Infirmaries	1	1	Airing-yards	8	2*
Punishment-cells	3	1	Separate sittings in chapel	58	..
Bath-rooms	1	1	Number of prisoners who may be accommodated in chapel	98	12

The cells for separate prisoners are of the same dimensions as those in the model prison, viz., 13 ft. long by 7 ft. wide, and 9 ft. to the arch ceiling, containing about 820 cubic ft. of space. The division walls between the cells are 15 in. thick. The arched ceilings are half a brick in thickness, over which is laid a bed of concrete levelled to receive the flag-stones, 3 in. thick, that form the floorings of the cells above. The doors are of wood, strongly bound, strapped, lined, and nailed with iron, with small trap-doors inserted in them to facilitate the distribution of provisions, and there is in each an inspection-hole covered with a moveable blind. The locks are patent spring locks of a superior construction. The window-frames are of iron, and glazed with ribbed glass. The soil-pans, traps, and basins, are metal, constructed on the same plan as those at Pentonville, and work well. Gas is introduced into every cell. The handle in the cell, which communicates with the signal gong, throws an indicator forward in the usual manner at the time the gong is struck. The mode of ventilation has been already mentioned, and it is very good; but no damper is placed in connection with the flues in the cells to regulate the temperature in each—a contrivance which is useful, but yet may be dispensed with if proper attention be paid by the prison officers to regulate the fires, especially that in the foul-air flue, upon which the ventilation and extraction of the vitiated atmosphere mainly depend. The double cells and day-rooms being each ceiled in a twin arch, the line of junction supported by an iron girder, having two windows, double flues, and spaces left in the walls for additional soil-pans, traps, and basins, may, at any time, be converted into single cells for separate prisoners. The punishment-cells are within a second walling and totally dark, but well warmed and ventilated, and supplied with bells.

The airing-yards for the male criminal prisoners are in rear of the new range, and radiate from a projecting window of the turnkey's room, situated in the middle of the

* An additional airing-yard is provided for female debtors, but when none are in the prison, it can be made use of by the other female prisoners.

building, divided from each other by brick walls, and bounded exteriorly by a high iron railing, between which and the prison boundary-wall a considerable space is left, so that the prisoner is not only under the eye of the officer in the turnkey's room, but liable to be seen by any of the prison authorities passing along the inner foot of the boundary wall. The airing-yards for females are placed between their end of the new range and the governor's apartments, constructed upon the same principle, and overlooked (only) by a projecting window of the matron's room. All the airing-yards are laid with asphalte.

The chapel is fitted with separate sittings for the male criminals, in a manner similar to that adopted at the model prison; but the females are not placed in separation; neither are the debtors. Some little alteration was about to be made by the architect, with respect to the two latter classes of prisoners, as from a few sittings of the one some sittings of the other could be seen. When this alteration is effected, the defect mentioned will be remedied.

The kitchens, the baths, and all the other requisites are conveniently placed and well finished, and I am gratified in being able to acknowledge the creditable manner in which the whole of the new building has been executed by Mr. Nicholson.

On the day of inspection the old prison contained 3 prisoners for trial, and 7 common debtors; the former only occupying cells in the old prison as a temporary arrangement; the former being placed in the wards, permanently intended for the reception of such prisoners, which afford reasonably good accommodation. They are supplied with small wooden bedsteads, blankets, rugs, sheets, and feather-beds, for which they are charged each 3*d.* a-night. Their airing-yard is spacious and healthy.

On April 15, 1848, it became my duty to certify to the Secretary of State that the cells were fit for the separate confinement of prisoners in conformity with the terms of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56, sect. 4, after which prisoners were received.

LINCOLN.—City Gaol.

Lincoln City Gaol.

(Inspected April 13, 1848.)

This prison was inspected by me on the 24th of October, 1847, for the purpose of reporting the state of the cells, as regarded their applicability to the system of separate confinement, and I certified to their fitness for that purpose in the terms of the Act 2 and 3 Vict. cap. 56, sect. 4. The gaol was constructed by Mr. Nicholson, the architect alluded to in the report on the Lincoln County Prison, and the plans are very similar. The men's range consists of two tiers of cells on one side of a lofty corridor, which is arched over, and lighted with large windows at either end. In the centre of the range, and projecting to the back, where it commands a view of the airing-yards radiating from it, is placed the turnkey's room, and the chapel is situated above and supported by the arching that covers the centre part of the corridor. The part of the prison appropriated to females is likewise in two tiers of cells, constructed upon the same plan as those for the male prisoners.

The accommodation which the prison affords is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners . . .	24	9	Laundry	..	1
Infirmary	1	1	Airing-yards for criminals. . . .	6	2
Reception-cells	1	1	,, for debtors	1	1
Baths	1	1	Separate sittings in chapel. . . .	36	12
Day-room.	1	..			

The dimensions of the cells and their fittings are precisely the same in every respect, except as to soil-pans, of which there are none, as those of the county prison already described. The bedding for each prisoner consists of a coir-hammock, mattress, two blankets, rug, and bolster. The ventilating and heating apparatus are the same as those in the county prison, and act sufficiently well when properly managed; but it was clear to me that the governor did not thoroughly understand how the ventilation ought to be effected, and as he had omitted for some time to light the fire in the foul-air chimney, there was a degree of closeness in some of the cells quite apparent, although at the same time the flame of a lighted candle applied to the air-holes, both for ingress and egress, showed the passage of a current of air, enough to preserve the atmosphere in a tolerably wholesome condition. The prison rules are suspended in the cells. The infirmaries are sufficiently good: that for the men is floored with asphalte, lighted by two windows, warmed by means of an open fire-place, and furnished with wooden bedsteads. The baths, placed in the basement story, were originally well contrived; but the one for male prisoners being seldom used, and that for females not being used at all, I found both out of repair—the latter quite unserviceable. The airing-yards are similar to those of the county prison. The tread-wheel is ill contrived. The prisoners do not work in separation, nor under any real supervision: the governor or the turnkey is supposed to have what they term "an eye to them;"

but, in point of fact, they are left very much to themselves. They work in two gangs, alternately on and off the wheel for the space of fifteen minutes, the time being regulated by the chimes of the neighbouring church clock. The power of the wheel is not applied to any purpose. The kitchen is placed in the basement story, and is conveniently arranged, and there are abundance of store-rooms. The cooking is performed by a prisoner. In one of the passages in the basement story I found a rhubarb-bed laid on the floor, with stable-litter as manure. This passage leads to the "lock-ups" of the town, which are under the control of the chief constable of the city. The "lock-up" cells were clean and properly arranged at the time of my visit.

The following prisoners were in the gaol on the day of inspection :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
CRIMINALS.					
Convicted felons	9	1	Brought forward . . .	11	1
Committed for assaults	1	..			
,, for offence against Revenue Laws	1	..	DEBTORS.		
			Fraudulent debtors	1	..
			Other debtors	3	..
Carried forward	11	..	Total . . .	15	1

The prisoners were employed as follows :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
			Brought forward . . .	9	..
Treadwheel	7	..	Breaking rubbish	1	..
Picking oakum	1	..	Washing	..	1
Cleaning and cooking	1	..	Prisoners not employed	5	..
Carried forward	9	..	Total . . .	15	1

There were no prisoners on the sick list on the day of inspection. The surgeon visits the prison twice a week regularly, and if there are any sick he sees them daily. With regard to the ventilation of the cells, he repeated what he had said on a former occasion—"I must observe that the ventilation of the cells, under the full operation of the system, is scarcely sufficient, when more than one prisoner is placed in a cell." However, as the prison is seldom quite full, the case alluded to rarely happens. I brought under his notice the fact of the rhubarb-bed being laid in the basement passage, of which indeed he had been aware already; but he expressed his opinion that it was not injurious to the health of the prisoners. In this opinion I am unable to concur. The bed was made of mould and stable-litter: the vegetation of the rhubarb was luxuriant; it was close to the heating-apparatus from whence all the air to the cells was supplied. In the management of prisons especially, it is unwise to permit the existence of that which, though innoxious from being small, must become noxious if great; and no one, I think, could be found to entertain the belief, that if the entire air in the cells were collected from subterranean passages strewed with mould and manure, employed in forcing a rank vegetation, anything but disease would ensue. At present little, or, possibly—though I doubt it—no injurious effect may be caused by the small bed in question; yet it is the beginning of a bad thing, and, in my opinion, ought not to be permitted to exist. The surgeon thought the prison very healthy; for three years no serious case of illness had occurred not referable to causes that were antecedent to the prisoner's committal; and only one person had been in the infirmary during the same period—a man who had fever upon him when admitted. As there was no weighing-machine in the gaol, it was not known whether the prisoners increased or diminished in weight during their confinement. The surgeon was quite satisfied with the quantity and quality of the food, clothing, and bedding. I tasted the provisions, and found them good. The regulation with regard to the quantity of the food is not in accordance with custom in like cases; the males and females receive the same diet, and, except vagrants, all prisoners, whether short-time or otherwise—whether for weeks or for years—are fed alike. The vagrants, committed for any term not exceeding one calendar month, are given for breakfast 1 pint of gruel, and 2lbs. of bread daily. In my opinion the scale of diet laid down in the Secretary of State's regulations is to be preferred. The clothing and shoes are made in the prison when tailors or shoemakers are confined; and when there are female prisoners capable of performing the work, washing is done by them, otherwise by male prisoners.

The chaplain stated that his duties consisted in performing one full service on Sundays, reading prayers on Wednesdays, and seeing each prisoner in his cell once a week, as well as every one on admission and discharge. His instructions are entirely spiritual. There is no schoolmaster nor any tuition, though slates and books are given to the prisoners in the cells, which they may use or not as they please.

With such means at their command for the reformation of prisoners, provided, too, at so much cost, it is to be deplored that the system pursued is so inferior to that aimed at in the construction of the building. The evils arising from the aggregation of prisoners

were intended to be avoided, and yet, while at the treadwheel, they have full powers of communicating with each other unrestrained and unheeded. Likewise while at exercise they talk without restraint.

Even the provision made to enable them to wash themselves in their cells is not used; they perform their ablutions in the yards. But while permitted to contaminate each other, there is no counteracting effort made by the prison authorities to raise the moral tone of their minds by the cultivation of their intellects, as in other prisons of the same pretensions. I have reason to think that the cost of a schoolmaster is the sole objection: if so, it is a saving of money at a fearful equivalent. The subject does not admit of argument. Reason and experience alike condemn a system which excludes tuition; and the law has settled the question by enacting, 4 Geo. IV. cap. 64, sect. 10, that in every prison provision shall be made for the instruction of both sexes in reading and writing. Here is a direct infraction of the Act, which calls for correction. The subject was fully brought under the notice of the Justices in the month of November, 1847; and as nothing had been done, I was glad to take the opportunity of renewing the subject on the 13th of April, with the mayor and another magistrate. From the tenor of the discussion which then took place, I hope a remedy may be applied, both as regards the want of tuition and the want of efficient supervision, which it was my duty to bring as forcibly as I could under their notice.

Bearing upon the latter subject I found the following entry in the governor's journal;—

Extract from the Governor's Journal.

Sept. 4, 1847. On searching S. this morning, before he was discharged, I found several notes and scraps of paper written upon; some of the writing upon the scraps of paper is not fit to be seen. Underneath I enter copies of two of the notes:—

"DEAR SIR, ... "*August* 13.

"I now take the oppertuinity of riteing these few lines to you, wishing thay may find you and your wife and children all in good health, as it leaves me the sam; but I was very sorry to se Joseph* in such a place hass this—hass if e had been my own Brother i could not have felt aney moor for im; but i hop e will no better for time to com, as that is what i ought to have thought of before it was to late. Sir, i send my love to you and your wife and farmerly, and i hope they har all well, as it leaves me in very good health, and Elizabeth is in good health likewise. Sir, there is a man in hear that got 3 month when I wass tride, and he sees elizer every morning, and he is a very good friend to us, and she and i wishes you to let im have 2 pints of ale till she comes out, and she will pay you. Sir, the old man comes out on the 1st October, and I wish you to let im have two pints of ale and a bit of bacco, and she will pay you for it. I wish you to keep those things of howers till she comes out, hass her time is not long to what mine is; but I shall just be in my prime when i com back—that will be about 4 years. If hany boddy comes to se you at the races that i no, give my respect to them, and tell John e might of sent me a letter. give my love to Mr. and Mrs. Hisitt. so no more from yours, geo. Armstrong. i will send you a Letter sum time, and let you no how i get on with my fishing abroad."

Addressed to Mr. Hastings, Rising Sun, Lincoln.—W. W.

Second Letter.

"Jode Rainer—I rite these few lines to you, hoping they may find you well, as it leaves me in good health at this time, thenk god for it. Jode, I wish you to give my respects to Ben Bolden, William Wilkinson, and to the Romanares and fiddleres, and all orthers, palls, and tell them all to mind Crib, and not let im no any think, for it is thro him that i am hear, or we all would have been turned up on the monday morning, only e cracked to the bobbies whear the bundle wass, and they whent and found it; but I shall pipe Crib's mug for 7 years before i come back, as such men as im ought to be lag-d for 10 years. Jode, you might com down the Mondy and se me, or com down the lane on Sunday arfternoon a bout harlfparst three and wistle, and then i throw a stone over and you can thro a bit of bacco over the sam plase, as i shal be in the yard. Jode, please too give my lov to my Mol, and i hop she is well, and tell her i write to her when i am at London, and tell her too cum and se me; and giv my respects to the sweeps, and tel them me and my pall is goin to set up a swag shop when wee get a broad, as we hav plenty of swag, and we shal whant you to send us a barber pole, for we shal keep a baber shop; and wen we come back we will mak you a gentlman to ride in your carrage, eather to sum County gaol or sum City prison. Jode, we mean to have a good spre goin to London, as we hav a few tushrooms to spend on the drum; but we do not no when wee shall go from hear, but i do not kare how soon, as i to hav three anded real with four of us, as we hav a fiddle in the ship. Jode, i think i can do this seven years very wel, and whe i com back i shall leave of thiveing and tak to Robing. so give my respect to all my palls, and except the sam yourself. so no more from your James Witworth. I send my best respect to Mr. and Mrs. Tomson and the children, and al the farmerly that youses the prince of Wales. georg hockey."

Address, "Jode rainer, Prince of Wales."—W. W.

1847, Dec. 30th. A person of the name of Swan came with an order from Richard Whitton, Esq., for himself and friend to see the gaol to-day: the friend that came with him was C. S., who was convicted of felony at the assizes held in March last, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. S. also behaved very improperly when under sentence.—(See this Journal of the 4th September last.) I refused to admit S., being aware that the magistrate had been imposed upon.—W. W.

1848, March 4th. C. S., convicted of felony at the assizes held to-day, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. This is the same person named above.

* Governor's remark. "Hastings' son, Joseph, was discharged from this prison on the 2nd September.

NORFOLK.

NORWICH CASTLE.—County Gaol.

(Inspected February 23 and 24, 1848.)

This prison, joining the old castle of Norwich, erected on a mound in the heart of the town, was finished in its present form in 1825, and occupied by prisoners towards the close of that year. It is intended for the reception of all classes of male prisoners—the female prisoners of the county being confined in the Wymondham Bridewell,—and consists of a central building, containing the governor's apartments, office, magistrates' room, and chapel, from which radiate at right angles three wings, their outer ends being connected by ranges of buildings adapted to the contour of the boundary wall, which would be a regular octagon, but that the uniformity of the figure is interrupted by the old castle, which forms a right angle at one corner. The wings are connected with the central building by means of iron bridges. A space 6 or 7 ft. wide is left unbroken within the boundary wall, which is about 20 ft. in height, cresting the edge of the mound. The old castle is only used for work-rooms, and for the punishment of prison offenders, though it might be made available if the rest of the prison was found on any particular occasion to be too small for the number of persons confined.

The accommodation of the entire prison is as follows:—

Cells for separate prisoners	190	Bath	1
Cells for more than one prisoner	2	Day-rooms	15
Infirmary	1	Workshops	2
Punishment-cells	16	Airing-yards for criminals	15
Reception-cells	10	,, for debtors	2

The cells are 9 ft. 3 in. in length, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. 2 in. high in the upper ranges of the prison, 11 ft. in the lower, with windows 3 ft. by 2 ft. 3 in. glazed, capable of being opened, jalousied, and secured with outside bars. The bedsteads are iron, and the bedding for each prisoner consists of a straw mat, a rug, two blankets and sheets—not separated, but sewn up into a bag. This mode of arranging the sheets being quite unusual, I inquired the reason from the governor, who stated that he found the saving in blankets very soon compensated for the cost of the sheets, which were made of good strong coarse linen. Every prisoner was compelled to use them; they were conducive to cleanliness and to health, and I look upon the system as worthy of imitation.

No artificial heat is applied to warm the cells, but I heard no complaint of cold; and the ventilation, which is effected by leaving the cell-windows and doors open during the day, when the prisoners are elsewhere, is sufficiently good.

For the common debtors cells are arranged in a peculiar manner; a debtor, according to his means and inclinations, may be accommodated with a well-lighted sleeping-cell, furnished with a small iron camp-bedstead and curtains, sheets, pillow-case, three blankets and a rug, table and chair, for which he pays 2*s.* a week to the county; or with two cells, one as a bed-room furnished as before, the other as a sitting-room, supplied with a table and 4 chairs; in the latter case the charge of 4*s.* is made. Such accommodation, however, is not permitted to the debtors confined under the Small Debts Act.

The day-rooms open upon the airing-yards, and are spacious. Here the prisoners take their meals, seated on forms, at tables in regular order, always under the eye of an officer, who maintains silence and instantly checks the slightest tendency to irregularity; and by a simple contrivance, the governor, himself unseen, can see all that passes in the day-room from without. The sentenced prisoners use the day-rooms only at meal times, and on Sundays, when no labour is going forward: printed copies of the prison rules and dietary table are suspended in each. When the prisoners are not actually eating, one of them reads out from some religious or moral book and the others listen, which is a good arrangement to occupy the men's minds; but at the same time I cannot but suppose much and deteriorating communication takes place between the prisoners while thus assembled and sitting close together; and while I express myself favourable to the plan of reading out at these periods, I am inclined to believe that the system of giving to the prisoners their meals in their respective cells is preferable to thus collecting them together in the day-rooms, even under the most careful warders, and subjected to the most rigid discipline. The untried prisoners, having no labour, occupy their day-rooms for a greater portion of the day, subject to the same description of superintendence; silence is equally enforced among them as among the sentenced prisoners; and the same plan of reading aloud is adopted; but their hours hang so heavy they are glad to avail themselves of the offer made to them to pick horse-hair, of which a stock is provided for the purpose.

The treadwheel is well contrived, containing 46 compartments in 2 tiers, with a balcony running parallel to the axis of the wheel, midway between the tiers, where a warder patrols, and from whence he sees every prisoner. The wheel makes a certain number of revolutions in an hour, which are marked by an indicator. When half the number are

made a bell rings, showing that half an hour of work has passed, the warder then stops the wheel for ten minutes, and the men sit down in their compartments, where they are each protected from the wind by a canvas curtain drawn across the compartment, not so high as to prevent them being seen by the warder in the balcony, but high enough to keep out any rush of cold air. And this is a judicious and merciful arrangement, for the prisoners generally come off the wheel in a state of prespiration, which if checked often produces serious consequences. Every prisoner is aware of the amount of labour he has been obliged to perform, and marks its progress; he knows that he is not subject to any whim or caprice or neglect on the part of the warder, who has not the power, even if he had the desire, to extend or diminish his task. This arrangement of the treadwheel is well worthy of imitation elsewhere, especially where the size of the prison and number of prisoners may justify the additional outlay which it would require. In addition to the wheel, there are four labour-cranks with indicators in the same yard.

The airing-yards are flagged, and each is supplied with a pump and troughs for the prisoners to wash themselves. When at exercise the prisoners walk in a ring, a short distance being preserved between them.

There are 12 bed-rooms appropriated for sick prisoners; 9 of these have boarded floors and open fire-places, all well adapted for the purpose intended.

The following return shows the number of prisoners confined in the prison on the day of inspection:—

Criminals.	No.		No.
For trial	41		
Committed for examination	1	Brought forward	118
Convicted felons	31		
For assaults	7	Debtors.	
For petty thefts	1		
Under Bastardy Laws	4	Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, fraudulent debtors under Bankruptcy Laws, and debtors remanded for fraud by Insolvent Debtors' Court	6
Under Game Laws	7		
For want of sureties	5		
Vagrants	8		
Offences in Union-workhouses	4	Other debtors	2
Deserters waiting a route	2		
Other criminals	7	Total	126
Carried forward	118		

The criminal prisoners were distributed and employed as follows:—

	No.		No.
Treadwheel	35	Brought forward	76
Crank labour	4	Sick	1
Picking oakum	27	Attending sick	1
Cleaning prison	8	In punishment cells	1
Tailor	1	Untried, not working	39
Shoemaker	1		
Carried forward	76	Total	118

Much credit is due to the governor of the prison and to the authorities for the creditable state in which it is kept. The magistrates meet at the prison once a week, and evidently pay great attention to its details. The whole establishment was perfectly clean, and I received no complaints from any of the prisoners.

I found only two exceptions to the prisoners sleeping in separate cells: in one case the prisoner was subject to fits; in the other his sanity was doubted, as he had attempted to murder his uncle, on which charge he was committed for trial; hence two prisoners were associated with each of these men. The daily routine at the time of inspection was as follows:—At a quarter before 7 o'clock in the morning the prison was unlocked; the bell rang at 7, when the prisoners were put to labour till 9; breakfast from 9 till half-past 9, when they were taken to chapel, where the service continued till 10; from that time till half-past 12 they were at labour; an hour was then allowed for dinner and for reading aloud in the day-rooms, in the manner I have mentioned; labour was continued from half-past 1 till 5, when the prisoners got their supper and were locked up for the night. The hours of unlocking and locking up alter with the length of the days, but in other respects the daily routine is nearly the same throughout the year. Between 9 and 10 o'clock at night every cell is visited by a turnkey and the night watch.

The prison clothes and shoes are made by the prisoners. Stockings for the gaol are knitted by the females imprisoned at Wymondham, who also make up the shirts and sheets, the material being cut out by the wife of the governor of Norwich Castle prison and sent to Wymondham, where likewise the prison linen is washed.

The following prisoners were on the sick list on the day of inspection:—

Initial.	Disease.	Remarks.
G. T.	Chronic disease of kidney .	Under medical treatment for months previous to his committal.
W. G.	Catarrh.	Both trivial cases.
J. O.	Ditto	

The surgeon attends daily; he thinks the diet is ample, the provisions good, the clothing sufficient, and the prison healthy. I tasted the provisions, and found them excellent. All the cooking is performed by a woman hired for the purpose, and all means of communication between her and the prisoners are prevented.

The chaplain performs morning service in the chapel every day, and gives two full services on Sundays; for twenty-three years there has been no interruption to this routine of clerical duty. The chapel is divided into 16 compartments, the prisoners in one compartment being screened from those in another compartment, and 250 prisoners of all classes may be accommodated with sittings. The schoolmaster seems to pay a good deal of attention to the performance of his duties under the chaplain. No writing is taught. The chaplain stated that it was not easy to make an accurate return of the state of the prisoners' education, as many of them, on their being first committed, were in the habit of denying any knowledge of reading, but who subsequently confessed their ability to do so, and asked for books. The library is small, and confined almost entirely to religious books and tracts; but there is much liberality in the plan adopted by the chaplain in giving away to well-behaved prisoners on their discharge any of the books which may have become defaced or worn, the deficiencies thus caused being made up with new ones.

A bold escape was effected by a prisoner from this gaol last year. It is described in the following extract, taken from the governor's journal.

Copy of an entry made in the Governor's Journal at Norwich Castle, July 17, 1847.

A. M. W., a prisoner confined in No. 6 ward, for trial at the ensuing assizes, on a charge of fraud, made his escape from the prison this morning at half-past eight o'clock, by means of getting over the iron pallisading in front of his airing-yard. Assuming the garb of a bricklayer's labourer, with a pail on his shoulder, he then passed through at the outer doors; at the same time the workmen who were then employed in the prison left to go to breakfast. I cannot attach any blame to any officer of the prison, except the man who had charge of the outer doors, whose conduct on this occasion was most extraordinary. Also the conduct of one of the workmen does not appear free from suspicion.

A. M. W. was retaken and brought into custody by the officers connected with the prison at about twelve o'clock the same night, when I felt it my duty to place him in irons, he having stated, after his capture, he would effect another escape in a short time, if the slightest chance offered itself. I immediately reported the same to a Visiting Justice, who ordered me to continue the use of irons if necessary until Tuesday next, when he would visit the prison.

Copy of an entry made in the Visiting Justices' Minute Book, dated July 17, 1847.

In reference to the escape of the prisoner W., mentioned in the Visiting Justices' Report Book, it appeared to the Committee that no person can be blamed, except the individual Henry Stebbing, who had charge of the door at the time of the escape. Stebbing was examined by the Committee, and was very confused, excited, and impertinent; so much so as to convey a strong suspicion that he must have had a guilty partipation in the escape of the prisoner.

Ordered that Stebbing be not admitted within the walls of the prison until the next meeting of the Committee.

Norwich City Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected July 24, 1848.)

Norwich City Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison, built about twenty years ago, is well placed upon a rising ground outside the town, and consists of a square central edifice containing the governor's apartments, office, magistrates' room, and chapel; four radiating wings, which are connected with the chapel by bridges; and intermediate buildings between the wings, the whole within a boundary wall 20 feet high, surmounted by courses of loose bricks. The situation appears to be well chosen, airy, and healthy; and in its plan and construction much pains were evidently taken to render it an efficient prison, according to the notions of prison discipline which prevailed when it was erected. The accommodation for prisoners is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners . . .	77	13	Day-rooms	12	2
Cells for more than one prisoner .	8	..	Work-shops	1	..
Punishment-cells	1	1	Laundries	..	2
Reception-cells	4	1	Airing-yards for criminals . . .	10	2
Bath	1	1	,, for debtors	2	..
Infirmary	1	1			

The cells are 9 feet in length, 6 feet wide, and about 9 feet in height, with windows which are covered with wooden shutters, having small panes of glass in them to admit the light when closed. The floors and ceilings are formed of flag-stones, and the doors are iron. The bedding for each prisoner consists of a mattress made from platted flags, four blankets in cold weather, and a rug, on a trough iron bedstead. The cells and furniture were clean and orderly at the time of my inspection. There are no artificial means of warming the cells; but I received no complaint of their being cold. The ventilation is maintained during the daytime, the cells being then untenanted, by leaving the windows and doors open. The day-rooms, which open upon their respective airing-yards, have fire-places, and are furnished with forms and shelves; a coal-box holding fuel and kindling is supplied to each day-room, and also an iron-saucepan for the prisoners to boil their milk or water. The airing-yards are flagged; each has a pump, a place where the prisoners wash themselves, and a water-closet, and on the whole are sufficiently well arranged.

The treadwheel is small, being constructed for the labour of only 14 persons at a time, and as the prisoners sentenced to hard labour are more than can be worked equally during the day upon the wheel, giving to each a sufficient task, those who have the shortest term of imprisonment are worked the most. Prisoners whose sentences vary from six months to two years are worked one "journey," as it is here termed, in the day, from 10 until 1 o'clock, those under six months two "journeys" in the day; 7¼ until 9 o'clock in the morning, and from 2 until 5¼ o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoners work the wheel in separate partitions, and then silence is enforced, an officer always being present.

The prisoners confined in the gaol at the time of inspection were as follows:—

Criminals.	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	9	1	Brought forward	43	1
Convicted felons	23	..	Other criminals	7	..
For assaults	4	..	(Of these 6 were confined for being concealed in enclosed yards, and 1 for damaging fences.)		
Under Revenue Laws	1	..			
Vagrants	1	..			
Offences in Union-workhouse	2	..			
Desertion of families	2	..	Debtors.		
Deserter waiting a route	1	..	Under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95	1	..
			Other debtors	2	..
Carried forward	43	1	Total	53	1

The criminal prisoners were thus distributed and employed:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Treadwheel	33	..	Brought forward	36	..
Cleaning prison	1	..	Attending sick	2	..
Tailor	1	..	Untried, not working	9	1
Sick	1	..	Summarily convicted, not working	3	..
Carried forward	36	..	Total	50	1

The number of day-rooms, and of airing-yards attached to them, admit of the criminal prisoners being divided into classes; and, so far, I believe, care is taken to avoid mixing the young with the old, and hardened offenders with prisoners less depraved; but here all praise terminates, for the classes are aggregated in their respective day-rooms without restraint or supervision. Those sentenced to hard labour are prevented talking only while on the wheel; but at all other times of the day they are permitted free interchange of speech, and those who are in the gaol waiting trial are together all day long. So circumstanced, it is not surprising that the following entries appear in the book of punishments:—

1848.

January 31st — and — locked up three days for fighting in the day-room.
February 1st — and — locked up three days for fighting in the day-room.
,, 4th — locked up for three days for beating — and —.
,, 12th — and — locked up for blacking each other's faces and breaking a window.

These sort of offences do not occur in well-regulated prisons. Moreover, at the time of my visit, there was in fact no code of rules for the prison, though in some of the day-rooms were suspended boards, upon which copies of rules, dated as far back as August, 1829, had been pasted; but defaced, partly torn off, illegible, and certainly quite useless in the way of guidance to the prisoners; besides being far from conforming with the existing statutes, to say nothing of the prevailing opinions with respect to prison discipline. Since then, however, I have been informed that the prison authorities have agreed to adopt the rules recommended from the Home Office.

Many complaints were made to me by the prisoners of the sameness of the diet, which, for prisoners sentenced to 3 months or longer, consisted of 2¼ lbs. of bread, 1 pint of milk, and a raw onion daily, and 2 lbs. of potatoes twice in the week;—for prisoners sentenced to less than 3 months' hard labour, 2 lbs. of bread, 1 pint of milk, an onion daily, and 2 lbs. of potatoes twice in the week; and for prisoners sentenced to any term without hard

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labour, 1½ lbs. of bread, 1 pint of milk, an onion daily, and potatoes twice in the week. This diet applied to those who had been sentenced at Assizes or Sessions. Those who were imprisoned under summary convictions received the same allowance of bread, onions, and potatoes; but *no milk*. Poor debtors received 1½ lbs. of bread daily. The bread and the milk were served out to the prisoners in the morning, which they eat when they pleased. Hence an absence of nicety and tidiness in the appearance of the day-rooms, which ought at all times to be scrupulously clean and orderly.

One prisoner, a middle-aged man, who had been in the gaol for eleven months, stated, that for the first six months, during which time he was on the usual diet, he gradually fell away in weight and strength, till the surgeon ordered him broth for dinner, upon which he got better; but he looked sickly and worn, though when received into the prison he was, as admitted to be the case by the governor, a stout florid man weighing 14 stone. The next complainant was a boy, 14 years of age, who had been confined in the gaol for 14 months: he was scrofulous, having two glandular swellings in his throat. For the first 7 months of his imprisonment he had had the usual diet, at the end of that time it was found necessary to give him broth, which was allowed him for nearly 6 months; but latterly it had been discontinued, and he was again put on the ordinary diet. Another prisoner, aged 33, in the prison for 13 months, stated, that during the first 7 months he fell off so much, and grew so weak, broth was obliged to be given him, which he was receiving at the time of my inspection. Another, aged 30, in prison 2 months, complained of the want of variety in the food: he said the bread was good enough, but he could not go on eating it for ever, and when discharged he should be only fit for the workhouse. Another, aged 45, made precisely the same complaint. Five misdemeanants who had no milk, being summarily convicted, complained that though there was sufficient they *could not get the bread down*, having only a little hot water and a raw onion with it; and that they were growing weak in consequence. Two men, who were in attendance on a sick prisoner, made a similar complaint, the words of one of them being "Nothing but bread, bread, bread; we can't eat it at all;—we put half water to a pint of milk and boil it for us two morning and night, and it goes no way at all." Upon this important subject, however, I have much satisfaction to add that at a meeting of the Town Council held on the 14th of August it was resolved to carry into effect the dietary and the rules recommended for adoption by the Secretary of State.

The infirmary for the male prisoners is a sufficiently good room, with a fire-place, and boarded floor; it contained one prisoner when I saw it, a lad who was at times completely deranged, and two other prisoners placed there to watch him.

The chaplain performs two services on Sundays, but none on week days, though he occasionally visits the prisoners in the day-rooms. The chapel is divided into compartments for the several classes, which are screened off so as to prevent the prisoners in one class seeing those in another. The school-room is very commodious, and the schoolmaster appears to be attentive to his duties, teaching the prisoners reading, writing, and arithmetic, according to the extent of their previous knowledge and capacity. The library is very tolerable, and consists of books of amusement, in addition to those of an exclusively religious character. On Sundays, the latter alone are given to the prisoners. One lady sometimes visits the female prisoners, and reads with them. I was informed that she evinced as much discretion as kindness in her visits of mercy, and no injury whatever to the prison discipline was done thereby.

Swaffham House of Correction.

SWAFFHAM.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

(Inspected July 18, 1848.)

This prison, intended for the confinement of all classes of prisoners, except females and common debtors, joins the shire hall, which is situated in the town of Swaffham. Facing one street is the shire hall, and looking into a parallel street is the front of the prison, the body of the gaol occupying the intermediate space, which in shape is nearly a rectangle. From either extremity of the front of the prison, which contains the governor's apartments, are two back returns or wings, where county courts' debtors, untried prisoners, and misdemeanants sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, are usually placed; and between these wings and the front range of building is the airing-yard, where the prisoners alluded to are exercised. A central building, not connected with those already mentioned, but commencing at the rear extremity of the yard, and extending in a line at right angles to the front and towards the shire hall, is the principal part of the gaol, which consists of three stories, having an airing-yard on each side; it is generally occupied by felons and misdemeanants sentenced to hard labour. Beyond this building is the infirmary; and beyond the infirmary, and close to the shire hall, is the chapel. There is no boundary wall. The accommodation in the prison is as follows:—

	M.		M.
Cells for separate prisoners	68	Reception-cells	1
Cells for more than one prisoner	24	Bath	1
Infirmary	1	Work-shops	2
Punishment-cells	2	Airing-yards	3

An alteration was made in the main or central building a few years ago, by raising the roof and adding 12 new cells. The old cells are about 9 ft. long, 5 ft. 10 in. in width, and 9 ft. high; the new cells are about 13 ft. in length, 7 ft. in width, and 10 ft. in height. The windows are glazed with dulled glass, and are secured with bars. The sash-frames open for ventilation, which is assisted by small openings in the wall into the passage, and by holes in the cell-doors. The new cells have in addition small holes in the outer wall, which communicate with the outer air; and upon the whole the ventilation is tolerably good. There is no supply of artificial heat. The old cells are arched and floored with brick; the new cells are ceiled and floored with large flagstones. The bedsteads are wood; and the bedding for each prisoner consists of a rush mattress, two blankets, a rug, and sheets sewn into a bag. The prison rules applicable to criminals are placed in every cell. All meals are taken in the cells. There are no day-rooms for the criminals; but for the "County Courts" debtors there is a small day-room on the ground-floor in one of the wings, with a door opening upon the yard immediately behind the governor's apartments. Here these prisoners are aggregated; but the arrangement is not good, as the day-room is too small, and when abroad in the airing-yard they are in the presence of the criminal prisoners. The latter are exercised under the supervision of an officer, made to walk the ring rapidly, and at a distance of two or three yards apart. The treadwheel is worked in separation, there being 15 compartments or boxes to each of the two hard-labour yards. The boxes have wires across the front to prevent the men either at work on the wheel or resting from labour communicating with each other. In a passage leading between the two main parts of the wheel are placed hand-cranks, likewise for hard labour; and no difference is made as to working the prisoners at the treadwheel or at the cranks, because the one is considered to be as severe a punishment as the other. There is no indicator, but the men know the revolutions of the wheel through experience, and relieve each other, so that every man is about 15 minutes upon the wheel and 5 minutes at rest. During this time an officer is always present, and silence is enforced. In summer the average time apportioned to labour is about 9 hours a day.

Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour have abundance of exercise, being obliged to walk the ring in the airing-yards, under the constant watch of an officer, who checks all communication. If the weather is so bad as to prevent exercise in the yards, the prisoners are kept in their cells.

The following prisoners were in the gaol on the day of inspection :—

Criminals.	M.		M.
For trial	15	Brought forward	57
Committed for examination	1	Committed for want of sureties	2
Sentenced to transportation	1	,, as vagrants	2
Convicted felons	29	,, for offences in Union-workhouse	2
Committed for assaults	6		
,, for petty thefts	3	Debtors.	
,, under the Game Laws	2	Fraudulent debtors	4
Carried forward	57	Total	67

These prisoners were employed and distributed as follows :—

	M.		M.
Treadwheel and labour cranks	32	Brought forward	39
Cleaning prison and cooking	3	Not sentenced to labour and too old for work	8
Tailors	2		
Shoemakers	1	Untried, not working	16
Bricklayer	1		
		Total criminals	63
Carried forward	39		

The washing of the prison clothes and repairs of clothing are done by the prisoners, but new clothing and shoes are furnished to the gaol by contract.

There were no sick in the prison on the day of inspection, and the surgeon was of opinion that it was generally healthy. He is bound to attend three times a week, but he visits the prison almost every day. He expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the clothing, bedding, exercise, labour, and food of the prisoners, both with regard to quantity and quality. The diet is that recommended by the Secretary of State. I examined the provisions, and found them to be of proper weight and quality. The infirmary is an airy, good room; most cases of sickness, however, are treated in the cells—only such cases as absolutely require removal from the cells and constant watching are treated in the infirmary; and then prisoners are employed as nurses to the patients. The cleanliness of the prisoners' persons appears to be well attended to. There being no weighing-machine in the prison, it could not be ascertained whether the prisoners increased or diminished in weight during their confinement.

The chaplain attends the prison daily for about three hours: he performs the usual

Swaffham House of Correction.

services, and he sees the prisoners individually, examines them, and makes comprehensive notes of their state of education, knowledge, general habits, and characters. Unfortunately the services of a schoolmaster have been dispensed with for some time past; and though under the chaplain's direction the prisoners are obliged to learn certain portions of the Scriptures by heart, and the turnkeys afford occasional instruction, no regular and constant tuition goes forward. And this is the more to be deplored, as the prison rules make especial provision for a schoolmaster. The books given to the prisoners are all strictly religious. The chaplain is of opinion that when the prisoners are much separated from each other they become fond of reading, in order to get rid of the irksomeness of solitude, and therefore, instead of supplying amusing books, he supplies works of religion only.

Walsingham House of Correction for the County.

WALSINGHAM.—House of Correction for the County.

(Inspected July 19, 1848.)

This prison, intended for the reception of all descriptions of prisoners except common debtors, is situated in the town of Walsingham. Its figure is rectangular, but slightly irregular, of greater depth than width, and divided along the centre by a wall of separation, which keeps the portion of the gaol appropriated to the male apart from that which is occupied by the female prisoners. The front face contains the governor's rooms, magistrates' office, and kitchen, and is in the line of the street. The rear face comprises the chapel, treadwheel, and flour-mill worked by the treadwheel. One side consists of the building occupied by the male felons and the infirmary. The opposite side is formed partly by the female infirmary, partly by a boundary wall 30 feet in height. In the interior, and on each side of the line of separation for a portion of its length, are the two remaining prison buildings, the male misdemeanant and untried prisoners being located in that which looks into the males' airing-yard; the female prisoners, in that which looks into their airing-yard. The construction of the gaol affords little facilities towards carrying into effect the classification required by the statute; but, on the other hand, individual separation is practised, not to the rigid extent which would be only justifiable in a prison expressly built for the purpose, but to a moderate extent, reasonably commensurate with the means afforded, and though the plan of the gaol is not that which would be chosen at the present time as the best adapted to prison purposes, it is nevertheless convenient in several respects, and it is healthy. I found it clean, in good order, and deserving the praise hitherto bestowed upon it by the late Inspector of Prisons for the district.

The accommodation for prisoners is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	21	7	Infirmary	1	1
Cells for more than one prisoner	11	1	Baths	2	..
Punishment-cells	2	1	Workshop	1	..
Reception-cells	1	1	Laundry	..	1
Day-rooms	3	2	Airing-yards for criminals	2	1

The cells are of different sizes, their dimensions varying from 12 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 6 inches in area, and 8 feet 3 inches and 9 feet in height on the ground floor, to 13 feet by 7 feet in area, and 8 feet 3 inches high in the upper story. The ceilings are arched and the floors are paved with brick. The windows, 2 feet 6 inches square, glazed, and secured with iron bars, look into the yards, and the doors open into passages running along the exterior walls. Ten cells are supplied with hot and foul-air flues, which are said by the governor to be effective. The remaining cells are not warmed artificially, nor ventilated except by the natural currents of air passing between the windows and doors, left open when the prisoners are at exercise or on the treadwheel; during my inspection, however, I did not detect in these cells the presence of any foul atmosphere, nor did I gather that the prisoners were in the habit of complaining of extreme cold during the winter months. Nevertheless as the experiment of heating ten cells has so far succeeded, it would be desirable to carry it yet further, especially as the prisoners occupy them more than in prisons where a system of separation is not so extensively followed. The bedding for each prisoner consists of a flag mat, two blankets, and a rug; and the bedsteads are, as it were, wooden shelves, in some cells in three tiers, the inner sides resting against the wall, the outer being supported by wooden posts. This unusual and injudicious contrivance for packing prisoners is seldom resorted to, because generally there is abundance of room to accommodate them separately; and as the upper sleeping-shelf is likely to entice the prisoner to lie upon it, from whence, he can without trouble or certainty of detection command a view of the yard, it would be better if they were removed. Besides, I am not certain that portions of these sleeping-shelves might not be converted into implements of escape. The day-rooms are only used for the untried prisoners, who are not subjected to the same extent of separation as the convicted, and in this there is the prevalence of an admitted error. The subject of separating untried prisoners from each

other has been too fully discussed to make it necessary to enter upon it here. The point has been conceded, and it is to be hoped that the Justices who regulate the discipline of this prison will soon see fit to carry into effect, reasonably and as far as the particular construction of the cells will admit, a more uniform system, having for its basis the prevention of contamination. The convicted prisoners take their meals in their respective cells; the untried have their food in the day-rooms. The rules and dietaries are posted in the passages, and the rules are always read to the prisoners when committed to the gaol. The male prisoners have only two airing-yards, the females one. The former, however, are not allowed to congregate indiscriminately, but are kept apart, and an officer is always in the yard during the hours of exercise. The yards are spacious and airy, gravelled, and with flagged walks. The treadwheel is worked in only partial separation, but an officer is always present. The prisoners remain about 25 minutes on the wheel at a time, and 10 minutes off, the reliefs of work being regulated by an indicator. The entire time of labour for each prisoner is 7½ hours per day. The power of the mill is employed in grinding corn.

The female prisoners, of which there were only two when I visited the gaol, are divided into two classes, the tried and untried. Their cells are similar to those for the male prisoners, and they sleep in separation.

The following prisoners were confined in the gaol on the day of inspection:—

Criminals.	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	4	..	Brought forward	23	2
Sentenced to transportation	3	..	Confined for offences in Union Work-houses	2	..
Convicted felons	8	1	Other criminals	3	..
Confined for assaults	2	1			
,, under Game Laws	3	..	Debtors.		
,, for want of sureties	1	..	Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127	1	..
,, as vagrants	2	..			
Carried forward	23	2	Total	29	2

The above criminal prisoners were employed and distributed as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Treadwheel	14	..	Brought forward	20	..
Cleaning prison	3	..	Mending prison clothes	..	1
Tailor	1	..	Ironing	..	1
Knitting	1	..	In punishment-cell	1	..
Making nets	1	..	Untried, not working	4	..
Carried forward	20	..	Total	25	2

When prisoners who are by trade tailors or shoemakers happen to be confined, advantage is taken of their trades, and they are employed in making the prison clothes and shoes. A few prisoners, also, who under peculiar circumstances are exempt from labour on the treadmill, are employed in their cells knitting the prison stockings, and making nets. The female prisoners perform all the washing, and make and repair their own clothes and the prison shirts. During the hours they are so engaged a female turnkey is always present. The cooking for the prison is done by a woman hired for the purpose. The daily routine is as follows:—

The first bell rings at half past 5 A.M. At 6 o'clock the cells are unlocked, and the different classes wash themselves at the lavatories, after which they are placed on the treadwheel until about 20 minutes after 8, when they wash themselves again, and take their breakfasts. At 9 they exercise for 15 minutes, they attend chapel for half an hour, and then are placed at the treadwheel till noon, when they receive their dinners. At a quarter before 2 they return to the wheel, and labour until 5. They exercise in the yards till 6, when their supper is delivered out, and they are locked up for the night. One turnkey remains in the prison until 10 o'clock, when all the turnkeys go round, and each prisoner is spoken to. The night watch is then set; one turnkey remains for the night in the prison, and another sits up to see that the nightwatch does his duty. This is the routine during the summer months; but it necessarily alters as the length of the day diminishes.

The prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are allowed additional exercise, during which time a turnkey is present and checks all intercourse between them.

There were no sick in the prison on the day of inspection. The infirmary for the male prisoners is unusually good, very lofty, spacious, and well ventilated; furnished with wood bedsteads and feather beds over rugs, and at hand are all necessary conveniences for the patients. The female infirmary is likewise good. The surgeon does not reside in the town of Walsingham, but at Wells, some miles distant. Yet he not only visits the gaol regularly twice a week according to the terms of his agreement, but usually three times, whether any cases of illness or not are in the prison. He states he is not aware that any inconvenience arises from his living at such a distance, especially as in any case of emer-

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gency a medical gentleman resident in Walsingham would be immediately called in. He expresses himself perfectly satisfied with the prisoners' diet, both as respects quantity and quality, their clothing, bedding, exercise, and general treatment, and he regards the prison as healthy; but, there being no weighing-machine in the gaol, he is unable to say whether the prisoners increase or diminish in weight. I examined the provisions, and found them correct in weight, and of good quality.

The chaplain's duties are performed in the manner described in the preceding reports upon the prison. He attends daily for the space of two hours, and on Sundays four hours, seeing every prisoner on admission and discharge, and complying with the provisions of the Gaol Acts. The chapel is constructed to accommodate the prisoners in classes, three of males and two of females, containing about 76 sittings for the former and 30 for the latter; but the arrangement is defective, inasmuch as the chaplain when in his reading-desk cannot be seen from some of the misdemeanants' sittings. A trifling alteration, however, would remedy this defect.

Previous to the period of my inspection the tuition afforded by the chaplain, without the aid of any schoolmaster, to such prisoners as he thought likely to benefit by it, and whose imprisonment was of sufficient duration, consisted of Scriptural reading. But this was all. I therefore represented to the Visiting Justices the great desirableness of appointing a schoolmaster, especially as by their prison rules they were bound to do so, and I was gratified at finding that my recommendation had been immediately attended to. A schoolmaster duly qualified to give elementary instruction to the prisoners now forms part of the gaol establishment.

The library is entirely Scriptural, and on Sundays the books are exchanged.

No complaint was made to me by any prisoner.

Wymondham County House of Correction.

WYMONDHAM.—County House of Correction.

(Inspected February 26, 1848.)

This small prison, intended as a house of correction for the county female prisoners, is well situated between the town of Wymondham and the railway station. It consists of four ranges of building, forming a quadrangle, with a considerable interior space, divided into airing-yards; the north range containing the matron's apartments, the magistrates' room, and the kitchen; the east range being appropriated solely to the confinement of the female prisoners; the south range containing the laundries, drying-rooms and ironing-room, and a few cells; and the west range containing the chapel, cells for female prisoners, and also a few cells on the ground-floor, locked off from the rest of the prison, used for the detention of unconvicted male prisoners until disposed of by the magistrates. And here it must be observed, that, however convenient it may be to have a portion of the prison thus used as a lock-up for the town and neighbourhood, the intention of keeping the prison entirely for the female prisoners of the county is infringed, and confusion ensues. The lock-up in the town is certainly very bad, and its repair, or the erection of another, would prove expensive: but it is always found that in the end true economy attends the practice of regularly putting things to their proper uses; and in my opinion it is desirable to restrict the prison rigidly to the female prisoners.

The prison accommodation consists of—

Cells for separate prisoners	30	Laundries	3
Punishment-cells	1	Ironing-rooms	3
Reception-cells	3	Airing-yards	3
Infirmaries	2		

The cells are for the greater part 15 ft. 3 in. in length, 7 ft. 3 in. in width, and 9 ft. high, with glazed windows 2 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 9 in. hoppered and barred; the ceilings are arched with brick; some of the cells are floored with brick also, though some are boarded, and in the older portion of the building the walls are lined with planks, which are whitewashed. There is no artificial heat, and ventilation is produced between a hole in the wall over the door into the passage, and the window, which is capable of being opened for this purpose. A few of the cells in the east range are damp, but prisoners are only put into them when the prison is crowded, which does not often happen. The bedsteads are of wood, and the bedding for each prisoner consists of a straw bed and bolster, two blankets, and a rug. The infirmaries have each two windows and an open fire-place; the floors are brick, but when it is thought necessary, a floor-cloth is laid down to protect the feet of an invalid from the cold. The interior space is divided into three airing-yards, each of which is provided with a pump and washing-place for the females—the last involving a bad arrangement, because the females are obliged to perform their ablutions in the open air, and though when doing so they can be seen by none but their own sex, it would be more seemly if some accommodation were given to them whereby this necessary process might be rendered more private than it is at present; on these occasions they ought to be protected from the weather and from sight. The laundries and ironing-rooms are so arranged that the prisoners wash and iron separated from each other, and all conveniences for these purposes are plentifully supplied.

The entire prison was in a state highly creditable to the matron.

The prisoners confined at the time of inspection were as follows:—

For trial	5	Brought forward	16
Committed for examination	1	Committed for offences in Union workhouses	3
Convicted felons	4	Other Criminals	1
Committed for assault	1	Total	20
Vagrants	5		
Carried forward	16		

They were distributed and employed as follows:—

Making and mending prison clothes	5
Knitting	2
Washing	5
Cleaning the prison	3
Untried, not working	5
Total	20

I have already mentioned in my report on the county prison the arrangement by which all the linen and the stockings used there are made, repaired, and washed at the Wymondham prison. Thus the female prisoners are kept fully employed; they perform their tasks in separate cells, except in cases of necessity; and they only see each other during Divine service, during the time of instruction in the chapel under the supervision of the matron and turnkey, and at exercise, when they are not allowed to converse, but are kept apart from each other.

The surgeon attends three times in the week regularly, and oftener if required; but the prison is particularly healthy, no case of severe illness having occurred for above two years prior to my inspection. The clothing appeared to be ample and in good repair; the food was sufficient and of good quality, and no complaint of any sort was made to me by the prisoners. The only point upon which I entertain any doubt is, as regards the warmth of the cells. As there was no thermometer in the gaol, I could not ascertain the temperature, but they felt very cold, and I cannot but think that they ought to be artificially heated. I was informed by the matron that the subject was under the consideration of the Justices.

Besides the two regular services on Sundays, the chaplain reads daily prayers, and once a week sees the prisoners in their cells. His instruction is entirely spiritual. There is no library, but the prisoners are supplied with tracts in addition to the usual hymn-books and Bibles. The chapel is sufficiently large, and is divided so as to keep apart the untried, the misdemeanants, and the felons. It is used also by the matron as a school-room, who here teaches them to read and to spell. When committed they are usually in a state of extreme ignorance.

The daily routine is as follows:—

The prisoners rise at six in the morning in the summer, and at daylight in the winter; the turnkey unlocks each class separately, and after falling into rank, they wash, and either return to their cells, or are placed at their different stations to wash, iron, or clean separately. Breakfast is served at eight o'clock; at half-past eight they are unlocked for exercise under the supervision of the matron; the chaplain comes at half-past nine, service takes place, and when concluded they continue in chapel, divided in classes, where the matron instructs them in reading, spelling, and Scriptural history for one hour, or an unlimited time, according to the number. They return to their cells, and dinner is served at one o'clock, after which they again go to work, and during the afternoon are repeatedly visited by the matron and turnkey.

At half-past five supper is taken round, and at six they are given their beds.

The matron adopts for her guidance the following rules, which are extracted from those in use at the Coldbath Fields House of Correction.

RULES.

Silence night and day must be observed by all convicted prisoners; any breach of it is punished by the stoppage of a meal or part thereof, and a repetition of the offence by increased stoppages or by solitary confinement on bread and water only, or such punishment as the law permits. The following are to be declared acts of disorder, and punished as such.

Any attempt to barter or exchange provisions.

Any marking, defacing, or injuring the doors, walls, clothes, books, bedding, &c., or whatsoever belongs to the prison.

Any attempt at communication by signs, writing, or stratagem of any sort, and any unnecessary laughing or looking about, particularly in chapel.

Any singing or talking from cell to cell before and after lockings will incur severe punishment, and a repetition will be reported to the visiting magistrates.

Prisoners are strictly prohibited from talking to each other on any account; any request must be made to the matron or turnkey, and they must speak of each other by number only.

It is particularly required that each prisoner should attend to the cleanliness of her person by washing and combing every morning, and any prisoner not attending to this rule will be punished.

These rules are unobjectionable so far as they go, but they only apply to the prisoners,

and attach no responsibility to the officers. In the Tenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons, Part II., the Inspector begged to call the attention of the Justices to the necessity of drawing up rules for the management of the prison; but during my visit I gathered that no steps had been taken towards the accomplishment of his suggestion—I conceive because possibly under the management of the matron, who had been a prison officer in Coldbath Fields for several years, and is conversant with prison discipline, no case has occurred requiring to be decided by reference to a formally established code of rules and regulations; nevertheless, the want is manifest, and ought to be supplied.

Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

GREAT YARMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

(Inspected June 9, 1848.)

This prison, situated near the centre of the town, is intended for the reception of all classes of prisoners. It has been repeatedly observed in the reports of the late Inspector of Prisons for this district, that it is almost hopeless to make the gaol available for the purposes of the present improved state of penal discipline, in consequence of the original ill-construction of the buildings, the limited space of ground upon which the prison stands, and the impossibility of obtaining more without incurring an unreasonable amount of expense. Much certainly has been done by the local authorities to remedy the evils which have from time to time obtruded on their notice, and careful consideration has been given by them to all reasonable suggestions whereby the prison might be improved. Many ingenious contrivances have been introduced, and methods adopted for turning to the best use the means at their command. The space, such as it is, appears to have been made the most of. But room is required, and I coincide in the opinion expressed by my predecessor, that a new prison ought to be built, provided it be a primary consideration with the magistracy and inhabitants of the borough to meet crime with real punishment, and to check the spread of guilt by putting an end to the contamination of the day-room system.

The gaol joins the court-house, under which are situated the day-room and cells of No. 1 ward. The court-house and the governor's portion of the building face the street; immediately in the rear are, in succession, Nos. 1, 2, and 3 yards, a three-storied building running parallel to that first mentioned, and called the New Gaol in consequence of its more recent erection, having been built in 1820; and in the rear of all the treadwheel and another yard. The untried females are placed in the back part of one end of the front building, and the women who are convicted in the part of the lower story of the back building immediately opposite; two small yards lying between. These two yards are also contiguous to the yards for male prisoners, Nos. 2 and 3, and are separated from them only by a brick wall, the top of which is not difficult of access from the females' side. There is no, properly so called, boundary wall, but where the yards are terminated by the exterior wall it is from 25 to 30 ft. in height, and surmounted by chevaux-de-frise.

The prison accommodation is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	22	2	Bath	1	..
Cells for more than one prisoner	3	1	Day-rooms	4	2
Infirmary	1	..	Airing-yards for criminals	3	2
Reception-cells	2	..	,, for debtors	1	..

The cells in No. 1 yard, in the basement under the court-house, open upon the continuation of the adjoining day-room, the continuation being barred off the day-room by a massive iron railing. These cells are 6 ft. 9 in. in length, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, and 9 ft. 8 in. high, with stone floors and arched overhead. The only light to them is afforded by a small semicircular opening, secured with upright iron bars above the door, and ventilation is effected by means of a hole in the arched ceiling leading into a tube which communicates with the outer air. The day-room belonging to the yard is on the same level with the cells, and access to it is obtained by means of a step-ladder with eleven steps, communicating with the airing-yard. This subterranean ward, however, is by no means so faulty as might be inferred from the brief description above given, for the ventilation is tolerably good, in summer the temperature is pleasantly low, in winter it has not been complained of as unusually cold, and an inspection-hole passing through the floor of the governor's room into the ceiling of the day-room enables him to see much, and hear nearly all that passes among the prisoners confined in this part of the gaol. Indeed the inspection holes throughout are cleverly contrived, and when a prisoner is committed they are pointed out to him immediately, so at once he becomes aware that he is never safe from detection, while he cannot know whether or not any person is watching him. The cells in the new building are 9 ft. long, 5 ft. 8 in. wide, and 8 ft. 6 in. in height, ceiled and floored with flag-stones. The windows are 2 ft. 4 in. square, and have wooden shutters with a small dead-eye pane of glass in one of every pair of shutters, for the admission of light when closed against the weather. Ventilation is obtained by a current of air passing between the windows and holes made for the purpose in the cell-doors, which open upon a gallery running from end to end of the

building, and terminating in windows, which are continually kept open during the day. In very cold weather a stove is used in the upper story, and is found to answer. The bedsteads are for the most part of oak, though a few iron bedsteads are in the gaol; the bedding for each prisoner consists of a straw bed and pillow, two blankets and a rug. The yards are flagged, and supplied with cisterns and other necessary conveniences. The prisoners wash themselves in the yards, each having his own separate place for his tub and soap and towel. The treadwheel is worked in separation, an indicator marking the time for commencing and ceasing labour. The wheel-shed is enclosed and roofed; an open grating is placed just above the wheel for the purpose of ventilation, and opposite to it, in the front, louvre boarding is inserted, which may be opened or closed at pleasure, according to the weather or the temperature of the shed. An officer is present during the progress of labour, and silence is then enforced. The prisoners are never on the wheel for above 30 minutes at a time.

The portion of the buildings appropriated to the women is very confined, though much improved by late alterations from what it was some time ago, when the health of the female prisoners was unsatisfactory, owing to their not having the means of taking healthful exercise, or of breathing pure air. Fortunately but few are imprisoned here. The separation between them and the male prisoners in the yards Nos. 2 and 3 has already been alluded to as incomplete. A shed in the corner of the untried females' yard is easily climbed, and the top of the wall of separation, to which it joins, is but a little above it; in fact the case has occurred of one of the women mounting the roof of the shed, for the purpose of communicating with the prisoners on the other side.

The following prisoners were confined in the gaol on the day of inspection :—

CRIMINALS.	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	9	1	Brought forward	20	3
Convicted felons	1	..	Committed for wilful damage	1	..
,, Misdemeanants	2	1	,, for deserting their ship	2	..
Committed for assaults	2	..	Refractory apprentice	1	..
,, for want of sureties	2	1			
,, intention of committing felony	3	..	DEBTORS.		
,, illegal pawning	1	..	Common debtor	1	..
Carried forward	20	3	Total	25	3

The prisoners were employed and distributed as follows :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Treadwheel	6	..	Brought forward	17	..
Cleaning prison	4	..	Untried, not working	7	..
Sick	4	..	Making and mending prison clothes	..	2
Attending sick	1	..	Knitting	..	1
In punishment-cells	2	..			
Carried forward	17	..	Total	24	3

The prison clothing and the washing are supplied by contract, except for the females, who make and wash their own clothes. The shoes are made in the gaol by prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.

The following is the daily routine of the prison :—

At half-past 6 o'clock prisoners rise.—7, Treadwheel for hard-labour prisoners; other prisoners clean passages and day-rooms.—8, exercise.—Half-past 8, breakfast.—Half-past 9, chapel prisoners for hard labour remain under the schoolmaster's instruction for one hour, after which they are at the treadwheel for an hour and a half: other classes are then instructed in their several wards.—Half-past 12, dinner.—From 2 to 4 o'clock the same routine of labour and instruction.—Half-past 5, supper.—8 o'clock, prisoners are locked up for the night. This routine was in force at the time of inspection, but it varies according to the seasons of the year.

The discipline appears to be as well carried into effect as it can be, under the difficulties which have been described as attending the gaol. Separation is impossible. The strength of the prison staff is insufficient to afford the constant attendance of an officer in each ward, and the entries in the governor's journal show the usual offences committed in a gaol where the building is defective, and the prisoners are aggregated without the continued presence of a warder. Nevertheless I found the prisoners under tolerable restraint and control. The whole of the premises were clean and in good order, and I received no complaints from any of the prisoners.

The following prisoners were on the sick-list at the time of inspection :—

Great Yarmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Prisoners' Initials.	Disease.
W. G. S. B.	Venereal.
S. M.	Ditto.
F. W.	Pain in head and body.
S. J.	Weakness.

The surgeon of the gaol expresses himself satisfied with the prisoners' clothing, bedding, cleanliness, exercise, and diet, both as regards the quality and the quantity of food. No prevailing disease exists in the prison, and the surgeon is of opinion that, in general, the prisoners improve in health during their confinement. I tasted the provisions and found them unexceptionable.

There is no regularly fitted up chapel, but a day-room is appropriated for the purpose; and the prisoners sit on benches facing the reading-desk. The women are separated from the men by a thick curtain, but otherwise there is no separation. The usual services are regularly performed by the chaplain, or his assistant, on Sundays; prayers, with a portion of the Scriptures, are read and explained to the prisoners daily, and when they are prevented by any circumstances from attending chapel service, they are visited in their cells. Tuition in reading, writing, and arithmetic is given by a hired schoolmaster in an unusually satisfactory manner, and most of the prisoners make good progress in these elementary branches of knowledge, especially in writing. Three instances of this sort came casually under my notice. One prisoner, admitted on the 31st of January, able to read, but not to write, when discharged, on the 28th of February following, wrote legibly. Another, admitted on the 16th of November, also able to read but not to write, wrote commonly well when discharged on the following 2nd of February; and the third, received into prison on the 3rd of November, and discharged on the 28th of the ensuing February, had in that time learned to write really well. The tuition thus afforded is granted to and received by the prisoners as a boon. Much judgment and tact seem to be displayed in inducing them to be diligent. If a prisoner has conducted himself well, and acquired any proficiency in writing or in arithmetic, he is permitted to take his last copybook with him. The library is good and comprehensive.

No complaints of any kind were made by the prisoners at the time of inspection.

King's Lynn Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

KING'S LYNN.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected July 20th, 1848.)

The gaol, the court-house, the justices' room, and the assembly-rooms form one large irregular building in the town of Lynn. The cells for the criminal prisoners, both male and female, occupy the ground-floor beneath the court-house, justices' room, and assembly-rooms. The governor's apartments are placed in the front of the building, looking into the street, and through this portion of the edifice access is given to the several parts of the gaol. Over the governor's apartments are situated the debtors' rooms, but as during the last four years no prisoners of this class have been confined in the prison sick female prisoners have been occasionally placed there. Nothing that I am aware of can be said in favour of this gaol, which is one of the worst in the Midland and Eastern District, and fully deserves the expression made use of by the late Inspector of Prisons, who, in his last report upon it (9th Report, 2nd Part) observed, "It still continues, from its faulty construction, wholly inapplicable to the purposes of a penal establishment;" and further stated, "As upon every other occasion of my visit, I can but repeat my recommendation to the municipal authorities that they should take the necessary steps to erect a new prison, the present being quite unsusceptible of any alteration which would bring it within the requirements of the Gaol Acts."

I am bound to remark, however, that the prison was tolerably clean, still only tolerably so, but otherwise there was no indication whatever of creditable management.

The prison accommodation is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	9	..	Punishment-cells	1	..
Cells for more than one prisoner	8	3	Airing-yards for criminals	2	1
Day-rooms	3	1	,, for debtors	1	..
Infirmary	1	..			

The cells for the male prisoners (separate) are about eight feet in length, six feet in width, and ten feet high, arched, in the old groin-vaulted basement of the building, with brick pavement, and barred windows 1 foot 6 inches square, with sliding glazed frames which work in grooves on the outside. The ventilation is obtained by means of a hole in the passage wall and another in the door, and does not appear to be amiss. Hot air had at one time been used to warm the cells, but, as the governor stated, the apparatus was always going wrong, and never had a wholesome smell, consequently it was discon-

tinued. The furniture consists of shelf bed-places, hemp mats, and rugs. Besides these cells are three others, which are smaller, boarded, and lighted by windows from the passage, the ventilation being facilitated by interstices in the brick partitions. Juvenile offenders, and sometimes women, are placed here. The County Court debtors' cells open at once upon their airing-yard, with a small window on each side of the door. The two airing-yards, one for tried, the other for convicted prisoners, are contiguous, and are separated from the debtors' yard by a range of building containing two day-rooms with a turnkey's room between them; the latter so placed as to command views into both the day-rooms and into the three yards. On entering the turnkey's room a strong smell of tobacco-smoke was perceptible, and, upon questioning the turnkey, he said that he conceived he was doing nothing irregular in smoking there, and that such was his constant practice. The governor, too, seemed to look upon it as a matter of course. The turnkey's sleeping-room is in the second story of the building, and his window looks into the two criminal yards. The prison possesses no treadwheel, but two cranks to turn a mill had been erected in a rather dark cell, the entrance to which is through the debtors' yard. The cranks, however, at the period of inspection, had not been used since the previous October.

The portion of the prison appropriated to the females is unusually bad. It consists, in addition to the three small cells already mentioned as occasionally used for females and occasionally for juvenile offenders, of a room of moderate size, used as a sleeping-room as well as a day-room, with a window and a fire-place; and here I found four prisoners, three of whom slept in a sort of pen 6 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, boarded in, with straw beds and rugs, but no sheets nor blankets; the fourth having a bed to herself. The atmosphere in such a place, where they lived day and night, was, as might have been expected, close, hot, and disagreeable. Adjoining this room is another, formerly an infirmary, but now the chapel, sometimes used for sick women, and frequently as a day-room, where on the day of inspection were two female prisoners. A small airing-yard completes the females' prison.

The following prisoners were confined in the gaol on the day of inspection :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Criminals.					
Sentenced to transportation . . .	..	1	Brought forward . . .	6	6
Convicted felons	2	3			
Committed for assaults	2	2	Debtors.		
,, as vagrants	1	..			
,, for desertion of family .	1	..	Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127 . . .	1	..
Carried forward. . . .	6	6	Total . . .	7	6

No work is done by male prisoners, except that of pumping water, which is effected daily by one prisoner *sentenced to hard labour*, in the course of a quarter of an hour. The female prisoners wash the prison clothes, and mend and make the prisoners' shirts and their own linen. The prison clothes, chiefly consisting of canvas trowsers and duck jackets, are made out of the prison. The prisoners wear their own shoes, but if their shoes want mending, or if they are without any, the governor applies to the mayor, who gives the required order for a pair, and on quitting the gaol they are permitted to retain them.

The surgeon of the gaol, as I was given to understand, attends whenever he is sent for, and I have no grounds for supposing that any sick prisoner had been neglected by him; but his book is not kept according to the provisions of the statute, as the entries of treatment are not regularly inserted. Moreover, he does not examine the prisoners when admitted into the gaol, although by the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 10 it is provided that he shall examine every prisoner who shall be brought into the "prison, before he or she shall be passed into the proper ward." The following cases of omission in this respect were related by the prisoners themselves on being questioned :—

—— —— has been in the prison eight days; has not been seen by the surgeon.

—— —— has been in the prison five weeks; never seen by the surgeon.

—— —— has been in the prison five weeks; the surgeon was once in the yard, but did not examine him nor speak to him.

The chapel, already mentioned as being according to circumstances chapel, female infirmary, or females' day-room, is in size 15 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, and here, at one time, as many as 21 prisoners, male and female, have been brought together, with the chaplain and officers, for Divine worship, without even any separation of the prisoners into classes. The chaplain's book had been brought down to the 24th of October, 1847, but no further. Thus for nine months no record of his visits had been made, though according to law he is bound to enter his visits in the book kept for that purpose, which book the statute 4 Geo. IV. c. 64, s. 30, enacts "shall be regularly laid before the justices for their inspection at every quarter session, and shall be signed by the chairman of the sessions in proof of the same having been there produced;" and although it appears that at one time he was in the habit of attending on Wednesdays to read prayers and explain the Scriptures, yet for some months previous to my inspection this practice, as I was informed, had been discontinued, and he attended the prison only on Sundays. There is no tuition or instruction of any kind. The prisoners have prayer-books, and used to

have an adequate supply of Bibles, but, as the governor stated, they were so torn to pieces he was obliged to take them away. Tracts have been given to the prisoners by pious individuals without passing through the chaplain's hands, whereas under the statute, "No books or printed papers shall be admitted into the prison but those which shall be chosen by the chaplain for the use of prisoners belonging to the established church, and by the visiting justices for the use of other individuals." I found one of the *male* prisoners reading a religious pamphlet, and on asking him where he obtained it, he said that *a lady* passing by the end of the airing-yard called to him and asked him if he would like to have the tract, and on his answering in the affirmative, she gave it to him.

The governor of the prison knows as little of the requirements of the law respecting his duties as do the surgeon or the chaplain; his allowing the lady just mentioned to communicate at all with the male prisoner is illustrative of the fact. He keeps no journal; he stated that he did not know it was required of him to do so, though set forth in the second rule of his own Prison Regulations, and he is without a copy of any of the statutes relating to gaols.

The rules, dated the 7th of July, 1834, require alteration and enlarging to bring them under the provisions of the law.

As the prison was so obviously bad, the discipline so manifestly defective, and so many of the proceedings contrary to law, I thought it my duty to suggest that the entire subject should have the early consideration of the Visiting Justices, with a view to a total change being made. In reply to my suggestions, I was informed by the clerk to the Justices, "that the subjects of my observations and remarks were already under investigation, with a view to their being forthwith obviated or rectified."

Thetford Gaol.

THETFORD GAOL.

(Inspected February 21, 1848.)

This prison—consisting of a three-storied house looking on the street, and two airing-yards separated by a brick wall in the rear—contains

	M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners. . . .	5	2
Cells for more than one prisoner . .	1	..
Punishment-cell.	1	..
Reception-cell	1	..
Day-rooms	2	1
Airing-yards for criminals	1	1

The cells for the male prisoners are of different forms and sizes, according to their position in the building, but are all good, with the exception of two cells on the ground-floor, which, in the depth of winter, are almost too cold, but during nine months in the year are perfectly habitable. They are, however, but seldom used, as the other accommodation is generally sufficient for all the prisoners in the gaol. The floors are of oak: the bedding for each prisoner consists of two blankets, a rug, and a straw-bed on an iron bedstead; the windows are glazed and hoppered on the outside, but so small there is not sufficient light for the prisoners to read or to work by. The cell mentioned as intended for more than one prisoner at a time, is, in fact, a good room, with an open fire-place and a glazed window, though very dark, and contains five beds; it is appropriated for the use of vagrants during the day. There is no want of heat throughout the prison, except in the two cells I have mentioned; and the ventilation is good, being caused by cross draughts through the rooms and passages. The day-rooms are spacious, but dark; otherwise no fault can be found with them.

The part of the prison appropriated to the female prisoners is at the top of the house, and is cut off by a party-door from the rest of the gaol. The two cells for females are very good; their day-room, however, is far too dark. I had an opportunity of noticing the general want of light throughout the prison to the magistrates, and the defect will, I have no doubt, be remedied. Conveniences of every description are well supplied in all parts of the gaol.

The yards at the back are large enough for the number of prisoners usually confined; they are bounded by a wall about 14 feet in height, without any exterior boundary-wall, and can scarcely be considered secure; indeed, if the prisoners were more numerous or of a more desperate character, they would soon find means of surmounting it: but no escape has ever been effected, and the governor did not seem to be at all apprehensive on the subject. The treadwheel is placed in one of the yards: there was one prisoner only upon it at the time of inspection, whose weight was sufficient to work it; he remained on the wheel for a quarter of an hour, then rested for ten minutes before he resumed his labour.

The prisoners confined at the time of inspection were—

	M.	F.
For trial	1	..
Convicted felon	1	..
Assaults	1	..
Vagrants	..	2
Total	3	2

Their distribution and employment being—

	M.	F.
Treadwheel	1	..
Crank labour, but not hard labour	1	..
Cleaning the prison	..	2
Untried, not working	1	..
Total	3	2

The tried and untried are kept apart. No debtors have been confined in the gaol, nor is there any accommodation for them.

The surgeon attends about three times a week. The prison appears to be healthy, there being only three entries of sick for the previous twelve months. There is no regular infirmary, nor is one needed; as, if a prisoner is sick, he is either attended in his sleeping-cell or put into some other portion of the building, according to the accommodation which may be then capable of being afforded. The diet is that recommended by the Secretary of State, and the provisions which I tasted were very good.

One of the rooms is fitted up as a chapel, and service is performed in it on Sundays by the chaplain, who attends the prisoners once a week besides in their cells. His instruction is entirely spiritual. The governor teaches the prisoners to read and to write, when long enough in the prison to profit by his tuition, which does not often happen. There is no regular library, but religious books are lent by the chaplain to the prisoners.

The plan of this gaol would not be recommended for adoption in case a new one was required to be erected; but it is not, on the whole, inconvenient, and the magistrates appear to pay much attention to its condition, which, when I saw it, reflected credit on the governor and on the matron for its scrupulous cleanliness and order.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

NOTTINGHAM.—COUNTY GAOL.

(Inspected March 22, 1848.)

In the Third Report of the Inspector of Prisons this gaol is described as follows:—"It is built upon the edge of the rock on which a considerable portion of the town of Nottingham stands. On the north, it is masked by the County Courts from the thoroughfare called the High Pavement; on the south, at a depth of 70 feet below its level, is the densely crowded quarter of the town known, from its low situation, as the Marsh; to the east and west, it touches upon other buildings in private occupation. The prison is entered through a long passage on the side of the court-house." At the period when this was written the prison was dilapidated, insecure, and inconvenient. Subsequently it has been repaired and extensively added to; and in his Tenth Report the Inspector states, that "Very considerable alterations have been made, many of which are undoubted improvements, and all have certainly the merit of bringing this gaol more in conformity with the requisitions of the Legislature relating to prisons; but I cannot report very favourably either of its general arrangement or of its affording facilities for superintendence." The entrance to the prison remains as it was before, leading from the High Pavement by the side of the court-house, at right angles to the line of the main building, and terminating at the governor's apartments, which face the south.

On the west side of this passage a new airing-yard and a double tier of cells have been erected, and are appropriated to misdemeanants. On the east side is the most extensive portion of the gaol, built in galleries along the crest of the rock, parts of which are cut away so as to form a backing to the building. The airing-yards for the criminal prisoners, other than the misdemeanants already mentioned, are situated between its base and the Marsh—a view of them being commanded from the governor's apartments—and the yards for debtors are situated on the north side, between the same building and the street called the High Pavement. The lower part of this building remains unaltered, but at the east end three stories have been added, containing very good cells and a commodious chapel. The women's prison is beneath the governor's rooms, and is the oldest, as it is the worst, part of the gaol.

The accommodation which the prison affords is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	29	1	Bath	1	1
Cells for more than one prisoner	20	1	Day-rooms	8	2
Infirmary	1	..	Airing-yards for criminals	6	1
Punishment-cells	1	..	,, for debtors	2	..
Reception-cells	2	..			

The cells for male prisoners, in the lowest tier of the old prison, are about 7 ft. 6 in. in length, 6 ft. in width, and 8 ft. 6 in. in height; and they open upon short galleries, running transverse to the general line of the building. The short galleries terminate outwardly in the airing-yards; inwardly, in the long galleries which run along the face of the rock. Hence the cells which are farthest from the airing-yards are dark and badly ventilated; those nearest the airing-yards are, on the other hand, faultless in this respect. The cells in the tier next above—likewise the old part of the prison—are 9 ft. 3 in. long, 6 ft. 8 in. wide, and 9 ft. 6 in. high; with glazed windows, barred, but capable of being opened, looking to the south, and well ventilated by a current of air passing in each between the window and an opening perforated in the wall over the door into the gallery. In these last-mentioned cells hammocks are used—in all the others, iron bedsteads. The cells in the newly-constructed parts of the prison are, for the most part, 12 ft. by 7 ft. in area, and 9 ft. 6 in. high, well ventilated and heated by hot-air flues in the passages. No artificial heat is supplied to the cells in the lower tier. The bedding for each prisoner consists of a straw-bed, bolster, rug, three blankets and sheets, which are taken out of the cells every morning and stowed in a spare cell during the day. Clean sheets are issued to the prisoners once a month, and they are compelled to sleep in them.

The prison for the women is very inconvenient and dark. I found one of the sleeping-rooms very damp indeed; the other was not so damp, as it had a fire: there were two beds in the latter and one in the former. The bedsteads are of wood, and the females are allowed the same bedding as the male prisoners. There is no separate accommodation for female debtors; and, indeed, no means are adopted for keeping the female prisoners apart in any way from each other, but fortunately their numbers are few.

The day-rooms open upon their respective yards, and the prisoners go in and out at their pleasure; they get their meals in the day-rooms: the printed rules of the prison are hung up there, but no supervision is exercised over the prisoners, and they have perfect liberty of communicating with each other. The yards are small; each has a privy in the centre—very ill placed, though kept clean by the waste water from the supply running through it; but there are so many yards, that much facility is given to the classification of the prisoners.

The interior of the prison was clean and orderly, and I received no complaints from any of the prisoners.

The following is a return of the prisoners confined on the day of inspection:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Criminals.			Brought forward	31	3
For trial	10	1	Debtors.		
Committed for examination	2	..	Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, & 9 and 10 Vict. c. 95. Fraudulent debtors under Bankruptcy Laws, and remanded for fraud by Insolvent Debtors' Court	4	..
Sentenced to transportation	8	..			
Convicted felons	6	2			
Lunatics	2	..			
For petty thefts	1	..			
For want of sureties	2	..	Other Debtors	3	..
Carried forward	31	3	Total	38	3

There is no treadwheel in the gaol, nor other means of giving labour to the prisoners.

The surgeon's attendance is almost daily. He stated that he inspected every prisoner once a week, as well as on admission before they were classed, and that their general health was good; except, however, in cases of vagrants, who frequently were in great misery when brought to the prison; many of them had the itch, and most were obliged to be placed upon the diet allotted to the four-months' prisoners under the prison rules, their regulated allowance of food not being sufficient under their peculiar circumstances. He thought the prisoners improved in health; but as there was no weighing-machine on the premises, he was unable to state as to any increase or diminution in weight which might have taken place during their confinement. He was satisfied with the clothing, bedding, and food. I tasted the food, and found it unexceptionable.

The following prisoners were on the sick-list on the day of inspection:—

	Initial.	Disease.
1	J. G.	Diarrhœa.
2	T. S.	Slight cold.
3	A. M. (female.)	Consumption.

The chapel is a new and commodious building, containing 86 separate sittings for male and 14 for female prisoners, in 8 classes for the former and 3 for the latter, the prisoners in one class being unable to see those in any other. The chaplain performs Divine service twice on Sundays, and reads prayers every other day except Saturday, but otherwise his duties are not so well performed as they ought to be. He acknowledged that he did not attend the prisoners in their cells so often as the Act of Parliament required. He said that no prisoner was neglected by him, but he was in the habit of waiting till he was spoken to. A female prisoner stated that he had not been in the female ward for three months. This is much to be deplored, especially as but little provision is made for teaching the prisoners, there being no regular schoolmaster—only a turnkey, who for two hours daily gives some sort of tuition in reading. The females are not taught, neither are they fully employed, all the washing being performed out of the prison. Hence the prisoners, male and female, without labour, without strict supervision, and almost without tuition, for the turnkey's teaching above mentioned amounts to very little, pass the greater portion of their time, it may be reasonably presumed, in corrupting each other. The library is tolerably good, and is composed of books religious, amusing, and instructive.

NOTTINGHAM.—Town Gaol and House of Correction.

Nottingham Town Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected March 20, 1848.)

Since the last inspection made by the Inspector of Prisons, the Town Gaol establishment has merged into the House of Correction. A nominal rather than a real distinction is still maintained between the two places of confinement, which are designated respectively Gaol and House of Correction, but in fact the whole forms one prison under a single governor and under a united management. An old gaol formerly occupied the ground upon which the present stands. The plan originally projected for the new establishment was on a very large scale, with a centre building to contain the governor's apartments and the chapel, ranges of cells suiting the four sides of a large quadrangle, with a great many airing-yards radiating from the centre building, intermediate between it and the cells, occupying in all about two acres of land within a lofty boundary wall. Only a portion of this plan, however, consisting of half the contemplated front, one side and two-thirds of the rear face, each three stories high, with day-rooms on the ground floor, and two tiers of cells above, all of which are allotted to the male prisoners has been carried into effect. A part of the old gaol, irregular and inconvenient, still remains, and is used for the accommodation of the governor and for the female prisoners. The boundary wall, about 20 ft. high, surmounted with loose bricks, encloses all but the south-west angle; but where the enclosure is discontinued the windows of the cells are turned towards the interior.

The prison contains the following accommodation:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	48	8	Mess-rooms	3	..
Cells for more than one prisoner	12	5	Infirmaries	1	1
Punishment-cells	2	1	Baths	1	1
Reception-cells	6	1	Airing-yards for criminals	9	1
Day-rooms	10	3	,, for debtors	2	1

The cells are of different dimensions; those for separate prisoners being for the most part 9 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in., and from 9 ft. 6 in. to 10 ft. 6 in. in height; those for the accommodation of more than one prisoner being about double that area. The floors are tiled, and the ceilings are arched with brick, having in some three and in others five ventilating holes perforated in the arch, leading to flues which open to the outer air. The windows are glazed, capable of being opened, barred, and hoppered. The cells last built, of which there are nine, in the portion of the building designated the gaol, as distinguished from the house of correction, have flagged ceilings and floors, with fixed ribbed glass windows. Six of these have fireplaces, and may be used for patients in cases of illness. Several of the old cells also have fireplaces; but the fireplaces serve for purposes of ventilation rather than of heat. The bedsteads are iron, set on stone frames; and the bedding for each prisoner consists of a straw bed and pillow, two blankets, rug, and pillow-case, the last article being changed once a fortnight. There is no general mode of heating the prison; no complaints, however, appear to have been made in this respect. The ventilation is good; every drain is secured with a stench-trap; and the whole of the closets are abundantly supplied with water. The day-rooms occupy the ground-floor, are warmed with fireplaces, and open upon the airing-yards. Both day-rooms and airing-yards appear unnecessarily numerous, especially where there are not a sufficient number of prison officers to afford the constant superintendence of one in each. The yards are separated by brick walls, and are bounded interiorly by an iron railing—flagged, and each supplied with a water-closet. The rooms where the prisoners get their meals are well arranged for the purpose. The tables are ranged along and touch the walls, so that the prisoners when taking their food are seated on benches with their faces to the wall, and are not permitted to turn round or to communicate with each other. On these occasions an officer is always present. A shed has been erected where the prisoners wash

themselves under cover from the weather, and the whole is judiciously contrived. A metal trough contains the water, which is supplied through a cock from the cistern. Roller-towels and soap are liberally afforded; and here the prisoners wash their hands and faces three times a day. The kitchen is spacious and commodious. A bath is placed at one end of the kitchen, but as it is only used in the evening by the prisoners after all cooking has ceased, no inconvenience is caused by its being placed there; moreover, the means of supplying hot water from the boilers without additional fires is a consideration. The treadwheel is fitted so as to enable the prisoners to labour in separate compartments, in two galleries, and the time of their being upon the wheel is regulated by an ingenious mechanical contrivance, invented by the governor, which rings a bell at the conclusion of a fixed number of revolutions, and exhibits certain numbers that indicate to the prisoners when they are to quit and when they are to resume their work. They are on the wheel for about eight minutes at a time, and off for four minutes.

The prison contained the following prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Criminals.	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	10	1	Brought forward	34	7
Sentenced to transportation	2	1	For uttering base coin	2	..
Convicted felons	13	2	For embezzling	1	..
For assaults	3	..			
Under Revenue Laws	..	1	Debtors.		
Want of sureties	4	2	Under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95	1	..
Vagrants	2	..	Total	38	7
Carried forward	34	7			

Their distribution and employment was as follows:—

Males.	No.	Females.	No.
Treadwheel	14	Making and mending prison clothes.	3
Cleaning prison	4	Washing	3
Shoemakers	1	Cleaning prison	1
Cooking	2		
Scouring bedding	3	Total	7
Breaking stones	1		
Cutting firewood	1		
Sick	2		
Untried, not working	10		
Total	38		

The prisoners sleep in separate cells, except when compelled by numbers to be placed together, or in cases where the surgeon deems it expedient that they should not be left alone.

The employment of breaking stones is about to be more extensively introduced; as far as it has gone hitherto it is found to answer, and a shed is about to be erected for tailors and shoemakers, and possibly for a carpenter's shop also. Individual separation is not attempted, but the classification is reasonably well carried into effect, and silence is enforced, to an extent, however, that is only limited, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number of officers to afford a constant supervision in the day-rooms and airing-yards. On the whole, the discipline of the prison is above the average as regards the male criminals, and reflects credit on the governor and on the local authorities.

With respect to the portion of the building allotted to the female prisoners nothing can be said in its praise, and with no further accommodation than is at present given it is not possible for the governor and the matron to do more than to prevent abuses. The governor repeated to me what he had stated to the Inspector of Prisons on a former occasion: "I comply with the regulations and rules as far as regards the male prisoners, but with regard to the women the prison will not admit of it." One of the day-rooms is used as a drying-room, and another as a work-room, the washing being done in a laundry close at hand. The women make and mend the linen for the prison; but the quantity of washing required is sufficient to keep them nearly all employed. Their being congregated together is a great evil. There is no permanent arrangement for the separation of the untried from the convicted prisoners, though the untried are placed in the female debtors' rooms when there are none of the latter class in the prison. There has been only one female debtor since March, 1846. Nevertheless, it is neither consistent with the statute nor with common propriety that all female prisoners, whether untried or condemned, be herded together. I found one woman, who was detained for want of sureties, the keeper of a notorious brothel in the town, associated with the other prisoners. And these women were not only assembled in the day-rooms, where some degree of control might be exercised, but they were placed two or three or four together at night, according to the numbers in the prison, and often two in a bed, when it was quite impossible to establish any check whatever over their intercommunications. The fact that a person following the calling I have mentioned had free intercourse with the other women, is of itself abundantly

conclusive against the continuance of such a system. Having been favoured with an opportunity of bringing this important subject under the notice of the Visiting Justices, I urged upon them the strong necessity for making a total alteration of the female part of the prison, which might be effected without any unreasonable outlay, and they assured me that the matter would have their fullest consideration.

Among all the prisoners I received but two trivial complaints, both of which I found upon investigation to be entirely groundless.

The sick in the prison on the day of inspection were :—

Initial.	Disease.	Remarks.
W. L.	Ulcerated sore throat .	Effects of syphilis.
W. N.	Venereal.	

The surgeon stated to me that he looked upon the prison as being very healthy ; he attended the prison daily, and evidently took much interest in the execution of his duties. The infirmary is a good room, airy, and wholesome, with a fire-place and three windows : it holds five beds. The weight of the prisoners is accurately taken on their admission and discharge ; and I found from the entries that, in the years 1846 and 1847, 411 prisoners were committed and discharged—of whom 157 had increased in weight, in the aggregate, 60 stone 4 lbs. (14 lbs. to the stone), 150 had decreased in weight 42 stone 11 lbs. in the aggregate, and the remaining 104 had neither increased nor diminished—showing a balance in favour of increased weight amounting to 17 stone 7 lbs., or an average gain of above 9 oz. each for the whole number. The surgeon expressed himself satisfied with the diet, clothing, and other necessaries appertaining to the maintenance and reasonable comforts of the prisoners ; and as the question was raised touching the rather high scale of food given to those who were committed for short periods, he stated that these unfortunate creatures were usually in so miserable a condition on their admission, it was absolutely necessary to give them a more nourishing diet than that recommended by the Secretary of State. I tasted the provisions, and I found them excellent.

The chaplain performs divine service *once* on Sundays—not oftener ; and here is clearly a want of compliance with the statute, which requires two services to be performed on every Sabbath. He visits the prison, reads prayers and the Scriptures every day excepting Saturday ; sees the men in school, catechises and admonishes them, and occasionally attends the female prisoners in their ward. With respect to the administration of the sacrament, he repeated what he had formerly said to the Inspector, viz., "he had not administered it, not being satisfied that the prisoners were in a fit state of mind ; indeed he could point out fifty men who would take it for the mere sake of the bread and wine." The chapel is not commodiously placed nor fitted up. It was formerly used as an infirmary, and the access to it is inconvenient. It is divided so as to separate the females, the debtors, and the criminal prisoners, and contains sittings for about 75 males and 20 females. I have already mentioned that, according to the original intention, the chapel was to have occupied the upper portion of a central building over the governor's apartments, but the building never was erected.

The male prisoners attend school for nearly four hours every day except Saturday, when they are mainly employed in cleaning the prison. Spelling and reading only are taught. Most pains are taken with the long-time prisoners ; indeed not much attention is paid in this respect to prisoners committed for a shorter period than three months ; but as regards the other prisoners the tuition is very satisfactory.

The following curious cases of continuance in crime are taken from the prison books :—

October 16, 1846—M. M., aged 35, and L. H., aged 22 (two sisters), were convicted of felony, and sentenced to three calendar months' hard labour each. L. H. had a male illegitimate child with her five months old, which died in the prison before her trial, viz. on the 2nd October, 1846.

L. H. had been previously convicted of felony, along with her mother, at the Nottingham Sessions, January 5, 1847 ; the mother, having been previously convicted of felony, was sentenced to seven years' transportation, and L. to one month solitary.

On November 2, 1846, S. H. (the mother) returned from transportation during the time her daughters were in prison. When the daughters were liberated, they again commenced thieving (their favourite practice shoplifting), joined by the mother and father ; and on September 29, 1847, H. H., the father, S. H., the mother, with M. M. and L. H., were committed to this prison on a charge of felony. The father was committed for trial, convicted, and sentenced to three months' hard labour ; the two daughters, three months each, under the Vagrant Act ; the mother, discharged for want of evidence. N.B. I believe they are pursuing the same course now.

Dec. 31, 1846, G. F., aged 19, and E. S., aged 22, were convicted of felony. G. F. sentenced to six calendar months' hard labour ; and E. S., against whom a former conviction was proved, was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

After G. F. was tried, I learnt that he had been convicted of felony at the Derby April Sessions, 1845, in the name of G. C., and sentenced to 12 calendar months' hard labour. He was taught to weave hearth-rugs during his imprisonment.

On May 21, 1846, he was convicted as a rogue and vagabond in the name of G. N. (which I believe is his real name), and imprisoned three calendar months with hard labour at Wakefield House of Correction. Immediately on his liberation he became connected with E. S.

He left this prison (Nottingham) on June 30, 1847 ; and was committed for trial at Hull, on July 29, in the name of J. S. ; was tried on 19th October last, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

E. S. had been in Hull Prison ten times, viz. three times indicted for felony (once acquitted), five times under the Vagrant Act, once for assault, and once for stealing flower-roots. Had also been in Wakefield Prison fourteen times, viz., four times on charges of felony (once convicted), seven times under the Vagrant Act, twice for wilful damage, and once for assault.

SOUTHWELL.—HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

(Inspected April 13, 1848.)

This prison, which is a house of correction for the county of Nottingham, and intended for the reception of all classes of prisoners, is thus described in the Third Report of the Inspectors of Prisons presented to Parliament in the year 1838:—

"The gateway, with lodgers on each side, fronts the public road. The lodges contain on the ground-floor a bath and fumigating-room and turnkey's parlour; above, one chamber and two reception-cells, very deficient in ventilation. The interior buildings consist of two buildings distinct from each other and erected at different times, and varying in their principle of construction. The house of correction was originally a central building with three detached wings—two parallel to its front, and one in its rear. This accommodation being found wholly inadequate, a very considerable enlargement was made in the year 1827, by the erection at the back of the old prison of an extensive semicircular range of three stories, with five airing-yards in the front radiating from a central inspecting tower. A passage is carried through the back of the semicircular range in the basement, and in the front of the airing-yards connecting the two horns of the semicircle. The roof of this passage or subway forms a terrace, and commands a complete view of the yards from its top, while its interior is made use of as a refectory, where the prisoners assemble to take their meals. The central tower contains apartments for turnkeys and the general kitchen. The new buildings in their basement contain working-rooms, cells for the refractory, and convenient washing-places for the prisoners in winter. Their first floor is occupied by a double range of sleeping-cells. In the centre of the second or attic is the chapel. The prisoners sit there on benches, and are overlooked by the officers, who are above them in a sort of pulpit placed against the walls. The only separation of the prisoners there is that of the sexes. The cells are all arched, and paved with York stone. The space between the wings in the old prison is divided into airing-yards, with the exception of that in front of the keeper's house, which faces the gate. In this part of the building are lodged the females and the sick of both sexes."

In a subsequent report (Tenth Report) the Inspector found it necessary to remark on the position of the ward and yard appropriated to the females, that the inmates were exposed to all persons passing that part of the premises, who had ample opportunity of speaking and communicating with them. Since that time an alteration has been made by placing the women in the corresponding wing on the other side, and giving their building to the sick. A great improvement has been effected by this change; still the yards for the females are not sufficiently enclosed from the observation of the male turnkeys, who may be passing round the outer railing of the airing-yards, although forbidden to do so, except at particular times and under peculiar circumstances, or who may be on the terrace mentioned as leading to the extremity of the semicircular range; and I suggested to the Visiting Justices, whom I had the advantage of meeting, the expediency of adding boards to the railing in question, so as to exclude the view entirely of all persons from the female prisoners. The subject was taken into consideration by them, and I have reason to believe that my suggestion may be adopted.

In the last report to which I have referred it was also observed that some of the keys in the possession of the male officers opened the locks of the doors leading to the women's cells: I am glad to be able to state that this likewise has been remedied.

The accommodation in the prison consists of—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	111	11	Small day-rooms for prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement	8	..
Cells for more than one prisoner	8	3	Ditto fitted for crank-labour	2	..
Infirmary	1	..	Airing-yards for criminals	9	2
Punishment-cells	4	..	Number of prisoners who may be accommodated in chapel	160	16
Reception-cells	2	1			
Bath	1	..			
Day-rooms	6	2			

The sleeping-cells for separate prisoners are 8 ft. in length, 6 ft. in width, and 8 ft. 3 in. in height. The windows are glazed with dulled glass, and barred on the outside. The ventilation is tolerably good, being caused by a current of air passing between the window and a hole in the wall over the door into the passage; but there is no artificial heat, yet I heard no complaints of cold in the cells. The bedsteads are iron, and the bedding for each prisoner consists of a straw mattress, two blankets, a rug, pillow and sheets, which are changed once a month. The cells in the new prison are ranged on each side of passages which extend the whole length of the building, and an officer sleeps at each end. It was observed in the Tenth Report that the cells of prisoners sentenced by the court to solitary confinement were not artificially warmed during the winter. This defect has

been remedied, and no cause of complaint exists at present under this head. The infirmary for the male prisoners—the building originally occupied by the females—not having been erected with a view to its present purpose, is not so convenient as could be wished. Alterations, however, have been proposed by the surgeon, and are under the consideration of the magistrates, which, if carried into effect, will render the infirmary quite unobjectionable. At present the patients occupy separate cells, flagged and without fire-places, consequently there is not sufficient warmth: neither is the ventilation so effective as is required in a sick room. It is intended to throw several of the cells at the top of the building together, by taking away the partition walls, and making a good warm and airy ward, where fevers and other incidental diseases may be treated with more success than can be hoped for now. The day-rooms are spacious, warmed with a stove or an open fire-place in each, and when occupied, an officer is always present to maintain order and enforce silence. The "refectories," alluded to previously, are long passages with narrow ledges of boards ranged along the walls as tables, and the prisoners sit at the tables on forms with their faces to the wall. The kitchen is well arranged and conveniently placed. The cook is hired specially for the purpose of cooking; and has two prisoners to assist him. Another prisoner takes the dinners and suppers, which are cooked in this kitchen, to the prison officers. He likewise keeps their rooms clean. This arrangement is not only very objectionable, but it is contrary to law. The prisoner so employed certainly said that he performed no menial offices for the turnkeys; he was not their servant, and only took them their dinners and settled their room. Still such prisoner is "*employed in the service of an officer*," contrary to the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56, sec. 6. The airing-yards are commodious; each has a flagged walk, and is supplied with a cistern, a washing-place, and a self-acting water-closet. The prison rules and dietaries are suspended in conspicuous places, so that no prisoner can be ignorant of them.

The treadwheel is worked in separation, and the prisoners' movements are regulated by the ringing of a bell. The time occupied by each prisoner on the wheel in the day is six hours and thirty minutes, under the inspection of an officer. Silence is then preserved; but the prisoners are allowed to have their books with them, and to read when not at work. Two crank labour-machines have been introduced, and as yet have answered the expectations of the authorities.

The women's part of the prison was clean and well arranged at the time of my inspection. They wash all the prison linen, and make and mend their own clothing and the shirts for the men. They are taught to read as well as to work by the matron, who stated that most of them are very ignorant in these respects. There is no place set apart for the reception of female debtors, nor, indeed, of male debtors, under the Small Debts Act; consequently when prisoners of these classes are committed, they are placed in any part of the prison most convenient at the time.

The following prisoners were confined on the day of inspection :—

	M.	F.
Convicted felons	45	7
Committed for assaults	6	..
,, under Bastardy Laws	1	..
,, under Game Laws	5	..
Other criminals	7	1
Total	64	8

They were employed as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Treadwheel	32	..	Brought forward	51	2
Cleaning prison	5	2	Crank labour	2	..
Tailor	1	..	In itch-cells	2	..
Shoemaker	1	..	Sick	1	..
Cooking	3	..	Attending sick	1	..
Pumping water	4	..	Solitary cells by sentence of court	7	3
Baking	3	..	Making and mending prison clothes	..	3
Attending stoves	2	..			
Carried forward	51	2	Total	64	8

The daily division of time is shown in the following table during the winter and summer :—

Months.	Unlocking.	Chapel.	Breakfast.	Go on Tread-wheel.	Leave Tread-wheel.	Dinner.	Go on Tread-wheel.	Leave Tread-wheel.	Supper.	Locking-up.
January	7½ o'clock	8½ o'clock	9 o'clock	9½ o'clock	12 o'clock	12½ o'clock	1 o'clock	3½ o'clock	4 o'clock	5 o'clock
June	6 ,,	8 ,,	8½ ,,	9 ,,	12 ,,	12½ ,,	2 ,,	5 ,,	6 ,,	8 ,,

The surgeon's visits to the prison are daily, and much attention seems to be bestowed upon the sick. I found the following prisoners under medical treatment:—

Initials.	Disease.	Remarks.
J. C.	Inflamed foot . . .	A cripple, using a crutch.
J. F.	Scrofula.	
W. S.	Ditto.	

The surgeon is of opinion that the prison is healthy, and that the clothing, bedding, and food are sufficient, and of good quality. The itch patients are most numerous; and, indeed, the surgeon has ascertained that vagrants so afflicted occasionally commit minor offences in order that they may be sent to prison to be cured of this complaint.

I inspected the provisions, and found them unexceptionable in weight and quality. Two of the prisoners, sentenced to long imprisonment, stated that though no fault could be found with the quality of the bread, yet it was not sufficient for them, as they were tall, large men, requiring more, on account of their make, than most of the other prisoners. On reference to the surgeon, however, it appeared that though their complaint could not be deemed frivolous, he was not justified by their physical condition in ordering them any additional food. No other complaint was made by any of the prisoners.

The attendance of the chaplain is daily. In addition to the usual services on Sundays, he reads prayers every morning. He sees and converses with the prisoners at the tread-wheel, in solitude, and in his own room; he visits the females frequently. Much credit is due to him for his successful plan of tuition, which is confined, however, to reading and spelling. The classes are formed in reference to the prisoners' state of ignorance and nature of offence. Not more than ten nor less than three are assembled in the school-room at one time, and they are each under the schoolmaster for about an hour. Almost all are inclined to read, or to learn to read; the library is good, and every encouragement is given to them to become proficient. The following very satisfactory statement is extracted from the chaplain's report of Michaelmas 1847:—

"As a general rule every prisoner, with the exception of vagrants, attends school for a certain time on three days in each week. Those prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, those for trial, and boys under fourteen years of age, are instructed besides as often as practicable; of course, however, these additional advantages must in a great measure be regulated by the number of prisoners in confinement, and by the length of the days, dependent on the season of the year. Under this system I can without hesitation affirm that, except in cases where there is either a deficiency of capacity or inclination, the majority of those who are sentenced for not less than six weeks' imprisonment can at least learn to read, and to repeat the Lord's Prayer and the Creed, and, in some cases, even the Ten Commandments. And it is a source of no small satisfaction and encouragement to know that many prisoners have expressed with tears the warmest sense of gratitude for the opportunities of instruction which have been extended to them."

The chaplain stated to me that he had taken great pains to ascertain what became of the prisoners after their discharge, and could testify to several cases of reformation. Cases of the reverse had undoubtedly occurred; but those of reformation were many. He had often advanced money to liberated prisoners out of his own means, to take them home, and he had always been repaid either by them or by their friends, with thanks for what he had done.

This gentleman's testimony is very valuable as regards the effects respectively of the separate and the silent systems, as taken from a report made by him to the Magistrates of the County, in Michaelmas, 1846:—

"I am happy to say that since my last report I have been encouraged in my labours by some examples of apparent amendment; yet on the whole, after an experience of somewhat more than three years as chaplain, I must give it as my decided opinion that the silent system of discipline, as carried out in this prison, is by no means calculated for the diffusion of moral influence, and the consequent reformation of criminals. This system doubtless promises much in theory, but, without an extravagant number of officers, it is simply impossible effectually to be maintained in practice.

"My own observation, confirmed by the statements of prisoners themselves, convinces me that, notwithstanding the greatest vigilance to prevent it, they have abundant means and opportunities for communicating together, and that therefore the uncontaminated cannot escape from the contact with the polluted, nor the penitent from the derision of the unfeeling. There are, moreover, on an average, from 20 to 25 prisoners occupied in cooking, baking, cleaning, &c., who in parties of three or four are subject to no restraint whatever as to silence. This freedom from the prescribed discipline of the prison is usually extended to those whose term of imprisonment is the longest, and to vagrants. It is impossible to calculate the baneful effects of such association: men, whose very presence in prison points out crime as a prominent feature in their life, meeting as criminals, and communing together as criminals, cannot fail to impel one another in their career of wickedness with still greater force and rapidity. It needs no argument to prove that a system which admits this must be bad: and I believe it to be now generally allowed that in order really and permanently to influence the offender, you must deal with him as much as possible separately and personally; you must enable him by compulsory retirement to reflect upon and to look into himself, and when his mind is thus removed from the occupations and distractions of his every-day life when at liberty, you must endeavour by the individual application of moral and religious training to instil into him that sense of responsibility and self-respect which will prove his surest safeguard against the future assaults of temptation. If this be

true in the case of adult criminals, it applies with tenfold force in the treatment of juvenile delinquents. And I feel assured that summary convictions and repeated short imprisonments under our present system of discipline, so far from being calculated to reform youthful offenders, are, on the contrary, productive of the most pernicious consequences to them and to society at large. By these means a boy becomes hardened and more depraved; he is introduced whilst in prison to the older and worse criminals, who, when discharged, take care for their own purposes to continue the acquaintance so formed: the lad is thus, as it were, educated in crime, and advances gradually, but surely, from smaller to greater offences, till at length he is ripe for transportation."

NEWARK.—Borough Gaol.

(Inspected April 14, 1848.)

This prison, scarcely more than a common lock-up for the town of Newark, is connected with a building which was formerly a poor-house, but now an hospital. It occupies the sides of a gateway, which is the public entry to the poor-house, and consists of two cells on the ground-floor, 21 ft. by 11 ft., and 11 ft. 6 in. by 7 ft. 6 in. respectively, and two cells on the next floor, 21 ft. by 11 ft., and 18 ft. by 12 ft., with an airing-yard 25 ft. long and 10 ft. wide, flagged, and supplied with a pump. The cells have glazed windows, and are provided with open fire-places. The bedding consists of a straw bed, two blankets, and a rug for each prisoner.

Prisoners are only sent to this gaol until fully committed for trial: the longest term of confinement during the last year was nine days. Only one prisoner was in the place at the time of inspection—a man charged with uttering base coin, remanded for further examination. The food given to the prisoners consists of a pint of milk and 8 oz. of bread for breakfast, a small portion of meat with bread and potatoes for dinner, with tea and bread and butter in the evening. The prisoner said it was quite enough.

Considering the description of prison, and the absence of the several adjuncts to cleanliness and neatness to be found in all well-regulated gaols for the more permanent confinement of prisoners, I am not prepared to state that it was unclean; but certainly it was not above par in this respect, and, on the whole, regarding it simply as a lock-up, and not as a place for either punishment or reformation, I may say that it just answers the purposes for which it is required, and no more.

RADFORD PEVEREL.—Debtors' Gaol.

Radford Peverel Debtors' Gaol.

(Inspected March 22, 1848.)

This miserable place can scarcely be called a prison. It is more properly a lodging-house for debtors—a ruinous building, very old, the abandoned workhouse of the parish of Radford, within a mile and a half of Nottingham. None of the prisoners need remain, in point of fact, if they choose to go away, because there are really no means of detaining them. When I visited the place, about half-past seven o'clock in the morning, the keeper was in bed, and the house-door was opened by one of the prisoners. The accommodation, such as it is, consists of a sitting-room and a kitchen, where the prisoners cook as they can, each his own food; a small room called the lawyer's room, where business is transacted; and four bed-rooms, dirty and dilapidated, in one of which were three beds, each occupied by two prisoners. On one side of the house is a garden, and on the other a yard, and adjoining this yard is an apartment which was occupied by a debtor and his family. The keeper has no fixed salary, but lives by perquisites and fees. Each prisoner pays him for lodging and the use of the kitchen fire 5*s.* a week. The furniture belongs to the keeper, and he pays 10*l.* annually towards the rent of the house, which is 30*l.* a year, the remaining 20*l.* being paid by the Prothonotary of the Court. There were 14 prisoners in this place on the day of my inspection, the longest confined having been there since the 7th of November preceding, and the greatest amount of debt for which any of them were imprisoned was £58 6*d.*

The establishment is utterly bad.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Rutlandshire.

Oakham County Gaol and House of Correction.

OAKHAM.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected June 23, 1848.)

This is the only prison in the county of Rutland, and was built in 1810, on open airy ground close to the town of Oakham, upon the radiating principle, having three wings for lodging prisoners, connected by bridges with a central octagonal building, containing the governor's apartments and the chapel. Four airing-yards are placed between the side wings and back wing, and one in front of each side wing. The lodge contains the turnkey's apartments, store-rooms, and reception-cell. In the rear of the left side wing is the treadwheel shed; and the whole, occupying a space of about two acres, is contained within a boundary wall 22 ft. high, surmounted by loose bricks.

I found the prison extremely clean, and, with the exception of the wooden double palisade leading from the lodge to the central building, in good repair.

The prison accommodation is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners . . .	21	8	Punishment-cells		..
Cells for more than one prisoner .	2	1	Reception-cells.	1	..
Day-rooms	6	1	Airing-yards for criminals	4	1
Infirmaries	1	1	,, for debtors	1	1

The separate cells are 9 ft. in length, 6 ft. 4 in. in width, and 9 ft. high, with arched roofs and brick floors, windows glazed, barred, and hoppered on the outside; and doors of oak. The cells are furnished with wooden bedsteads, and supplied with bedding consisting of a straw-bed, rug, and blankets. There is no artificial heat. The ventilation is reasonably good; being effected between the window, which is left open as much as possible, and a hole in the arched ceiling leading into the gallery, through which currents of air are constantly passing. The day-rooms are on the ground-floor, and open upon their respective yards,—sufficiently large and airy, and supplied with fire-places, also with cisterns where the prisoners wash themselves. They take their meals in the day-rooms. Copies of the prison rules and dietary are hung up there, but no constant supervision is exercised by the officers either in the day-rooms or yards—indeed, even were the prison differently planned, and the facilities for constant supervision greater, the staff of officers is not sufficient for the purpose. The airing-yards are gravelled, have flagged walks, and are separated by brick walls 9 ft. high. In the outer corners of the adjacent yards the privies are placed. A small building contains the two privies, one for each yard—a bad arrangement, as great facility is thus given to the prisoners in one to talk freely with those in the other. Beyond the airing-yards and inside of the boundary wall is left a considerable open space, used as a garden by the governor. The treadwheel is placed so that half of it is open to the convicted felons' yard, and half to the misdemeanants' yard; while the two parts are kept quite distinct. The prisoners work in individual separation; they ascend the wheel and quit it by the sound of a bell attached to the machinery; they are upon the wheel for 15 minutes at a time, with intervals of 5 minutes' rest, and the total time of labour in the day is about 4 hours and 45 minutes. The power of the wheel is not applied to any particular purpose. The ventilation in the shed is imperfect; the prisoners have occasionally complained of the heat about their heads, and the surgeon of the prison is of opinion that a change is required in this respect, which might be easily and inexpensively carried into effect; but in doing so, care should be taken to avoid creating a current of air, which, when the men are heated with labour, produces disease. The solitary cell is so close and badly ventilated in summer and so cold in winter, that the governor does not venture to keep prisoners there except for very short periods. Besides, one solitary cell is scarcely enough for a prison of this size, and accordingly the governor expressed his opinion that another should be placed at his disposal. The kitchen is properly the day-room of the back portion of the right-hand side wing. There is no place fitted up as a bath-room; the prisoners are bathed in a large tub.

The female part of the prison is contained in the right-hand side wing already mentioned, where the arrangements are defective, inasmuch as there is no division of classes, not even between the untried and the convicted, and the airing-yard is open to the full gaze of the male officers or other persons who may by chance be passing between the entrance lodge and the governor's house. The women cannot even go to their privy without being so seen, and though no instance was mentioned to me of any irregularity having occurred in this respect, I have had occasion to allude to disgusting scenes which have taken place elsewhere, in consequence of the relative position of the females' day-room and their necessary conveniences being similar. Fortunately, the females are not numerous (there were none in the gaol when I visited it); but still, it would be well worth while to recast the entire plan of the women's location, with the view to separating the classes at least, if not the individuals; to screen them off completely from the rest of the gaol, and to make convenient arrangements of outbuildings for washing the clothes, &c., which are at present wanting. Now, when several women are in the gaol, the prison kitchen just alluded to is used for washing, and then the victuals are cooked by a woman hired for the purpose.

There appears to be a deficiency of light in parts of the premises in the winter; it has therefore been suggested that gas, which is near at hand, should be brought into the gaol, and led to those places where it is needed.

The following prisoners were in the gaol on the day of inspection:—

	M.
For trial	10
Convicted felons	3
Committed for assaults and riots	3
Debtors under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127	3
Total	19

These prisoners were employed and distributed as follows:—

	M.
Treadwheel	5
Cleaning prison	1
Untried, not working	10
Total	16

Rutlandshire.

Oakham County Gaol and House of Correction.

There were no sick reported on the day of inspection. One of the attics was intended for an hospital but it has never been used as such, the sick prisoners being treated in their respective cells. The surgeon attends the prison once or twice a week when no sickness prevails, and oftener if his presence is required. He thought the gaol was on the whole healthy, and with regard to the clothing, bedding, and diet, he expressed himself satisfied; but on the subject of the prisoners' exercise he was not so well contented especially as regarded the untried prisoners, whose only exertion is in pumping what water they require. He observed that unless they were stimulated to take exercise by some peremptory means, they would linger in the day-rooms about the fire, when they had one, losing vigour and energy; consequently, there were more complaints of sickness made before than after sentence, and certainly the labour on the wheel had, in his opinion, added to the health of the prisoners. He agreed with me as to the necessity for improving the ventilation of the treadwheel-shed, as stated before, and he thought that the solitary cell required alteration to make it wholesome. It seemed to me that the drainage was not perfect, but it was stated that in consequence of the want of fall for water, the sewerage generally in the immediate neighbourhood was not so good as might be desired, yet it was quite as effective in the prison as in the adjacent houses.

The chapel is fitted for 4 separate classes of males and 2 of females, affording 60 sittings to the former, and 16 sittings to the latter; but individual separation is not attempted. The chaplain performs the usual services on Sundays, and reads prayers daily. The prison library contains a reasonable supply of books, but unfortunately the establishment does not include a schoolmaster, and although it appears that the governor sometimes affords instruction to the prisoners, his legitimate duties are too onerous to permit him to devote the time and the regular attention requisite for the purpose. Prison discipline can never be properly maintained unless accompanied by the utmost regularity and an undeviating apportionment of time to each particular service and duty, whether performed by the prisoners or the officers. Exactness is of itself a punishment to the idle and dissolute. Tuition cannot be admitted as exceptional to the absolute rule, and the hours for teaching ought to be as strictly adhered to as the hours for the performance of anything else. The occasional instruction thus given by the governor is only nominal. Seldom can any real benefit in this respect be reckoned upon, unless through the systematized labours of a duly qualified schoolmaster. It must be remembered too, that the untried prisoners have a weary time in the gaol—doing nothing, learning nothing, listess and useless. In the execution of my duty I have brought the subject under the consideration of the Visiting Justices, and I have suggested for their consideration the expediency of engaging the services of a person who may perform the duties of schoolmaster, and also act as an additional warder.

SHROPSHIRE.

SHREWSBURY.—Gaol and House of Correction.

Shropshire.

Shrewsbury Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected July 10 and 11, 1848.)

This gaol is so fully and accurately described in the Tenth Report of the Inspector of Prisons, presented to Parliament in 1845, that it is quite unnecessary to say more on the subject of its plan and construction, than that arrangements are made entirely with the view of carrying into effect the separate system of imprisonment. The accommodation it affords is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	88	23	Day-rooms	2	3
Cells for more than one prisoner	14	..	Workshops	2	..
Infirmary	1	1	Laundry	..	1
Punishment-cells	3	..	Airing-yards for criminals	10	4
Reception-cells	4	3	,, for debtors	2	1
Baths	1	1			

Since the publication of the Tenth Report alluded to above, some beneficial alterations have been made. The ventilation has been improved in the cells; a more adequate number of airing-yards have been provided by dividing the northern courts into long narrow walks, where the prisoners take exercise alone, and under the inspection of an

officer, who is stationed in the gallery which runs round the interior of the quadrangle. One uniform system of discipline has been introduced which embraces all classes of prisoners, except debtors; and by an alteration in the infirmary any communication between the invalids of opposite sexes is rendered impossible. The portion of the prison allocated to the debtors under the County Courts Act is an exception to the general good arrangement, in respect of its not being sufficiently spacious. I found the accommodation for this class of prisoners very limited indeed, so much so that a bed was put up for one of them in the day-room, where they all passed their time when not in the airing-yard, and where two of them, if not more, cooked their provisions. I was given to understand, however, that an alteration was under consideration whereby more sleeping room might be afforded to these prisoners.

The whole gaol was clean and in good repair, and I received no complaints of any kind during my inspection.

The prisoners then confined in the prison was as follows :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	14	2	Brought forward	83	12
Sentenced to transportation	6	2	Committed for want of sureties	5	2
Convicted felons	44	4	,, as vagrants	9	10
,, misdemeanants	8	2	,, for desertion of families	8	1
Committed for assaults	6	2	Deserters waiting route	1	..
,, for petty thefts	3	..	Other offences	2	..
,, under the Bastardy Laws	1	..	Debtors under County Courts Act	3	..
,, under the Game Laws	1	..	Other Debtors	6	..
Carried forward	83	12	Total	117	25

The prisoners were distributed and employed as follows :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Working the pump-crank	24	..	Brought forward	105	14
Picking wool	57	12	Sick in hospital	3	3
Cleaning the prison	4	2	Making and mending prison clothes	..	3
Tailors	2	..	Knitting	..	2
Shoemakers	5	..	Washing	..	1
Carpenters	1	..	Untried, not working	..	2
Mat-making	12	..			
Carried forward	105	14	Total	108	25

The cleaning of the passages is performed by the prisoners, both male and female, in their respective parts of the prison, always under the eye of an officer, and, to prevent recognition, the male prisoners are obliged to wear a peak to the cap, the same as that in use at the Model Prison. Indeed at all times when out of the cells this rule is enforced, and the females' features are likewise concealed by a thick dark veil which passes round the head and falls entirely over the face.

The washing for the prison is done by a woman hired for the occasion, but who receives the assistance of one other prisoner, and for this purpose a selection is made of some female whose case is different from the ordinary cases, and to whom the stringency of the prison regulations may be reasonably mitigated; for instance, at the time of inspection I found in the assistant to the washerwoman a transport of advanced age, who on that account had been rejected from Millbank, but who nevertheless was neither unable nor unwilling to labour. A mangle is placed in one of the separate cells and worked by a prisoner. The remaining females make and repair the prison linen, knit the prison stockings, and pick wool: and though separation is maintained when they are exercised, it does not seem that there is any want of exercise.

The male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are put to the crank-pump in gangs of 24 at a time, where they are kept for an hour and three-quarters, in the forenoon and the same time in the afternoon. The building appropriated to this purpose consists of a roofed shed with two tiers of stalls, separated from each other by brickwork, through which run a succession of cranked handles communicating throughout. The stalls are open towards the yard, to give a full view of every prisoner at labour to the officer on duty, and at the same time afford sufficient protection to the men from the weather. The arrangement is very good, and the labour is reasonably severe without being injurious to health. The chief occupation, however, of the prisoners, as will be seen in the above return, is picking wool; they also pick coir, and many of the men so occupied are under sentence of hard labour. Now, when it is remembered that these prisoners are confined under the separate system, rigidly carried into effect, such employment will be thought very inappropriate, inasmuch as the intellect cannot be engaged in the work. The human mind is never stationary; it must either advance or recede: placed in such circumstances, where the disposition is feverish and irritable, it will either prey upon itself and produce a state of nervous excitement which may terminate in despair, or, if the individual be phlegmatic and naturally dull, it will become sluggish and grow insensible to outward

impressions, producing a state of apathy which in the long run must tend to idiotcy. When the prisoner is confined for short periods no injury is done, but for those who are under longer sentences employment should be provided of a nature to exercise the intellect as well as the fingers. It must not be overlooked that in the distribution of employment this principle is not lost sight of in the gaol, as the prisoners under the longest sentences are put to making mats and list shoes; but I am of opinion that enough is not done in this respect; I think trades should be taught, not so much on account of any profit which might accrue to the prison-funds from the labour of the prisoners so employed, nor yet altogether on account of the advantage which the individual himself might derive from the knowledge imparted to him in some handicraft when discharged from the gaol, although both are highly important objects, the last especially so; but in order to keep his mind at work during the time he is confined in a cell by himself. The foregoing remarks apply very forcibly to the untried prisoners, many of whom said they wished for something to do. That untried prisoners ought to be kept apart from each other is no longer an open question; but unless they have some employment beyond that of merely fiddling with bits of coir fibre, their punishment, though as yet they must be looked upon as guiltless, is greater while it lasts than the punishment of convicted offenders sentenced to long imprisonment. I was informed by the Visiting Justices that the subject had frequently been under their consideration, but no plan had been devised to meet the difficulties which presented themselves in carrying into effect an universal scheme of profitable employment. From what passed, however, upon the occasion referred to, I have great hopes that an extensive alteration may be made in this particular.

The discipline of the prison is creditable to the authorities, and an earnest desire is apparent to maintain regularity and efficiency consistently with a due regard to economy.

The surgeon stated that he regarded the gaol as healthy; and he expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the food, both as to quality and quantity, the clothing, bedding, exercise, and general treatment of the prisoners. With respect to the system of separate confinement pursued in the prison, he gave as his opinion that for the space of six months it does no injury to a prisoner mentally or bodily, provided he be in moderately good health on admission. He thinks that if separate confinement be prolonged to nine months it may become injurious, and certainly he would not recommend any prisoner to be subjected to the separate system for a longer period than 12 months, as it then produces debility and loss of tone; but he is not aware that such confinement for these periods affects the minds of the prisoners otherwise than as respects the sympathy which exists between the mind and body generally.

The following prisoners were on the sick-list on the day of inspection:—

Males.	Disease.	Females.	Disease.
J. J.	Diarrhœa.	E. H.	Ague.
W. W.	Ditto.	S. M.	Fever.
T. S.	Fever.	M. S.	Ditto.

The chapel is far too small for the size of the gaol, and, moreover, the limited space within it is not laid out to the best advantage. Besides accommodation for the debtors and 50 other prisoners if allowed to sit together, it only contains 26 separate sittings for male and the same number for female prisoners; consequently a second service is required in the day, and is performed by the chaplain in another part of the prison, in a manner not usual in this country, though universal in the Scotch prisons. He takes his station in the centre of the lower corridor, immediately below large circular grated apertures in the corridors above, and by elevating his voice he is heard by the prisoners in their cells, the doors of which are left open for the purpose. In the furthermost cells he is heard with moderate distinctness; but to ensure being heard he is obliged to use great exertion, which only few persons could accomplish without injury to their health, and any modulation of the voice, so necessary to convey to the listener the true meaning of most passages, cannot be managed; besides which he is deprived of the advantage of seeing his hearers, and observing whether they are attentive or otherwise, and they in their turn cannot see him. Consequently, all that can be said in favour of this mode of performing divine service amounts to nothing more than that it is a very bad substitute for the service as performed in a chapel, and scarcely better than having none at all.

The chaplain sees every prisoner four times a week in his cell, and in addition to conversing with them on Scriptural truths, he examines into their progress in reading and writing, passing on an average five hours and a quarter in the prison daily. The schoolmaster instructs the men in their cells, according to their respective proficiency, in reading, writing, and arithmetic; the two latter, however, are taught only to well-conducted prisoners. The library is good, being composed of various works not solely of a Scriptural character, but also containing useful knowledge of a general nature. With respect to the reformation of prisoners, the chaplain has no means of following their subsequent history beyond that of communicating with the ministers of the parishes to which they belong; hence in many instances he is baffled in his inquiries, since they do not return to their former homes; but it is satisfactory to know that many replies which he has received are of an encouraging nature.

Ludlow Borough Gaol.

LUDLOW.—Borough Gaol.

(Inspected May 9, 1848.)

Of this prison it may be repeated what was stated by the Inspector of Prisons in his Report of 1845 (Tenth Report, Part Third), viz. :—" It has been long in a state of great dilapidation, and is acknowledged on all hands to be quite unfit for the safe detention and proper accommodation of prisoners." In point of fact, however, it cannot be regarded as much more than a town lock-up. The building is old, and contains, on the ground-floor, two cells opening into an outer ward, which is furnished with an open fire-place. One of these cells is used by the keeper as a lumber-store : the other contains a bed and bedding, but has not been occupied for upwards of two years. The upper story consists of two rooms, one on each side of the stair-head, with tiled floors, windows latticed and barred, and open fire-places. Each room contains two beds, those for male prisoners in one room being of iron with wood battens ; those for females in the other room being made of wood, and to both descriptions of prisoners blankets, rugs, and sheets are supplied. It sometimes happens that two male prisoners are put into one bed : it is only when they are too numerous for accommodation up-stairs that they are placed below. At the back of the gaol is a large airing-yard, half of which is in garden-ground. It is overlooked by the neighbouring houses, and is insecure. Such is the prison intended to receive all descriptions of prisoners, criminal and debtor, male and female, belonging to the borough. There is no surgeon, whose duty it is to see the prisoners on admission, or to attend them when ill according to any established rule ; however, in case a prisoner should be ill, a surgeon in the neighbourhood is sent for, but there is no book in the gaol recording his visits. No chaplain has ever been appointed, nor does it appear that divine service has ever been performed in the place in compliance with the provisions of the statute 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56, section 15. No wonder, then, that the Recorder and the borough magistrates are unwilling to sentence prisoners to be confined there, and accordingly most of the prisoners are transferred to Shrewsbury Gaol. It has been stated that the Town Council would be willing to erect a new prison, but unfortunately their funds are by no means in a flourishing condition, and a Chancery suit respecting the Ludlow Charities, some time pending, has tied up their pecuniary resources. It appears that this plea has been urged for many years against laying out any money for such a purpose, but I entirely agree in the opinion of my official predecessor, who says in his Report, " I feel bound to observe that it does not appear to me a sufficient explanation of the delay which has taken place in their abatement, inasmuch as the Council possess powers under the Act of the 5th of Geo. IV. cap. 85, to raise money for the purpose of rebuilding the prison."

There were no prisoners in the gaol at the time of my inspection.

Bridgnorth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

BRIDGNORTH.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected July 11, 1848.)

This small prison, situated in the town of Bridgnorth, close to the old workhouse, originally joined that building, but about eight years ago was separated from it and enlarged ; a new building for females, containing one yard and three rooms, was added ; apartments for the keeper and matron were provided in the gaol ; and an independent entrance constructed. Most descriptions of prisoners may be confined here legally ; but in consequence of the building being only on a scale commensurate with the size and population of the borough, the means for establishing any well-organized system of prison discipline do not exist. Hence, in fact, the use of the gaol is confined to the imprisonment of offenders previous to trial, and to criminals sentenced to confinement for a period not exceeding three months, and generally not above 14 days. All others are sent to the county gaol at Shrewsbury.

The whole premises were clean and in apparently good repair at the time of inspection. The following accommodation is afforded :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners . . .	2	2	Airing-yards for criminals. . . .	1	1
Cells for more than one prisoner .	2	1	,, for debtors	1	1
Day-rooms	1	1			

The cells are arched and tolerably well ventilated, considering it seldom happens that the prison is so full as to require more than one person to be placed in each.

On the day of inspection the prisoners consisted of one man for trial, and two men who had been committed as vagrants. Those sentenced to hard labour are employed in breaking stones for the roads,—as good an employment, perhaps, as could have been devised, considering the peculiar circumstances of the gaol. The surgeon's visits are not strictly periodical, but he calls once or twice a week to see the prisoners ; in cases, however, which require a more constant attendance he comes as often as may be necessary. Such was the information which I obtained from the governor, no entry having been made in the surgeon's book since 1844.

The chaplain's attendance is likewise irregular, though he calls also, as I was told, once

or twice a week, but chiefly on a Sunday, according to the numbers of the prisoners in the gaol. No record of his visits, however, is kept. The prisoners are supplied with Bibles and Prayer-books and other religious books by the chaplain.

The governor does not keep a journal, and though above four years in charge of the gaol, he did not know that he was bound by the statute to do so; nor yet was he aware of certain other rules and regulations applicable to the discharge of his duties, as set forth in the several Acts of Parliament having reference to prisons; but he appears to perform the service intrusted to him under the guidance of his own common sense, and the experience which he had obtained as a constable, previous to being appointed to his present place, rather than in reference to strict statute law or established regulations. At the same time I am bound to state that the prison was in a creditable condition in all the essential points intrusted to his control and management. He and the matron evinced a praiseworthy anxiety to do their duty; but to enable them to perform it they should be provided with copies of the Gaol Acts, and with a clear code of regulations, which at present they do not possess.

SUFFOLK.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected March 30, 1848.)

This prison, built in an open airy situation outside the town of Bury St. Edmunds, is intended for the imprisonment of all male prisoners and female debtors, though for above two years no prisoners of this last description have been in the gaol—female criminal prisoners being confined in a separate establishment outside the boundary wall, but yet under the general management of the governor of the gaol. The prison was finished in 1800, and consists of a central building, containing the governor's apartments and the chapel, four radiating wings with airing-yards between, an entrance lodge, two side buildings, called respectively the right-hand building and the left-hand building, and the treadwheel shed, the whole within a boundary wall 20 feet in height, and comprising about 2½ acres of ground in extent. The accommodation for prisoners is as follows:—

	M.		M.
Cells for separate prisoners	87	Baths	2
Cells for more than one prisoner	18	Day-rooms	11
Infirmaries	2	Workshops	2
Punishment-cell	1	Airing-yards for criminals	10
Reception-cells	4	,, for debtors	1

The single cells are 9 ft. 6 in. in length, 6 ft. wide, and 10 ft. 6 in. in height, arched and floored with brick, with glazed windows 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 2 in., barred and jalousied. Ventilation is produced by a current of air between the window and a hole in the wall, which opens into the passage, over the door. There is no artificial heat. The bedding consists of a straw bed, two blankets, a rug, and iron bedstead, for each prisoner. The day-rooms are placed at the inner ends of the wings on the ground-floor, and the doors to them open upon their respective airing-yards. Here the prisoners get their meals, at which times an officer is present in each day-room, who says grace, maintains order, and enforces silence. The airing-yards are spacious; each is furnished with a water-closet, and has a cistern and convenient washing-place in the centre. A flagged walk is laid down, and upon it the prisoners are exercised in a ring, silence being then enforced. Of the two infirmaries the smaller is much the same as one of the common cells, and has been but seldom used; the larger infirmary, containing five beds, boarded, and lighted by three windows, is situated over the kitchen, near the entrance lodge, an arrangement which the governor thinks undesirable, because the heat from the kitchen in warm weather renders the infirmaries close and partially unwholesome. The kitchen is badly placed in another respect also, being in the opinion of the governor too near the entrance lodge, where his officers must pass much of their spare time, and it is impossible to prevent a good deal of communication—too friendly in its nature for the maintenance of strict discipline—between them and the cooks, who are prisoners. The bath is so inconveniently placed as to be useless, therefore when anything of the kind is required large tubs are used. This subject, however, was stated by the governor to be under the consideration of the Visiting Justices, with the view to making a better arrangement. The treadwheel is constructed so as to enable the prisoners to work in separation, each being 20 minutes on the wheel at a time, and 10 minutes off. Formerly the power of the treadwheel was used for grinding flour; but the practice was found so objectionable, that it has been now for some time discontinued.

I found the entire prison clean and creditably managed, and I received no complaints from any of the prisoners.

On the day of inspection the following prisoners were confined in the gaol:—

II. MIDLAND AND EASTERN DISTRICT.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Suffolk.

Bury St. Edmunds Liberty Gaol and House of Correction.

Criminals.	M.		M.
For trial	3	Brought forward	72
Sentenced to transportation	6	Committed for offences in Union Workhouses	26
Convicted felons	35	,, for desertion of families	7
Committed for assaults	8	Other convictions	7
,, for petty thefts	5	Judgment of death recorded	1
,, under Bastardy Laws	1		
,, under Game Laws	12	Debtors.	
,, for want of sureties	2	Common debtors	2
Carried forward	72	Total	115

The prisoners were distributed and employed as follows:—

	M.		M.
Treadwheel	60	Brought forward	69
Cleaning prison	6	At the force-pump	4
Tailor	1	Unemployed	33
Shoemaker	1	Sick	6
Cook	1	Untried, not working	3
Carried forward	69	Total	115

The prisoners are classed as follows:—1st. Prisoners for trial; 2nd. Convicted felons; 3rd. Misdemeanants, sentenced to hard labour; 4th. Misdemeanants, not sentenced to hard labour; 5th. Boys under 15 years; 6th. First-class misdemeanants; 7th. Debtors.

The prison is said to be very healthy, although in some of the cells I found an appearance of damp on the cells, especially in the "left hand" building. The following prisoners were on the surgeon's list on the day of inspection:—

Initials.	Disease.	Remarks.
W. B.	Rheumatism	Convalescent
W. S.	Glandular disease with cough	
J. I.	Cold	Convalescent
J. R.	Scrofulous abscess on neck	
C. F.	Bronchial affection	
G. H.	Ulcer on the leg	Of long standing

By the entries in the surgeon's book it appeared that his attendance at the prison was daily. The diet is very nearly the same as that recommended by the Secretary of State. I tasted the food and found it unexceptionable. The clothing and the bedding appeared to be good and sufficient.

The chapel is small and inconveniently planned; it only contains sittings for 100 male prisoners, whereas there were 113 male prisoners in the gaol on the day of inspection, and frequently there are many more. The chaplain performs two services on Sundays, and on every week-day reads prayers, instructs the prisoners separately, and visits the sick, passing at least two hours daily in the prison. The schoolroom is too small, and consequently is generally inconveniently crowded; but the instruction of the prisoners in reading, writing, and arithmetic, is satisfactory. Each prisoner is in school one hour at least, daily. In three or four months they usually learn to write. I found one prisoner, twenty-nine years of age, who in the course of five months had learnt to write *well*, and had made some advance in arithmetic. The library is good, and the prisoners are represented as being fond of reading.

The discipline of the prison is reasonably well maintained, and the punishments for prison offences have been few. For the space of twelve months no prisoner had been placed in the dark cell; and for the same period prior to my inspection, there had been only 24 punishments in all. But of these, the following cases could not have occurred under the operation of the separate system:—

May 13 —— —— striking another prisoner.
,, 15 —— —— fighting at the wheel.
June 17 —— —— ditto ditto.
,, ,, —— —— striking another prisoner.
,, 22 —— —— ditto ditto.
Sept. 1 —— —— fighting.
,, 20 —— —— ditto.
Oct. 25 —— —— striking another prisoner.
Nov. 3 —— —— five prisoners combining—making frivolous complaints, and insolence.
Jan. 1 —— —— offering to fight.

The evils of prison association are also strongly exemplified in the following case, which occurred at a recent date in this prison, as stated to me by the governor:—

H. L. and J. R. became acquainted in this prison. The former, an old offender and a great rogue,

had been convicted of passing counterfeit coin. J. R. was convicted of an attempt to steal a sheep. They were, in conformity with the classification of this prison, confined together for some months in the same ward. From H. L. the novice learnt where base money was to be obtained in London, at no risk, and how easily and safely it might be disposed of in the country. Before this offence, J. R. bore a fair character in his parish, and was really a simple and not ill-conditioned man. Allured, however, by H. L.'s glowing representations, J. R. on his discharge from prison, which took place on the 17th of March, and with his heart full of this easy mode of realizing wealth, immediately set about the means of carrying it out. He had living in the same parish with him a younger brother, a man of exceedingly good character, and much respected in the situation he held, in which he had by careful industry saved a few pounds. Him J. R. induced to join in his evil project. They purchased a stock of base money at the place recommended by H. L., and forthwith commenced "smashing." Being inexperienced and clumsy hands at the business, they were soon detected. On the 25th of May following the brothers were committed for this misdemeanour, convicted, and sentenced, J. R. to 12 months' imprisonment, and J. R. to 6 months.

Many such instances might be quoted, even within my own experience; but this one particularly struck me as a direct and unquestionable example of the mischief of association, under the most careful system of classification.

The following cases of attempted self-destruction are extracted from the governor's journal:—

August 8, 1847.—G. W., a prisoner under sentence of transportation, who was locked up on the 6th for insubordination, was this morning reported to me as having collared one of the officers, John Packer, and attempted to seize his keys. He was instantly removed to a solitary cell at the lodge, where I saw him at 9 o'clock. After chapel I again visited him, when as the door was opened he staggered from the window, having his hand upon his neckerchief and dropped down senseless. On examining his throat, I found scratches upon it; but not of a nature to do mischief. There were, however, strong effects of strangulation apparent, and remaining for some minutes in a state of stupor, I opened a vein in his arm, when he gradually recovered. After further inquiry, I entertained no doubt that he was in the act of strangling himself by means of his neckerchief, at the time I entered his cell. Removed him to No. 9 yard for air.

The prisoner confessed to me, after the above was written, that he attempted to hang himself from the bars of the cell window, but could not succeed, and that he afterwards tried to "*grane* himself with his neckerchief."

September 2, 1847.—This morning as John Hammond, a turnkey, went round with the prisoners' gruel at 8 o'clock, he found G. W. stretched on his bed with his clothes on and insensible. On examining his neck he found his neckerchief tied tightly round it, evidently with the object of destroying himself. I was immediately called, and after some time recovered him. This prisoner had been locked up a fortnight for insubordination, with two or three hours' exercise daily, by order of the Visiting Justices, and at the meeting of Visiting Justices yesterday was further ordered to be kept separate on low diet for 14 days longer.

At 11 o'clock this day, on going round the prison, I was told by the prisoners in No. 4 yard, that there was a strange noise in W. W. cell, a prisoner who had been the day before locked up for fighting. On proceeding thither with an officer, I found W. suspended by the neck, by his handkerchief and braces, from the bar in the ventilator, above the cell door. I instantly cut him down. Life was nearly extinct; but by directly bleeding him and using other means he showed signs of reanimation, Mr. Smith, the surgeon of the prison, was immediately afterwards sent for. The prisoner remained insensible throughout the day, but recovered towards night.

October 29.—W. W. privately whipped by order of Visiting Justices—12 lashes.

The whipping was ordered to be administered as soon as the prisoner had sufficiently recovered from debility, which remained some days afterwards. It had the effect of improving his conduct, and restoring him to a sense of the folly and wickedness of his attempt.

The female prison, called the Bridewell, is, as has been already stated, a separate establishment outside the prison walls; but subject to the general superintendence of the governor. It consists of a quadrangle with an interior space which is divided into airing-yards, and contains the following accommodation:—

Cells for separate prisoners	19
Cells for more than one prisoner	2
Infirmary	1
Laundry	1
Airing-yards	3

The cells open upon the yards; they are boarded, and have glazed windows. The cells are cold, and in severe weather ought scarcely to be occupied by separate prisoners; at such times, however, the prisoners are permitted to be together and to sleep in the infirmary, where a fire is allowed to be kept up. The bedsteads are wooden frames fixed to the walls, and the bedding for each prisoner consists of two blankets and a rug, a straw bed and pillow, and sheets when thought by the surgeon to be necessary.

The prisoners were—

Convicted felons	5
For offences in Union Workhouse	1
For desertion of family	1
Lunatic, confined for want of sureties	1
Total	8

Of these, 2 were employed in making and mending the prison clothes, 5 were washing, and 1, the lunatic, was unemployed.

The confinement of the last-mentioned prisoner was a source of much inconvenience in the prison, and of serious hardship to one of the prisoners, who was obliged to sleep in the

same room with her. The lunatic was at times furiously raging mad; very difficult to be coerced in any way, frequently stripping off all her clothes, often shouting and howling through the night, and quite capable of destroying herself or anybody else within her reach. The prisoner confined with her had her under some little control; but it was at the expense of her own rest and health. She said she was worn out with watching her. The removal of the lunatic was daily expected, hence no arrangement of a permanent nature had been made to meet the case. A few days, however, after my inspection the poor creature was taken to a lunatic asylum. A small room is used as a chapel, where the chaplain performs one service on Sundays, and reads prayers with an exposition of Scripture every Tuesday and Friday.

IPSWICH.—County Gaol.

(Inspected March 31, 1848.)

This prison, intended for the reception of all description of prisoners, adjoins the county courts, and consists of four radiating wings at right angles, the point of junction being appropriated for the governor's apartments and magistrates' room, with the chapel above; and five supplementary buildings uniformly erected at the outer extremities of three of the wings; the whole within a boundary wall 18 feet in height, surmounted by chevaux-de-frise, and containing about four acres of land.

The prison accommodation is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	109	26	Day-rooms	8	2
Cells for more than one prisoner	2	..	Laundries	1	..
Infirmary	1	1	Airing-yards for criminals	4	1
Punishment-cells	2	..	,, for debtors	2	..

The cells, of which there are three tiers in the wings and two tiers in the off-wings, are 8 ft. in length, 6 ft. 6 in. wide, and 11 ft. in height, arched with brick and floored with flag-stones, except the debtors' cells, which are boarded, and the females' cells, which have brick floors. The windows are secured with iron jalousies and double barred, and they have wooden shutters to exclude the weather, with a small window in each shutter. Artificial heat is supplied by Arnott stoves placed in the passages; and the ventilation, which is tolerably good, is produced by opening the doors and shutters. Formerly there were holes in the wall to admit of currents of air between the windows and the passages, but most of them have been closed to prevent communication between the prisoners. The doors are not very substantial: an iron grate, however, outside the door renders the cell quite secure. In the misdemeanants' wing the bedsteads are stone slabs raised above the floor; those for the untried prisoners are made of wood; and those for the rest of the prisoners are of iron. The bedding for each prisoner consists of two blankets, a rug, straw bed, and pillow, which are shaken and taken into the passages every day. The prison rules are suspended in the cells and in the passages, and each cell is supplied with a slate and pencil. The day-rooms open upon their respective yards; and here the prisoners take their food; an officer is always present, who enforces silence and maintains order. The airing-yards are spacious and wholesome; each has a cistern with a water supply, and is furnished with a water-closet. There is no treadwheel, and the want of labour for the convicted prisoners has been repeatedly commented upon in the Reports of the Inspector of Prisons. Four crank-machines have, however, lately been procured as an experiment; and it is to be hoped that this beginning of a better system may be soon followed up by providing further means for the more effective punishment of criminals. The cook-house is small. It is placed in a corner of the females' yard; and the food for the prisoners is cooked by a female, not a prisoner, who is hired for the purpose.

The following return exhibits the numbers of the several classes of prisoners on the day of inspection:—

Criminals.	M.	F.		M.	F.
			Brought forward	80	12
For trial	2	..	Other criminals	5	..
Sentenced to transportation	6	..			
Convicted felons	42	4	Debtors.		
Committed for assaults	9	1	Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, Fraudulent Debtors under Bankruptcy Laws and remanded by Insolvent Debtors' Court	4	.
,, under Bastardy Laws	3	..			
,, under Game Laws	6	..			
,, for want of sureties	3	..			
,, as vagrants	3	..			
,, for offences in Union Workhouses	5	7	Under Revenue Laws, Excise, and Customs	4	..
,, for desertion of families	1	..	Other debtors	1	..
Carried forward	80	12	Total	94	12

Of the male prisoners on the day of inspection 8 were employed in cleaning the prison, 3 were sick, and 1 was engaged in attending the sick. Of the female prisoners 6 were employed in making and mending the prison clothes, 4 in washing, 1 in cleaning the prison, and 1 was sick.

A better system of labour is enforced on the female than the male prisoners. The female felons are employed in washing; but, unfortunately, while so engaged they are congregated in the wash-house, which answers the purpose also of a day-room, no separation being established in this respect. The other female prisoners are kept in their cells, except at the hours of exercise, when the classes are exercised separately, and are employed in needle-work. The female turnkey sleeps in the female ward; is usually present when the prisoners are engaged in the wash-house, and when they are exercised. The entire linen of the prison is made, repaired, and kept clean by the females; and the linen of prisoners when received into the prison is likewise washed by them, so that each prisoner when discharged is in as cleanly a condition as, under the circumstances, it is possible for him to be —a good and merciful practice, well worthy of being followed in other gaols. I must, however, observe that the linen of the governor and of the matron is washed by the prisoners—a practice not uncommon in many prisons, but certainly contrary to law. The matron said that, on the whole, the women were well conducted; they were anxious to work, and while they had work to do in the prison they behaved themselves quietly and decently. Those who were brought from the Union were generally in a dirty condition.

The routine of the discipline is as follows:—Between six and seven in the morning the prisoners are unlocked and let down to the yards to wash and clean themselves. They walk round the yards for exercise, separated from each other by a few feet, until breakfast at eight. After breakfast they are locked up in their cells for an hour, then they exercise as before until time for chapel. After attendance at chapel they are again locked up until shortly before noon, when they are unlocked and assemble for dinner. They return to their cells at one, attend school at two, exercise from three to four, are again locked up for an hour, when they assemble for supper, and are finally locked up at six. The untried are exercised for two hours daily in their own airing-yard; during the rest of the day they are confined to their day-room, where the schoolmaster attends every day for two hours; and where also they are visited by the chaplain.

The following prisoners were on the sick list on the day of inspection :—

Initials.	Disease.	Remarks.
E. M. (male)	Asthma and hernia . .	A cripple from infancy, with distorted shrivelled legs and feet, always requiring crutches; an old offender, sentenced to three years' transportation for sheep-stealing, after previous convictions.
A. C. ,,	Diseased liver and dropsy	Health delicate on admission: under sentence of one year for housebreaking.
J. P. ,,	Chronic enlargement of the testicle.	
C. B. (female)	Rheumatism.	

The surgeon's attendance at the prison is daily; and, besides his patients, he sees every prisoner twice in the week. He regards the prison as healthy. The infirmary for male prisoners is well placed and commodious: it contains eight beds, is boarded, and has an open fire-place. At hand is a bath, and over the infirmary is an additional room to be used as a sick ward, if needed; but hitherto the accommodation in the lower room has been found sufficient for all the cases. The female infirmary is also convenient and suitable. Formerly a large passage room adjoining the chapel was made use of for this purpose, but upon the representation made by the late Inspector of Prisons for the district it was removed. Only slight cases of illness are treated in the cells; when the cases are very severe, a nurse is hired to attend the patients. The surgeon was of opinion that the diet for the prisoners was good and ample, and that no fault could be found with the clothing, bedding, or other requisites for the preservation of the prisoners' health. I must observe, however, that the feet of several of the prisoners were by no means so clean as in this generally well-regulated prison I had expected to find. There is no bath for general purposes, though tubs are sometimes used, and the prisoners are not bathed on admission. The surgeon thought that if the prisoners were required to wash their feet very often, they would be liable to catch colds, especially as they are not accustomed to frequent ablutions when out of gaol; but I have not found that in other prisons, where the prisoners are forced to keep their persons scrupulously clean, any unhealthiness has been the result; on the contrary, frequent washings are generally admitted to be conducive to health, except in some peculiar cases, where a special exception might be made, and the enforcement of perfect cleanliness is an important agent in prison discipline, irksome to the ill-conditioned prisoner, but, when rigidly carried into effect, becoming the foundation of his future comfort, and an ingredient in the formation of future respectability. From what passed when discussing this subject I have every reason to hope that no fault will be found again in this particular. I tasted the provisions, and they were unexceptionably good.

The chaplain of the gaol had just been removed to another cure when I paid my visit,

II. Midland and Eastern District.

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Suffolk.

Ipswich County Gaol.

and the former chaplain had kindly undertaken to perform the duties until another was formally appointed. Much attention appears to have been given in this department. Two services have been performed on Sundays, and prayers and a sermon or lecture read upon the week days. The chapel is commodious, and capable of holding 190 male and 18 female prisoners in five classes, an officer with each class; and no one class able to see the prisoners belonging to another. In a late Report by the Inspector of Prisons it was stated that the debtors did not regularly attend Divine service. This has, however, been rectified, and their attendance is the same as that of all other prisoners. The school-room is placed so as to be opened on one side to the felons' yard and to the misdemeanants' yard on the other. The prisoners who receive instruction in the school-room are divided into three classes, according to their prison classification; these classes are subdivided according to their knowledge; and each class is under instruction—which comprehends reading, writing, and arithmetic—for two hours daily. The untried prisoners, as already mentioned, are instructed by the schoolmaster in their proper day-room. The chaplain had been in the habit of examining the prisoners separately in his own room, and noting their respective progress. No tuition is afforded to the female prisoners, beyond teaching them to make, mend, and wash linen clothes; they have been, however, visited every Friday by the chaplain; and it was gratifying to learn that after quitting the gaol several of them had gone into good service and done well. There is a tolerably good library; and, on the whole, the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners is reasonably well cared for. At the same time the want of permanent and regular employment and labour, to satisfy the sentences passed under the law, is a serious evil, prevailing too long, and calling for correction.

Ipswich Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

IPSWICH.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected February 2, 1848.)

This prison, originally the house of correction for the county, was purchased by the borough in 1820. The part for male criminals consists of two wings, extending from a centre that contains the chapel, and forms, with the governor's house, a star-shaped building, with one small airing-yard at the outer end of each wing, and three larger yards placed intermediately between the wings and the governor's house. This portion of the gaol occupies a pentagonal area, and is contained within a boundary wall about 18 ft. high. The entrance to the prison is placed in the centre of a range of building facing the governor's house, one side of the range being appropriated to females, the other to debtors, and their respective yards are situated between the range and the other part of the gaol. The whole consists of the following buildings and yards:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	24	..	Day-rooms	1	2
Cells for more than one prisoner	2	2	Laundries	..	1
Infirmaries	1	1	Airing-yards for criminals	5	2
Reception-cells	1	..	,, for debtors	1	..
Bath-room	1	..			

The cells are about 10 feet in length, 7 feet in width, and 10 feet in height from the floor to the crown of the arched ceiling, with glazed windows 3 ft. 4 in. by 2 ft. 4 in., which open in the centre to admit air, but barred with iron and hoppered on the outside. The ventilation appears to be sufficiently good, and a moderate heat is maintained by means of stoves in the lower passages with iron tube flues, which lead vertically through the upper passages and the roof;—a small trap opening in the door of the cell admitting the warm air from the passage in cold weather, and providing for a current of air between the passage and the open windows in summer. The furniture consists of an iron bedstead, with a straw bed, three blankets, a rug, a pillow with cover, and sheets, for each prisoner; and all are supplied with a slate and pencil, as well as a printed copy of the prison rules.

The women's two sleeping-rooms are sufficiently large to contain 12 prisoners, though only one room was made use of at the time of inspection. One of their day-rooms was very damp; but the governor of the gaol stated that it was contemplated to take up the brick flooring and replace it with tiles, which it was thought would remedy the evil.

The infirmaries are two small rooms, rather inconveniently placed, as the doors open into the chapel, but otherwise apparently well calculated for the purpose, though seldom used, as the prison is healthy, and in most cases the sick are treated in their own cells.

The airing-yards for the male criminals are flagged; each is supplied with a pump and other necessary conveniences; they are separated by party-walls which extend to the boundary wall, and thereby afford facilities for escape, which were taken advantage of by two prisoners in the course of the year 1847, as detailed in the following extracts made from the governor's journal:—

Copy of Report.

May 4, 1847.—G. B. was brought into custody on commitment for further examination before the coroner on charge of murder.

May 5.—The above G. B. made his escape about ten minutes before ten o'clock in the morning, by

getting on the party wall which joins up to the boundary wall, which on inspection was found only to be 7 feet from the extremity of the one to the other.

May 6.—The said G. B. gave himself up to the parish constable of Swilland, and was brought back to the gaol the same evening.

August 12.—Discovered that J. M. had made his escape from his cell by means of removing the wooden casement from the window, and afterwards the brick-work beneath the window-sill, sufficiently to admit of his getting through into the airing-yard, and taking with him a pair of sheets, a towel-hook, which he obtained from the washing-yard adjoining, and, by climbing a party wall, forced the hook into the boundary wall as high as he could reach, and attached to it a sheet in the form of a round towel, by which means he ascended the boundary wall, and by the other sheet placed it on the chevaux-de-frise, descending thereby into the prison garden, when his escape was completed.

Of the two airing-yards, which are very small, for female prisoners, one is usually kept for vagrants, who are generally brought into the prison in a wretched and dirty condition, and the other is appropriated to the remaining females. There are no punishment-cells and no treadwheel, but crank labour-machines are placed in several of the cells.

The chapel is divided so as to keep entirely apart and unseen by each other respectively, female prisoners, debtors, untried male prisoners, and convicts—and the whole is sufficiently large and commodious, accommodating 30 male and 12 female prisoners.

The foundation of the prison does not appear to have been originally well laid: it has sunk in some places, and serious cracks appearing in the brickwork, a thorough repair is contemplated. The whole building has been inspected, with that object in view.

I found the entire prison clean and in reasonably good order, and no complaint of any sort was made by any of the prisoners.

On the day of inspection the following prisoners were confined:—

Criminals.	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	7	1	Brought forward	13	3
Sentenced to transportation	1	1	Want of sureties	1	..
Convicted felons	5	..	Vagrants	6	..
Petty thieving	..	1	Offences in Union-workhouse	1	..
Carried forward	13	3	Total	21	3

Their distribution and employment was as follows:—

Males.	Number.	Females.	Number.
Cleaning prison	1	Mending prison clothes	1
Crank labour	12	Crank labour	1
Untried, not working	8	Untried, not working	1
Total	21	Total	3

The discipline appears to be well maintained; the prisoners are kept as much apart from each other, except during school hours, as the nature of the building will allow; and at night they occupy separate cells. When exercising in the airing-yards a distance of some feet is observed between them, and they are not permitted to hold any conversation with each other. The untried are exercised for an hour and a quarter three times a day; the convicted at hard labour are exercised for an hour once a day, the work which they are obliged to perform at the crank-machine in their cells being thought more than an equivalent for the longer time afforded to the untried prisoners.

The surgeon attends the gaol two or three times a week, whether the prison contains any sick or not. None were in the prison at the time of inspection, and according to his testimony it was healthy; but as there was no weighing-machine, it had never been tried whether the prisoners generally increased or diminished in weight during their confinement. More sickness seems to prevail here among the vagrants than any other class, arising from the miserably dirty and half-starved state they are in when admitted, frequently with actual disease, usually with seeds of disease upon them. The surgeon looks upon the allowance of food which is issued as ample; the quality of that which I tasted was good.

The chaplain performs two services every Sunday, and one morning service upon each week-day. He visits the male prisoners as often as he thinks requisite in their cells, with the exception of the vagrants, whom he sees in the chapel. The school is held under the management of an officer who is both schoolmaster and turnkey, in a ward which is almost too small for the purpose. The tried prisoners are in one class and the untried in another, each class being at school for one hour every day; and I saw some very creditable proofs of their progress and proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

BECCLES.—House of Correction for the County.

(Inspected June 10, 1848.)

This gaol, situated in the town of Beccles, is used for the confinement of all classes of prisoners, with the exception of common debtors and prisoners sentenced at Sessions to more than two months' imprisonment, who are sent to the county gaol at Ipswich. It consists of a main range of building, three stories high, comprising the governor's apartments and office, chapel, and prisoners' wards, both male and female, four airing-yards in the rear and two in the front, with an entrance lodge, and between the entrance lodge and the main building a one-storied range, containing the treadwheel, punishment-cells, reception-cell, and kitchen, the whole being within a boundary wall about 22 ft. in height, surmounted by rows of loose bricks, a clear space of not less than 16 ft. in any part being left immediately within the boundary wall. The gaol was built many years back, and no material alteration has been made in its form for the last twenty-five years. It affords the following accommodation for prisoners:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	24	6	Bath	1	..
Infirmary	1	..	Day-rooms	4	2
Punishment-cells	2	1	Airing-yards	4	2
Reception-cell	1	..			

The cells are 13 ft. in length, 7 ft. wide, and 9 ft. 3 in. high, arched and floored with brick. The windows are 3 ft. by 2 ft. 9 in., glazed, and secured with iron bars. The ventilation is caused by a current of air between the windows, which are left open as long and as often as possible, and the doors, but there is no supply of artificial heat to the cells. Some of the bedsteads are iron, and the remainder of wood, and the bedding consists of straw bed and bolster, two blankets, and a rug, but no sheets. Each prisoner folds up his own bedding in the morning; afterwards a gang of cleaners sweep the cells, and once a fortnight the cells are washed. The rooms in the third, or attic story, are much larger than the cells described, and are chiefly used for the reception of vagrants, in case the prison should be so full as to prevent their being placed in the common cells. These rooms are spacious and airy. The day-rooms have open fire-places, and, when occupied, a warder is always present. The rules and dietaries are posted on the walls. The prisoners do not take their meals in the day-rooms, but in their respective cells. The yards are spacious, furnished each with a cistern and other necessary conveniences, gravelled, and bounded exteriorly by brick walls about 11 ft. high. The magistrates have it in contemplation to lay down flag walks in the yards, as after rain the gravel is a long time in drying. When taking exercise the prisoners are kept at a distance of three yards from each other, under the supervision of an officer. The treadwheel is worked in separation, and the prisoners are on the wheel without intermission for one hour; they are then off the wheel for an hour, when they walk in a ring. Silence is enforced, and an officer is always present. I am doubtful as to the upper parts of the compartments in which the prisoners work the wheel being so well constructed as might be, to allow more air to the prisoners, who have complained, as I was informed by the surgeon, of the closeness in hot weather. The power of the wheel is turned to raising water for the prison use.

The women's wards are used for the tried and untried, there being no other classification for the female prisoners. These classes, however, are kept quite apart from each other at all times except in chapel. The convicted females wash the prisoners' linen. The untried females are occupied in making and mending such articles of prison dress as come within their capacity. No tuition is given to the women; the occupations just mentioned fully employ their time.

The following prisoners were confined in the gaol at the time of inspection:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	11	2	Brought forward	17	3
Sentenced to transportation	1	..	Committed for want of sureties	1	1
Convicted felons	1	1	,, as vagrants	2	..
Committed for assaults	3	..	,, for offences in Union-work-house	2	1
,, for petty thefts	1	..			
Carried forward	17	3	Total	22	5

The prisoners were distributed and employed as follows:—

	M.	F.
Treadwheel	5	..
Picking oakum	2	..
Cleaning prison	2	..
Making and mending prison clothes	..	5
Untried, not working	13	..
Total	22	5

The following is the daily routine of the prison duties :—

Hours.			
6	to	7.	Prisoners wash and dress themselves, and clean their cells.
7	,,	8.	,, at exercise and labour.
8	,,	9.	Breakfast.
9	,,	9½.	Prisoners at labour and exercise.
9½	,,	10.	Chapel.
10	,,	11.	Misdemeanants at school; felons at exercise.
11	,,	12.	Felons at school; misdemeanants at labour.
12	,,	1.	Dinner.
1	,,	2.	Convicted prisoners at labour and exercise; untried at school.
2	,,	3.	Misdemeanants at school; felons in their day-rooms.
3	,,	4.	Felons at school; misdemeanants at labour.
4	,,	5.	Felons at work; misdemeanants in their day-rooms.
5	,,	5½.	Supper.
		6.	Prisoners locked up.
		10.	A warder and night-watch go into each cell, and report to the governor.

The clothes for the male prisoners are made by contract.

I received no sustained complaint when my inspection took place, and the prison was in a state very creditable to the authorities and to the governor.

The infirmary for the male prisoners, situated in the attic story, is spacious and well ventilated, having an open fire-place and two windows; it has been seldom used, however. The surgeon attends the gaol regularly three times a week, and oftener if sickness among the prisoners require it. There were no prisoners on the sick-list at the time of inspection. I tasted the provisions, and found them excellent. Formerly the diet was too low and too uniform; scurvy was then prevalent, and the prisoners were discharged in broken health; but the diet having been much improved and varied, the scurvy has disappeared, and the surgeon states that the prisoners rather improve in their health than otherwise during their confinement. That gentleman expresses himself satisfied with the clothing, linen, and bedding supplied to the prisoners, as well as with the amount of exercise which they take. The governor is of opinion that they usually look better in health when they are discharged than when they are admitted; and with respect to their food he observes, that few of the labouring classes live so well in their own homes.

The chaplain performs two services on Sundays and reads prayers every morning; he also sees the prisoners individually, and superintends the school. The chapel is commodious, being capable of accommodating 44 male prisoners and 6 females. The male prisoners are divided into four classes, each class being partitioned off from the rest, so that prisoners of one class cannot see or communicate with prisoners of any other class. This is not, however, the case with the females, as, though there are two compartments nominally appropriated to their occupation, only one is used by them, the other being inconveniently placed as respects egress and ingress. The prison staff includes a schoolmaster, who teaches reading and spelling, as well as portions of the Scripture and the Catechism, in a satisfactory manner. The library is good; it contains books, not solely Scriptural, of a mixed character, combining general information with religious truths.

WARWICKSHIRE.

WARWICK.—COUNTY GAOL.

(Inspected March 13 and March 20, 1848.)

There are two county prisons in Warwick, the gaol and the house of correction. The former, to which reference is now made, though not entitled a house of correction, is nevertheless a place of punishment as well as of detention, and all descriptions of prisoners, with the exception of vagrants, who are sent to the other prison, are committed to it. The form of the building is irregular and inconvenient as respects the arrangements necessary to carry into effect any proper system of prison discipline with the average number of prisoners, although its proximity to the court-house may be attended with some advantage. The prison stands on an elevated piece of ground, and is very healthy, but has nothing else in its favour. It contains the following accommodation for prisoners :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells, each for 3 prisoners	70	..	Bath	1	..
Cells, each for 6 prisoners	24	12*	Work-shops	2	1
Day-rooms	6	4	Laundry	..	1
Infirmaries	2	2	Airing-yards for criminals	6	3
Punishment-cells	4	2	,, for debtors	3	1
Reception-cell	1	..			

The single cells are 9 ft. 2 in. in length, 5 ft. 11 in. in width, and 9 ft. high; the double cells are 13 ft. 7 in. in length, 9 ft. 2 in. in width, and 9 ft. high: the former are lighted

* The male prisoners sleep singly, the female prisoners sleep two in a bed.

with one window, the latter with two, which are glazed, latticed, and double barred with iron. The ceilings are formed of brick arches and the floors of stone flags. The doors are wood with outer gratings opening upon long passages, most of which have windows at each end, creating currents of air through the dormitories and assisting the general ventilation; the immediate ventilation of the cells, however, is effected by flues leading into the roof. No artificial heat is provided, nor is any required, the number of prisoners in each cell being more than sufficient to render extraneous warmth necessary. The bedsteads are iron, and the bedding consists of three blankets, a rug, and a straw bed for each prisoner.

The day-rooms open upon the airing-yards, and in each is posted an officer at all times to maintain order and to preserve silence; but, from the crowded state of the prison, with numerous prisoners committed for trial before the assizes and sessions, and the convicts immediately afterwards—a process by which the prisoners are just transferred from one day-room to another—order and comparative decency may be maintained with unremitting diligence and severe punishment, but silence is not and cannot be enforced; consequently all the evils of aggregation under such circumstances exist. Placing so many prisoners in the sleeping-cells is, however, a practice more deteriorating still in its effects; the return shows 70 cells containing 3 prisoners each, and 24 cells containing 6 prisoners each, and at night there is not the presence of an officer, even in the passages, to prevent impropriety of speech or of conduct; much, therefore, that is bad must take place without being made known to the authorities, and even under this want of supervision, when doubtless many offenders escape detection, the entries in the punishment-book are very numerous. Both as regards the conduct of the prisoners in the sleeping-cells and in the day-rooms, the following extracts of crimes are conclusive against the system of aggregation which is followed :—

January 15th, 1848. —— and ——, changing their clothing, and indecent behaviour in sleeping-cells.
February 4. —— and ——, fighting and disorderly.
„ 9th. —— and ——, fighting and disorderly.
„ 15th. ——, burning another prisoner with a hot coal.
„ 20th. ——, ——, and ——, disorderly conduct in day-room.
„ 26th. ——, striking another prisoner.
March 2nd. ——, striking another prisoner.
„ 2nd. —— and ——, quarrelling and bad language, and not desisting when ordered by the officer.
„ 12th. ——, receiving diet belonging to another prisoner.
„ 15th. ——, quarrelling and fighting.
„ 16th. —— and ——, quarrelling and fighting in the sleeping-cells.
„ 16th. ——, exchanging diet.
„ 24th. ——, striking another prisoner.
April 5th. —— and —— (two women), fighting.
„ 8th. —— and ——, fighting and bad language in sleeping-cell.
„ 8th. ——, ——, ——, and ——, endeavouring to excite a mutiny.
„ 12th. ——, assaulting another prisoner.
„ 19th. ——, assaulting another prisoner.
„ 22nd. ——, assaulting another prisoner.

Here, therefore, in four months are 31 delinquents engaged in the commission of 19 distinct offences, doubtless in addition to a great many more not detected, which could not have been perpetrated in a prison where separation was enforced, and which cannot be attributed to the laxity of the discipline, but to the inapplicability of a better system to a prison so constructed.

The airing-yards are by no means sufficiently spacious, and the prisoners while taking exercise are by much too crowded; otherwise there does not appear to be any fault with them; they are flagged and dry, and each is supplied with a pump and other conveniences. The treadwheel-yard is better than the others, as regards size and having respect to its purposes. The wheel is divided into three compartments, and it is worked by the prisoners in two gangs during alternate half-hours, the gang off work remaining in the day-room belonging to the yard under the superintendence of an officer. The gang on the wheel is likewise under the superintendence of an officer, who maintains silence among the prisoners.

The portion of the prison where the females are confined is said to be 300 years old; and it consists of a range of two-storied building, the sleeping-wards being above and the day-rooms on the ground-floor looking upon the airing-yards. The latter are flagged; each is supplied with a pump and water-closet, and are separated by brick walls, but are bounded in the front by an iron railing, which runs by the side of a passage leading from the main part of the prison to the court-house—an objectionable and inconvenient arrangement, as, whenever male prisoners have to traverse the passage, the women must be withdrawn from the yards; then they are shut up in their rooms, and hopper blinds are attached to the windows to prevent them from seeing what passes outside. It may be readily conceived therefore what excitement and bustle there must be in the female wards when preparations are being made for preventing the inmates looking out; to the manifest interruption of the monotonous regularity and unexciting routine which form no small portion of the prisoner's punishment. The laundry and drying-room might be better arranged if there was more space; considering how much washing is required to be done, there is a want of accommodation. And here it may be mentioned that the

washing performed by the female prisoners is not confined to the prison clothing, which it ought to be; but all the linen of the governor and the officers is likewise washed in the prison laundry, a practice which is extremely objectionable.

The following return exhibits the number and the description of prisoners in the gaol on the day of inspection :—

Criminals.	M.	F.		M.	F.
For trial	187	25	Brought forward	253	41
Sentenced to transportation	2	2			
Convicted felons	39	11	Debtors.		
Lunatics	3	1	Under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 127, and 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95. Fraudulent debtors under Bankruptcy Laws, and debtors remanded for fraud by Insolvent Debtors' Court	5	..
For assaults	9	1			
Under Bastardy Laws	3	..			
,, Revenue Laws	2	..			
For want of sureties	6	1			
Deserters waiting a route	2	..	Other debtors	2	..
Carried forward	253	41	Total	260	41

The prisoners were distributed and employed in the following manner :—

	M.		F.
Treadwheel	32	Making and mending prison clothes	22
Cleaning prison	4	Knitting	3
Tailor	1	Washing	3
Shoemaker	1	Cleaning prison	2
Sick	8	Sick	2
Attending sick	3	Attending sick	1
In punishment-cells	1	Prisoners, not working	8
Untried, not working	210		
Total	260	Total	41

The prisoners on the sick-list were as follows :—

Initials.	Disease.	Remarks.
Males.		
J. B.	Fever	Convalescent.
E. K.	Ditto.	
H. H.	Ditto	Convalescent.
J. R.	Ditto.	
G. S.	Ditto.	
W. T.	Venereal.	
B. H.	Ditto.	
E. S.	Fever	Convalescent.
Females.		
E. K.	Dyspepsia.	
C. H.	Prolapsus Uteri.	

The fever which appears so often in the foregoing list of medical cases was upon the prisoners when they were admitted, or appeared soon after, and was the accompaniment of extreme poverty. A short time previous to my visit two of the prisoners had died of this disease; they were represented as being in great wretchedness, and were charged with the offence of stealing bread. The prison on the whole, however, is healthy. One of the infirmaries for the male prisoners is a good room for the purpose—boarded, sufficiently well ventilated, and having an open fire-place. Here I found two patients in bed, and three, who were up, approaching to convalescence. The other infirmary is not so large nor so good, though it has a fire-place, and is reasonably well ventilated; it is, however, only used when the other is full, which is only the case occasionally. The infirmaries for the female prisoners contain four beds in one and five beds in the other; and I am not aware that any fault can be found with them.

Several complaints having been made to me by the prisoners that their soup and gruel were not of the consistency specified in the diet table; I made extensive inquiries among the prisoners who were unconnected with those who advanced the charge, but I was quite unable to substantiate the truth of the allegations, and the provisions which I tasted were perfectly good. Subsequently I brought the complaints under the notice of the Visiting Justices, who lost no time in making a searching investigation, and I was gratified at finding the following entry in the record of their proceedings :—

"In consequence of a letter addressed by Captain O'Brien to the chairman of the Visiting Magistrates, containing various complaints against the management of the gaol, we, the undersigned Visiting

II. Midland and Eastern District.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Magistrates, having personally visited the prisoners in the several yards, and questioned them on all points contained in the above letter, have no hesitation in stating that these complaints are totally without foundation.

(Signed) "M. W. Heath.
"Wm. Collins.
"M. Wise.
"J. Ratray."

Warwickshire.

Warwick County Gaol.

The persons of the prisoners were not kept so clean as they ought to have been. For instance, the feet of many of them had not been washed for months, and the necessity for compelling this necessary ablution, especially among the juvenile prisoners, did not appear to have occurred to the governor, who, however, on becoming aware of the omission, at once promissed to take such steps as might be necessary to ensure entire cleanliness for the future. The clothing I found very good; it is repaired in the prison, but it is made at the county asylum.

The chaplain, who does duty also at the county house of correction, performs two services, and gives one sermon every Sunday, and reads prayers every other day during the week. He sees the prisoners in the day-rooms, admonishes them in private, and reads to the sick. The chapel is calculated to contain 260 male and 60 female prisoners. The latter are separated from the former—not being able to see each other; but otherwise no separation is effected. The school-room is appropriated exclusively to the juvenile prisoners, who are taught spelling and reading. The other prisoners are permitted to have books and slates in the day-rooms. There is no prison library beyond that which is composed of bibles, hymns, prayer-books, and tracts.

Warwick House of Correction for the County.

WARWICK.—House of Correction for the County.

(Inspected March 20th and April 25th, 1848.)

This prison, situated in the town of Warwick, at a short distance from the county gaol, is intended for the reception of all prisoners except those for trial and for debt. Its form is irregular, the buildings being on different levels and erected at different times, as additional accommodation was demanded, and alterations were required to suit new systems of discipline. Hence it is ill adapted to meet the requirements of the present day. The question of building a new prison for the county, in lieu of the gaol and the house of correction, has been for some time under the consideration of the magistrates; and I was given to understand that, probably, it would be shortly settled in a satisfactory manner.

The prison affords the following accommodation:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	..	..	Baths	1	1
Cells for more than one prisoner	60	7	Day-rooms	6	4
Infirmaries	2	1	Work-shops	3	1
Punishment-cells	6	5	Laundries	..	2
Reception-cells	1	1	Airing-yards	3	3

The cells for the male prisoners are, for the most part, 12 ft. 2 in. in length, 6 ft. 4 in. in width, and about 9 ft. 10 in. high, divided from each other by partitions of brick on edge, covered with lath and plaster; the ceilings are of lath and plaster; the flooring is oak, and one window lights two cells. About twenty years ago the cells were partitioned off in the manner described; previously they had been large, undivided apartments, into which bundles of straw had been thrown once a month as bedding for the prisoners, who were thrust into these places at night like sheep into a fold. As it is, the prisoners are by far too crowded, each cell containing four bedsteads. The ventilation is not bad, being effected by a current of air between the windows, which are left open during the day, and grated holes into the passages over the doors. The day-rooms open upon their respective airing-yards, and an officer is always present when they are occupied. The shops are used for any prisoners, handicraftsmen, whose labours may be made available: the largest shop is appropriated to tailors, who make all the prison clothing; it adjoins the felons' yard, and is superintended by the officer who has charge of that yard.

Instead of a treadwheel, a succession of cranks, upon a continuous axle, are worked by prisoners sentenced to hard labour in alternate gangs, the power being applied to grinding corn, both for the use of the prisoners and for hire, under the management of a paid miller. In the upper yard six prisoners at a time are placed to every crank, three on each side; in the lower yard, where the cranks are shorter, the prisoners work separately. An officer is always present, and enforces silence. After a good deal of inquiry I am inclined to coincide with the governor of this prison, who has bestowed much attention to the subject, in the opinion that crank-labour of this description is to be preferred to the wheel; and it has the additional advantage of being capable of adjustment to the strength of juvenile prisoners, thereby overcoming a defect in the treadwheel which renders it unfit for young and growing persons. The airing-yards are spacious and healthy, flagged, and furnished with water and all other necessary conveniences.

The following prisoners were confined on the day of my first inspection:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Convicted felons	106	11	Brought forward	148	19
Committed for assaults	9	2	Committed for offences in Union-work-houses	1	..
,, for petty thefts	6	1	Committed for desertion of families	2	..
,, under Game Laws	13	..	Other criminals	31	7
,, for want of sureties	1	1			
,, as vagrants	13	4	Total	182	26
Carried forward	148	19			

The prisoners were distributed and employed as follows :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Crank labour	142	..	Brought forward	163	1
Cleaning prison	9	1	Not employed	3	1
Tailors	6	..	Making and mending prison clothes, and shirts for persons out of prison	..	19
Shoemaker	1	..	Washing	..	4
Carpenter	1	..	Sick	14	1
Assistant cooks	2	..	Attending sick	2	..
,, bakers	2	..			
Carried forward	163	1	Total	182	26

The female misdemeanants are kept apart from the other prisoners of the same sex, except in school, where the teacher is always present and prevents them from talking; otherwise there is no check put upon individual intercourse. In the school the teaching includes sewing, and work of that description. All the linen used in the prison by the prisoners is made and repaired here; and work, such as shirts and women's clothing, is taken in. The laundry is placed in a yard separate from the schoolroom, and the females who wash do not attend the school. On asking the matron whether it would not answer to combine both, she informed me that she had tried at one time to do so, but found the arrangement did not succeed, and therefore gave it up. The washing is laborious and requires strength, hence the necessity of choosing prisoners fitted for the toil, irrespective of classes. Those who are able to wash prefer the occupation to attendance in school; in fact, the washing is made the principal consideration. During the week previous to my last inspection upwards of 330 shirts had been washed, the prison being unusually full. In addition to the prison linen, the linen of the governor and his family, and of three of the officers, is also washed in the prison laundry—a custom which is highly wrong. The women's sleeping-rooms are far better than the men's sleeping-cells; more commodious, better ventilated, and not so crowded, though frequently two prisoners occupy the same bed.

Of the female prisoners, two were only 12 years old, charged with the same offence—stealing butter—and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. Both were unfortunate in their bringing up, the mother of one being very bad indeed, and the other being left to a stepmother, who took no care of the poor child.

The entries in the governor's journal and punishment-book gave the usual proofs of the mischiefs to prison discipline arising from aggregation, the offences being,—"using bad language, fighting, exchanging shoes, bartering provisions for clothing, ill treating a fellow-prisoner, beating a fellow-prisoner,"—which could not have occurred under a system of separation. On the whole, however, the punishments were comparatively few.

The prisoners in the sick-list on the first day of inspection were as follows :—

Initials.	Disease.	Initials.	Disease.
S. H.	Scrofula.	J. C.	Debility.
W. J.	Ditto.	J. G.	Sore toe.
G. G.	Debility.	J. F.	Erysipelas.
J. W.	Rheumatism.	C. P.	Ditto.
W. S.	Venereal.	J. M.	Venereal.
M. D.	Ulcer under the arm.	J. M.	Debility.
T. L.	Debility.	A. H. (female.)	Sore eyes.
J. W.	Stricture.		

The surgeon's visits to the prison are daily; and he is of opinion that the prison must be deemed healthy, though, during the quarter preceding my first inspection, a good deal of sickness had been brought in by the vagrant prisoners, who were generally in a state of great destitution, resulting in typhus and erysipelas. The male infirmary contains eight beds; it is commodious, and well lighted and ventilated by means of two cupolas and three windows, and one prisoner attends the ward. The infirmary for the females is in no way different from their sleeping-rooms. Having found that the feet of several of the male prisoners had not been washed for months, and consequently were very dirty, I brought the subject under the surgeon's notice; and I learned that he was adverse to the prisoners being compelled to wash their feet frequently, especially during the winter

Warwick House of Correction for the County.

months, as he had traced colds and other illnesses to that source; at the same time he by no means intimated that cleanliness of person ought to be otherwise than insisted upon; and I have reason to hope that an amendment in this respect will be found on the next inspection. He stated his satisfaction with the clothing, bedding, and diet of the prisoners. His observations led him to believe that during a confinement of six or eight months the prisoners' health did not deteriorate, but after the lapse of that time it was a doubtful question. As there was no weighing-machine in the prison, I could not ascertain whether the prisoners increased in weight or not during their confinement.

I tasted the provisions, and found them to be of good quality and regulated weight.

The chapel is large enough to contain the number of prisoners usually confined in the prison, but no separation is effected except as regards the sexes. The chaplain, whose duties extend to the county gaol as well as to the house of correction, performs two services every Sunday, and reads the morning prayers on alternate days during the week; speaks to the prisoners as occasions require, and admonishes them in private; visits the sick prisoners and catechises the boys. The school is chiefly appropriated to the last description of prisoners, and much proficiency was displayed by them in reading and writing. The adults are taught, or rather are assisted in learning to read and to write, if they are inclined so to employ themselves when not labouring at the cranks, by the turnkeys: and here I met with a singular case of what may be done by perseverance under adverse circumstances. A man, aged 21, committed for six months, having been previously totally ignorant, with unremitting application during that time learned to read very fairly, and to write well enough to send a letter to his friends. He is now in respectable service. The books of the library are of a religious character; they are given out to the prisoners in the day-rooms, and also allowed to be read in the cells, the officers who distribute them being responsible for their condition on return.

It was distressing to see so many young boys in gaol as I found here—the victims of bad bringing up or total neglect by their parents.

—— ——, going on 9 years old: sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for stealing a pound of wax candles. His father is dead and his mother married again.

—— ——, not 14 years old: sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment (nearly expired) and three whippings, for stealing a handkerchief. Had been in prison six times before; three times for theft and three times for attempts to steal.

—— ——, aged nearly 13: sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment for picking pockets. Was in prison before, for 1 month, for garden robbery.

—— ——, aged 11. Same offence and sentence as the first-mentioned boy.

—— ——, aged 9: has been in prison 12 months, having been sentenced to transportation for stealing twelvepence halfpenny. Comes of bad people.

The last mentioned was a pitiable case; during the year which he had passed in the prison the child had behaved very well; he was quite a pet with the turnkeys, and bore the name of "Little Tommy." He had learned to read; and he told the governor that he was very comfortable where he was, and did not wish to quit the place. His happiest and most innocent days have been passed in a prison: it will always be to him as his home, and, probably, during his future life, his refuge and his abode!

Coventry Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

COVENTRY.—Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected February 11 and June 7, 1848.)

This prison, which adjoins the court-house, consists of four wings, where the prisoners are confined, radiating from a centre building, containing the governor's office on the ground-floor, and above it the chapel, with which the upper part of the wings are connected by bridges. One wing is appropriated to female prisoners, one to debtors, and the other two to male criminals. The spaces between the wings are divided by walls into airing-yards, and the whole occupies a quadrangular piece of ground of an irregular form, one side being bounded by the governor's apartments, another side by the court-house, and the two remaining sides by a boundary wall about 20 ft. in height, surmounted by loose bricks, having in one corner the treadwheel and in another the infirmary.

The accommodation for prisoners is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners	76	3	Bath	1	..
Cells for more than one prisoner	3	3	Laundries	1	1
Day-rooms	6	2	Airing-yards for criminals	5	2
Infirmaries	1	..	,, for debtors	1	..
Punishment-cells	2	..			

The cells are about 7 ft. 6 in. in length, 6 ft. in width, and 8 ft. 6 in. in height, with tiled floors and arched ceilings, having glazed windows 2 ft. 8 in. and 1 ft. 6 in., secured on the outside by thick iron jalousies. Iron bed-frames are fixed into the wall, and the bedding for each prisoner consists of a straw bed, three blankets, and a rug. As no thermometer is kept in the prison, I could not ascertain the temperature, but there is no artificial heat. Ventilation is provided by leaving the doors and windows open from the time the prisoners

leave the cells in the morning until they are brought back again at nightfall. A prisoner is employed in sweeping the cells and folding the bedding; and both the cells and bedding were in a creditable state of cleanliness at the time of inspection. No turnkey sleeps in the wing, but one cell is supplied with a bell, which rings in the turnkey's room, and this cell is always occupied by a prisoner, with whom the other prisoners can communicate in cases of illness. The largest cell, but a little larger than the others, is fitted with two iron bed-frames to hold two persons, and occasionally, when it has been thought prudent to associate a companion with a prisoner who requires watching or attendance, two prisoners are placed together—contrary to law. Day-rooms are attached to every ward, and a good fire is kept in each, round which the prisoners congregate; and, provided they be commonly orderly, they may communicate with each other as much as they please, quite unchecked by any real supervision. As might have been expected, I found the day-rooms in a less creditable condition than the sleeping-cells; one being especially dirty, though an excuse was made that it had not as yet been cleaned up after the prisoners had dined. Indeed there was generally in the day-rooms an absence of that scrupulous neatness which is an invariable characteristic of the best-managed gaols.

The airing-yards are flagged, and each is supplied with a pump. The walls of separation, which are crowned with chevaux-de-frise, do not extend to the boundary-wall, but allow of an intermediate passage being carried round the prison. Tobacco and other articles have been occasionally thrown over the boundary-wall into the airing-yards from the lane outside, and as the roof and walls of the church close by command a view of the interior, communications have frequently passed between the prisoners in the yards and their friends who have obtained access to the belfry.

The prisoners confined at the time of inspection were :—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
CRIMINALS.					
For trial	44	5	Brought forward	68	12
Sentenced to transportation	1	..	Desertion of families	1	..
Convicted felons	12	7	Other criminals	..	1
Assaults	2	..			
Petty thefts	5	..	DEBTORS.		
Under Bastardy Laws	3	..	Debtors	8	..
Vagrants	1	..			
Carried forward	68	12	Total	77	13

Their distribution and employment were as follows :—

	M.		F.
Treadwheel	6	Washing	5
Cleaning prison	3	Cleaning prison	3
Tailor	1	Untried, not working	5
Sick	6		
Attending Sick	2	Total	13
In punishment-cells	5		
1st class misdemeanants	2		
Untried, not working*	44		
Debtors	8		
Total	77		

The power of the treadwheel is applied to pumping water for the prison : six prisoners are placed upon it at a time, and every quarter of an hour one of them is relieved from labour. Here I found three untried prisoners, who stated that they worked at the wheel of their own will, preferring it to remaining idle; and this proceeding was defended by the governor, who based his justification upon the 6th rule of the Coventry prison, viz. : "All prisoners receiving the county allowance are to assist in cleaning the prison, pumping water, or any other menial office not prohibited by the 2 & 3 Victoria, cap. 56, s. 6, rule 4;" but evidently in ignorance of the latter part of the 16th section of the 5 Geo. IV., cap. 85, which provides that "no prisoner before conviction shall under any pretence be employed on the treadwheel, either with or without his consent."

The female prisoners occupy two day-rooms, with perfect freedom of passage from one to the other, without regular supervision or any classification; indeed, when female debtors are confined they are not separated from the criminal prisoners. In one of the rooms, where some clothes which had been washed were drying, I found two females untried and five convicted; and of the untried one was a girl 15 years old, never in prison before, now charged with stealing a shirt. In the other room were the remaining female prisoners, three untried and three convicted. The females make the shirts for the prisoners and their own clothing, and they wash the prison linen in one of the day-rooms. Their sleeping-rooms were very clean and orderly in appearance. Their airing-yards are small;

* Some of these are at times at labour on the treadwheel. See observations further on.

and the turnkeys in passing from the office to the male prisoners' airing-yards and day-rooms can see not only into the females' airing-yard, but into the ward. Moreover, the key of this part of the prison is not strictly in the custody of the matron, and it is not the practice to exclude from it the male officers of the prison, who occasionally enter it without the presence of the matron.

The debtors' cells are boarded and fitted with open fireplaces and fixed wooden bedsteads. No separation is effected between the ordinary debtors and those confined under the "Small Debts Act." This part of the building did not reflect credit, in regard to cleanliness and orderly appearance, upon its management and supervision. I was informed that the debtors occasionally refused to attend the chapel, and that there was no rule to force them to do so. I am bound to remark, that in prisons where really good systems of prison management are pursued, these difficulties either do not arise or are readily overcome.

The infirmary, 15 ft. in length and 10 ft. in width, too small and very inconvenient, was quite crowded with three patients, whom I found in beds which touched each other; two of the patients being in fever, and the other suffering from scrofulous disease—all three very ill. They were attended by another prisoner, who receives half a pint of ale daily for the performance of this duty; and—such is the effluvia to which he is subjected—the surgeon permits him to smoke two pipes of tobacco every day in the passage outside the infirmary. There is but indifferent accommodation also for the female patients. Unfortunately the prison cannot be deemed so healthy as others. Such is the surgeon's opinion, and he ascribes it to its confined situation. As there is no weighing-machine in the gaol, it is not ascertained whether the prisoners increase or diminish in weight. The surgeon attends regularly when there are any sick prisoners, and indeed generally every day, whether his services may or may not be required. The cases of vagrancy are very numerous, and the persons who are so committed are usually in a state of extreme want, and frequently of disease.

The following prisoners were on the sick-list on the day of inspection:—

Initials.	Disease.	Remarks.
W. T.	Low typhus fever . .	In a state of destitution and disease when committed.
G. J.	Ditto . . .	
I. J.	Ditto . . .	
R. W.	Ditto . . .	Starving when committed.
J. G.	Eruption	
C. A.	Low fever.	

The prisoners' clothes are not made in the prison, but in the asylum in the town.

I tasted the provisions and found them good. They are, however, served out in a slovenly way: all the bread for the day is given to the prisoners at once; and hence the shelves in the day-rooms are garnished with the unconsumed remnants. More regularity and less waste would be the consequence of giving to each individual his exact allowance for each meal, and making him eat as much as he pleased of it within a certain time in his cell by himself, restoring any food which possibly he might not then desire to consume.

The chapel is inconveniently small. It is divided into three compartments,—one for the female prisoners, one for the convicted, and one for the untried; containing in all 70 sittings for male prisoners, and 10 sittings for female prisoners. When the prison is full, extra benches are brought into the chapel; but even with these additional sittings it is by far too crowded. The chaplain performs Divine service daily, and communicates with the prisoners in the chapel after service. On Sundays he visits the female prisoners in their wards. Tracts are lent to the prisoners, as well as Testaments and Bibles, but there is no prison library. A schoolmaster, who is a clerk at one of the churches in the town, attends five times in the week, for two hours each time, and, as was stated, "mostly when boys are in the prison." The older prisoners sometimes refuse to read and to learn at all; but as cases of this sort are not commonly found in other gaols, it is questionable whether blame is to be attached to the system or to the prisoners, and I am disposed to attach it to the former rather than to the latter.

It is pleasant to be able to report favourably on any public institution which it is one's duty to inspect; but in this instance I am unable to praise the prison or its management. The building is not well placed, and I believe cannot be enlarged for want of lateral space; but several parts of it are capable of improvement, especially as regards the portion appropriated to females and the infirmary. The discipline, however, is far more open to improvement than the building; and the sooner it is commenced the better, by putting an end to the aggregation of the prisoners in the day-rooms; by preventing the possibility of any of the male officers having access to any portion of the prison occupied by female prisoners; by causing the utmost cleanliness to be observed throughout; by strictly following the letter of the law as regards untried prisoners not being placed on the tread-wheel, and as regards only two male prisoners not being placed in the same cell; by making better arrangements for the sick; by systematizing the instruction of all the prisoners; and by carefully attending to the minutiæ of discipline, which can only be effected by the exercise of more activity and intelligence than I was able to find in those to whom the

executive of the prison had been intrusted. I allude particularly to the governor and to the matron, whose lengthened, and I believe meritorious, services are more worthy of being recompensed by retirement than by a continuance in their present responsible situations.

In conformity with the custom in like cases, I deemed it my duty to address a letter to the Visiting Justices with respect to the three prominent points which appeared to involve direct infractions of the law, viz., placing untried prisoners on the treadwheel, making no separation between the female prisoners, and permitting male turnkeys occasional access to the female part of the prison in the circumstances which I have already related. Subsequently, on the 7th of June, not having been honoured with any reply to my communication, I again visited the gaol, and I again found an untried prisoner working on the treadwheel; and as regarded the other two points, matters were worse than they had been before. All the females were together—that is to say, they occupied two day-rooms, with free passage between them—tried and untried. With these was a bankrupt debtor. She was in gaol for a debt of 40*l.*; had been committed on the 3rd of February; remained five weeks; was bailed out for seven weeks; returned to the gaol on the 17th of May. The Court adjudged that she should be imprisoned for six months from the 23rd of February; and her case was to be re-heard on the 27th of June. This woman was single, respectable in appearance and manner, a dress-maker who had been unfortunate in her trade. In confirmation of her respectability (irrespective of the facts which brought her into gaol, and of which I am ignorant), she was to be married to a decent tradesman whom I saw. This unfortunate young woman had been associated with the worst characters, and complained grievously of having been locked up with them, for though she slept in the same room with only one other female prisoner, in other respects she was herded with the rest. She said "the other prisoners were such low characters, their conversation was very dreadful;" that "she had a great deal to endure;" that "when she was first brought in there were 17 female prisoners, and she had had no idea that they could have been in such a wicked state." Among this woman's associates I found one, a disorderly prostitute, who had been repeatedly in gaol, and whom the governor looked upon as incorrigible. Another was a woman charged with murder!

As regarded the custody of the females, even the semblance of its belonging to the matron was at an end. She was ill, and the governor kept the keys of the women's wards.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcestershire.
Worcester City Gaol.

WORCESTER.—City Gaol.

(Inspected May 10, 1848.)

This prison, opened for the reception of prisoners in 1824, is situated in the city of Worcester. The wards are built in three separate blocks, taking the shape of the circumference of a semicircle, of which the governor's house forms the centre, the space intermediate between the latter and the prisoners' buildings being occupied by the airing-yards. The ground occupied for gaol purposes is quadrilateral, and is enclosed within a boundary wall 17 ft. high. It is not sufficiently spacious, and yet it is so surrounded by buildings as not to be capable of extension. The boundary wall of the gaol forms one side of an adjoining house, two windows of which open upon the prison premises; and with respect to another, which is a public-house, the upper windows command a view of some of the airing-yards.

The prison accommodation is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners (criminals)	35	..	Reception-cells	2	..
Cells for more than one prisoner	..	6	Baths	1	1
Rooms for debtors	4	..	Day-rooms	6	2
Infirmary	1	1	Airing-yards for criminals	5	2
Punishment-cells	4	..	,, for debtors	1	..

The cells for the male prisoners are 7 ft. in length, 6 ft. 6 in. wide, and 9 ft. high, with glazed windows 18 in. by 14 in., which are left open in fine weather for the sake of ventilation. The cells are arched with brick and flagged with stones. Artificial heat is supplied by means of stoves in the passages, but the ventilation is imperfect. Each cell contains an iron bedstead, a straw bed, and three blankets, but no rug, as the governor's experience leads the magistrates to believe that for economy and comfort a third blanket is preferable to the rug usually issued in other prisons. The women's cells are larger, being 11 ft. 6 in. in length, 7 ft. wide, and 9 ft. in height; and they have open fire-places, which improve the ventilation. The bedsteads here are wood, instead of being iron, and

sometimes the prison is so full as to involve the necessity of two women sleeping in the same bed, otherwise, it is not a practice resorted to. The day-rooms open directly upon the yards, but from their construction persons within are not seen by others without, and they cannot be approached by an officer without the prisoners having timely notice of his coming; hence, as the warders are not sufficiently numerous to allow of one being constantly in each ward, no restraint is placed upon intercommunication. Adjoining the females' (felon) day-room is their laundry, which they use for cleaning themselves, as well as washing the prison linen. The yards, flagged, and supplied with water cisterns and other conveniences, and divided from each other by brick walls, most of which are surmounted by chevaux-de-frise, are however injudiciously planned. From the railing securing the inner circumference of the females' airing-yard, the debtors may be seen; but this defect I believe will be remedied in compliance with my suggestion, that the part of the railing from whence the women can see the debtors should be lined with sheet-iron, so as to stop effectually all communication by signs in that quarter, without materially impeding the circulation of air in the yard, which is already very small and confined, and at the same time allow enough of the railing to remain unaltered to permit the interior of the yard being seen from the windows of the governor's house. Another contingency which has already occurred will be provided against, in part at least, if not altogether, by blinding the railing, viz., communication between the females in the yard alluded to, and males in the adjacent yard, effected in one of the governor's windows that acts as a looking-glass, in which each can see the other with perfect distinctness. Some time ago a man and his wife were in these two yards at the same time, and they were detected making signs and talking on their fingers to each other by means of this mirror, thus accidentally placed, where it quite answered their purpose. The railing of the yard for the untried females is blinded in the manner alluded to. In fact, the plan upon which the gaol was originally built has failed to make it a good prison, consequently, recourse is frequently had to expedients for the purpose of remedying original defects; the whole assumes a patchwork character, and after all the money laid out in alterations, the prison still continues a prison of a bad sort. The intercommunication between the male and female prisoners is not the only evil of construction in this respect. There is nothing to prevent the male officers of the prison from frequently seeing the female prisoners. This is very mischievous, and yet cannot well be prevented without entirely closing the railing, a measure not to be recommended, because the yard is already too much confined. Another great defects exists, not easy to be remedied. From the boundary wall being so close to the back cells, it acts like a sounding-board to the voice; consequently, conversation is frequently carried on between the prisoners, male and female, accompanied too with this additional evil, a peculiar reverberation renders the detection of the individual voice a matter of difficulty. The kitchen is small, but still sufficient for its uses. The baths are good, and liberal access is given to them for the prisoners, who are also supplied with tubs, and tepid water once a week for their feet. The punishment-cells, with one exception, are not objectionable, but that alluded to is wanting in ventilation, which, however, might be easily supplied. The treadwheel supplies water to the prison; it is not worked in separation. Each prisoner at labour works 10 and rests 5 minutes, and the whole time occupied at the wheel is 5 hours and 40 minutes. The wheel-shed is exposed to the sun, and there is no escape in the roof for the heated air, consequently, exhaustion is felt by the prisoners working the wheel; but upon my suggesting a remedy to the Visiting Justice, whom I had the advantage of seeing, the subject was promised consideration.

The following prisoners were confined at the time of inspection:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
CRIMINALS.					
For trial	1	3	Brought forward	20	6
Committed for examination	7	..	Other criminals	2	1
Convicted felons	4	3			
Committed for assaults	2	..	DEBTORS.		
,, for offences in Union Workhouses	6	..	Common debtors	5	..
			Total	27	7
Carried forward	20	6			

The above criminal prisoners were employed as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Treadwheel	8	..	Brought forward	14	3
Cleaning the prison	6	..	Washing prison clothes	..	3
Making and mending clothes	..	3	Untried, not working	8	1
Carried forward	14	3	Total	22	7

It seldom occurs that any female debtors are confined in the gaol; no place is exclusively

appropriated to such a class of prisoners; but in case of a female debtor being committed, she would be placed in the untried ward.

No trades are carried on in the gaol, and all the clothing, except the females', is made abroad. The females sentenced to hard labour wash all the prison clothes, and the clothes for the governor's family; those not sentenced to hard labour are employed in sewing. The daily routine is as follows:—At 6 A.M. the prison is unlocked; ½ past 6 the prisoners are at labour on the treadwheel until 9, when they breakfast in the day-rooms; 10 o'clock chapel, except on Saturdays; ¼ before 11 treadwheel until 1, when they dine in the day-rooms; at 2 o'clock they are again put on the wheel until 6, when they get their suppers in the day-rooms; and at 7 they are locked up for the night. The rules to be observed by the prisoners are suspended in the cells; but with respect to the rules of the prison generally, I have to notice their being defective, inasmuch as they only apply to the prisoners, without enjoining any specific regulations for the conduct of the officers.

There were no sick prisoners in the gaol at the time of inspection, and I was informed by the surgeon, whose attendance is almost daily, that the prison must be considered as healthy. The infirmaries are reasonably good; that for the females being a boarded room adjoining the untried ward; and that for the males a separate house with two rooms, each containing three beds. The surgeon expressed himself satisfied with the prison clothing, bedding, cleanliness, and food, both as to quantity and quality. I tasted the provisions, which appeared to me to be excellent; a complaint, however, was preferred by four prisoners that they did not receive enough to keep them in health, but upon investigation, the allegation proved to be entirely without foundation—a concocted story, which could not have been got up if the separate system had been in operation—indeed if means were taken to see the victuals properly consumed, the complaint in all probability would not have been made, as these very individuals had been strongly suspected of wilfully wasting their bread.

The chapel, situated above the female felons' ward in the centre of the semicircular building, is divided by boarded partitions into five compartments for the male prisoners, and two compartments for the females, giving accommodation to 50 of the former and 18 of the latter. The chaplain performs two services on Sunday, and reads prayers on Wednesdays and Fridays; on other days prayers are read by the governor. On Saturdays the chaplain is engaged in instructing the prisoners; and as there is no schoolmaster in the gaol, he undertakes the task of himself teaching such of them as he thinks most open to improvement, and to assist him he selects a prisoner in each ward to hear the other prisoners read, and to instruct them to the best of his ability. In these circumstances it became my duty to point out the direct infraction of the 4th rule in the 6th section of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. cap. 56, both to the chaplain and to the Visiting Justice, who was good enough to meet me at the gaol, and to endeavour to prove to them that the obvious course was to appoint a schoolmaster, who should relieve the chaplain from the drudgery of mere elementary teaching, which is scarcely consistent with his position, would afford more time to the purpose than he could do, and, above all, would prevent the statute being broken. I was assured that this subject also should meet with the consideration of the magistrates.

The library is tolerably well supplied with books of an amusing and instructive character, in addition to those purely religious.

I was informed that the female prisoners were occasionally visited by a lady, belonging to the Society of Friends, whose teaching and exhortation were marked with equal judgment and kindness, and whose Christian task was performed without leading to the improper interference with the discipline of the gaol, that in these circumstances unfortunately often takes place, and not unfrequently does more harm than good to the objects of well-meant but ill-directed zeal.

WORCESTER.—County Gaol and House of Correction.

Worcester County Gaol and House of Correction.

(Inspected May 8, 1848.)

This prison, built about 45 years ago, and intended for the reception of all classes of prisoners, is conveniently situated on a piece of ground of oblong form, rather elevated, and well adapted to the purpose. In the centre is the chapel, and radiating from, but not connected with it, are five wings; and in place of a sixth wing, which would have completed the uniformity of the interior structure, stands the governor's house. The wings are divided longitudinally, so as to give ranges of cells on each side of the division walls. Three of the wings remain unaltered from the original construction, but the other two were extended about nine years ago; the extensions being prolongations of the wings, and consisting of three stories of cells, whereas the old parts of the wings consist of two stories of cells, with attics in the roof. Between the wings the airing-yards are placed. The south face of the quadrangle is handsomely built, containing the entrance gate between battlemented turrets, and at the adjacent corners are octagon towers, one the hospital for the men, the

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other a portion of the prison for females. The latter class of persons occupy half of one of the wings, and two ranges of building, built about four years back, one intermediate between the entrance gateway and the octagon tower before mentioned, the other range extending from the same tower along the east face of the prison as far as the adjacent wing. At the northern end are situated the officers' rooms, kitchen, tailor's shop, bath, and treadwheel. The boundary wall, about 20 ft. high, is carried from the extremity of the females' range along the east face, the north and west faces, and terminates at the octagon tower, in the south face, the interior being a space 345 ft. in length and 250 ft. in width. The prison accommodation is as follows:—

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Cells for separate prisoners . .	183	40	Day-rooms	6	1
Cells for more than one prisoner .	*16	2	Workshops	2	1
Infirmary	1	1	Laundry	..	1
Punishment-cells	6	1	Airing-yards for criminals. . .	12	3
Reception-cells	4	1	,, for debtors . . .	1	..
Baths (exclusive of hospital baths) .	3	1			

The cells for male prisoners are for the most part 8 feet in length, 6 ft. in width, and 9 feet high, arched and floored with brick, with windows glazed, opening in the centre, 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 2 in., blinded with iron plate jalousies, and barred. Ventilation is produced by means of the window, and an air-hole in the arched ceiling, leading into a flue, communicating with the outward air; and as the doors are left open when the cells are unoccupied, and the passages have windows at each end, which are opened when required, it is tolerably good. There is no artificial heat, but no complaint appears to have been made of excessive cold. Each cell is furnished with an iron bedstead, straw bed, pillow, two blankets, and a rug; and copies of the rules are suspended on the walls. Meals are taken in the cells. Prisoners make their own beds, but do not clean their cells, this being done by a prisoner, or prisoners sentenced to hard labour, yet unable to undergo their punishment at the wheel. The cells for the females are larger, being the same size as those at the Model Prison, and warmed with stoves in the passages. The attic rooms are only used when the prison is quite full; they contain each four or five beds, and are well ventilated and wholesome, but no separation is attempted with respect to the prisoners confined there. Warders do not sleep in any of the wings, but until 10 o'clock at night they perambulate the passages, and after that hour the night-watch patrols the premises. The day-rooms are on the ground-floor of each wing and communicate with the airing-yards; the prisoners occupy them only in severe weather; at other times they are in the yard, in the presence of an officer, and communication between them is checked as much as possible. The airing-yards are tiled, separated by brick walls, and bounded inwardly and outwardly with iron rails, leaving a passage between the inner rails and the chapel, and another between the outer rails and the boundary wall. Each yard is supplied with a cistern and other necessary conveniences. The prisoners, however, do not usually wash themselves at the cisterns in the airing-yards, but use lavatories that are fitted up very conveniently, under cover from the weather,—one set to each half wing. Three baths are placed in a room under the kitchen, from whence warm water is supplied when wanted; and in the same room is a sunk trough 15 ft. in length, 13 in. wide, and 12 in. deep, into which warm, as well as cold water, may be turned. The trough is used once a week by the prisoners to wash their feet, which is readily managed, as they wear knee-breeches and long stockings. The bath is used once a month, as well as on admission. The attention thus paid to the cleanliness of the prisoners' persons is well worthy of imitation in other prisons. The treadwheel is not worked in separation, neither does it appear to me to be so well placed as it might have been, either as respects supervision or protection of the prisoners from the weather. The yards adjoining it are too small, consequently when the men come off the wheel, generally in a state of perspiration, they are exposed to the air, where they are so crowded, as to be unable to walk about with sufficient activity to prevent their being chilled. Officers are always present when the prisoners are at labour; a different arrangement of their positions, however, would, as it appears to me, enable the services of one of them to be dispensed with. The prisoners are on the wheel about 10 minutes at a time, with an equal rest. The power of the wheel is applied to grinding corn for the prison, and occasionally for hire, under the management of a paid miller. The kitchen and oven are close together, and commodious. The cooking and baking are done by a hired cook and two assistants. The water for the gaol is raised by two powerful force pumps, which are worked by the prisoners. The lighting of the prison by night is defective; and it is very important that this should be improved, especially at the back or north end of the prison, where the watchmen's lanterns—all the means for giving light at present—are quite insufficient in winter evenings. It would be found beneficial extending the gas, now confined to the porter's lodge and female portion of the prison, to those parts which are in darkness.

The following prisoners were confined on the day of inspection:—

* These are the rooms in the attics, not used except in cases of emergency.

Criminals.	M.	F.
For trial	35	6
Sentenced to transportation	2	1
Convicted felons	84	17
,, misdemeanants	13	..
Committed for assaults	1	..
,, for petty thefts	2	1
,, under Bastardy Laws	5	..
,, under Game Laws	12	..
,, for want of sureties	4	1
,, as vagrants	5	3
,, for offences in Union-workhouses	1	..
Carried forward	164	29

	M.	F.
Brought forward	164	29
Committed for desertion of families	..	1
,, for malicious trespass	8	1
,, under Local Police Act	1	..
,, for neglect of service	2	..
Debtors.		
Fraudulent debtor	1	..
Other debtors	9	..
Total	185	31

The above prisoners were employed and distributed as follows:—

	M.	F.
Treadwheel	87	..
Cleaning prison	13	2
Tailor	1	..
Shoemaker	1	..
Carpenter	1	..
Pumping water	5	..
Assisting miller	1	..
Making mats	8	..
Carried forward	117	2

	M.	F.
Brought forward	117	2
Making and mending prison clothes	..	8
Washing	..	9
Sick	9	4
Attending sick	..	1
In punishment-cells	1	1
Not sentenced to hard labour	14	..
Untried, not working	34	6
Total	175	31

The daily routine of the gaol is as follows:—

The prison is unlocked at a ¼ before 6 o'clock in the morning; the prisoners are at labour from 6 to 9, when they breakfast in their cells; chapel is attended at 10; after chapel the prisoners labour till a ¼ to 1. At 1 they dine and remain in their cells till 2, from which hour until 6 they are at labour again, when they get their supper and are locked up for the night. On all occasions communication between the prisoners is suppressed when possible, but, nevertheless, the endeavours of the officers are not successful, and it appears that when the prisoners are on the stairs ascending to and descending from their cells, intercourse which cannot be prevented takes place between them.

The debtors, under the "Small Debts" Acts, are not separated from the common debtors; the latter are allowed to hire beds from without the prison, but it is optional with them, and they can have the prison bedding if they please.

The prison clothes are all made in the prison, including the officers' dresses, by a hired tailor, assisted by any prisoners who may be of that trade; and the prison shoes are mended, but not made, in the gaol. The linen for the prisoners and the officers' linen are washed by the females, who make their own clothes, and mend the shirts and stockings of the male prisoners. The washing is done by the women sentenced to hard labour; and here it cannot be passed over that washing the officers' linen is highly improper, and contrary to the statute.

The following prisoners were on the sick-list at the time of inspection:—

Males.	Disease.	Females.	Disease.
H. S.	Jaundice.	M. S.	Diarrhœa.
W. J.	Debility.	R. F.	Parturition.
W. B.	Fever.	M. T.	Vicarious hæmorrhage.
W. M'V.	Melancholia.	E. C.	Ulcerated leg.
J. P.	Rheumatic gout.		
W. T.	Syphilis.		
M. H.	Rupture.		
G. D.	Abscess in the ear.		
T. L.	Ulcer in the hip.		

The infirmaries are unusually good. That for the females, a boarded room with an open fire-place, holds five beds, and is supplied with hot and cold air when required. The hospital for the males occupies both stories of one of the octagon towers, already alluded to, and consists of two large rooms corresponding to the shape of the tower, with fire-places in the centre, well ventilated, spacious, and commodious. A warder, who is constantly in attendance, has a small room adjoining, from whence he can hear all that passes in the sick-wards. The surgeon attends daily; he regards the prison as generally healthy, but he is not impressed with a favourable opinion of the cells, which he thinks are damp, and in winter occasionally produce both cold and rheumatism. My own observations coincide with the surgeon's as respects the dampness of the cells which is

detected by the iron-mould marks on the bed-sacks. He expressed himself quite satisfied with the prisoners' clothing, bedding, cleanliness, and food; but he stated his opinion that it would be very desirable to introduce artificial heat into the wards of the male prisoners. Upon inquiry and examination it appeared to me that a beneficial alteration might be made in the wings, by removing the longitudinal partition walls, which are about a foot thick, and introducing warm air or stoves; this alteration, however, is dependent upon whether the construction of the building will admit of it being done with safety to the structure; the expense also is a matter of consideration; and therefore, though I think the cost would not be excessive in comparison with the benefit which would ensue, and the partition walls might be removed without endangering the building, I am not prepared to recommend more than that the subject should be entertained by the magistrates.

I tasted the prisoners' food, and found it unexceptionable; and though two prisoners stated that the bread was deficient in quantity, and one prisoner that the cocoa did not agree with him, I found, after conferring with the surgeon, that they had no reasonable grounds to complain. I had no means of ascertaining whether the prisoners increased in weight or otherwise during their respective periods of confinement, there being no weighing-machine in the gaol.

The chaplain performs the two regulated services on Sundays and reads morning prayers on other days, attends the sick and sees the prisoners individually in his own room, where he catechises, lectures, and exhorts them, and examines into their progress under the schoolmaster. The prisoners are not all taught indiscriminately, but about 40 of the best behaved are selected for the school-classes, and taken from the wheel during the hours of tuition. The prisoners regard the schooling as an indulgence: the chaplain states that they prize the privilege highly, and to make it more so, any prisoner against whom a complaint is substantiated is not allowed to attend. I must here remark that the numbers receiving tuition bear only a small proportion to the numbers excluded. But this arises from making the amount of the prisoners' labour a matter of primary importance; so much so, as I elicited from the chaplain, that when short of men for the wheel, the numbers in the school are diminished to supply the deficiency. It will be remembered that the wheel grinds corn not only for the prison consumption, but for hire; hence the authorities appear to be unwilling to lose the profit of the mill, which lessens the charge of the prison to the county, and consequently the labour of the prisoner is not willingly dispensed with. It is also quite likely an opinion may prevail that the gaol ought to be regarded as a place of punishment rather than of moral reformation and tuition. Possibly both may be actuating causes. But however opinions may differ upon the subject, the intention of the Legislature, when the Acts of Parliament were passed, was perfectly clear and beyond a doubt, to give to the generality of prisoners the means of acquiring the rudiments of knowledge; and this intention cannot be said to be carried into effect when in a large prison like that now reported upon, there are not more than about one-fourth of the whole number of prisoners permitted to take advantage of the instruction provided. In offering these remarks I by no means impute the least blame to, or imply the remotest censure upon, the chaplain, for that gentleman's exertions are most praiseworthy and effective; his zeal and judgment were equally conspicuous in the exercise of his important duties; but it appears to me that the system is faulty. I am bound to state my opinion that in this respect the magistrates are in error; and I do so reluctantly, because I found in connexion with this prison, and established under their auspices, an admirable society, which shows their strong interest in the amelioration of those persons who have been committed to the gaol, and which might be generally imitated with great advantage.

The nature, object, and machinery of the society are set forth in the following resolutions and form of letter, and I am gratified in being able to add that much good has been effected thereby.

Worcestershire Prisoners' Relief Society.

At a Meeting of the Governors of the "Worcestershire Prisoners' Relief Society," held this 11th day of September, 1840,

J. S. Pakington, Esq., M.P., in the Chair:

Resolved—

1. That a Society be formed, called the "Worcestershire Prisoners' Relief Society."

2. That the public be respectfully solicited to give their support to the objects of the Society, by donations or annual subscriptions. Subscriptions to be due on the first day of January in each year, and to be paid in advance to the treasurers, or into some bank in the county of Worcester.

3. That every donor of five pounds, or annual subscription of ten shillings, be a governor.

4. That the governors do meet on the last Saturday in September of each year, when a committee shall be appointed to conduct the affairs of the Society for the ensuing year; at which meeting a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary shall be named for such period, and the accounts of the preceding year shall be examined and past.

5. That the president, or in his absence the vice-president, shall call a special meeting of the governors at any time he shall see fit, or on the requisition of three governors.

6. That the chaplain of the gaol, or in the event of a prisoner not being a member of the Established Church, the minister who shall have attended the prisoner whilst in gaol, be requested to report to the Visiting Magistrates the name of any prisoner about to leave the prison, after conviction, of whom he shall be assured, after the fullest inquiry and consideration, that the discipline of the gaol

and his own admonitions shall have had their due effect in producing repentance of the past, and resolutions of good conduct for the future.

7. That upon receiving such report, the Visiting Magistrates, or any two of them, should they concur in the views of the chaplain or other minister, do communicate with the clergyman of the parish to which the prisoner is about to go, one week at least before he shall be discharged, or if such prisoner shall not be a member of the Established Church, to such minister as he shall name, requesting the kind offices of such clergyman or minister in procuring labour for the prisoner, and, as an inducement to an employer, that such clergyman or minister be requested to advance the sum weekly as such Visiting Magistrates shall name, and that he be pleased to pay the same into the hands of the employer; but in the event of the clergyman or minister not being able to procure labour for the prisoner so soon as he shall be released, that he be empowered to give him any sum weekly, not exceeding 4*s.*, for his support until such labour shall be procured, provided that such allowance shall not exceed a period of one month, and that the Visiting Magistrates do repay the same.

8. That the weekly allowance shall be paid so long as the Visiting Magistrates, or two of them, shall approve, yet in no case for a longer period than three months, unless with the sanction of the committee; but if the person so relieved shall, through misconduct, cease to be worthy of assistance, the clergyman or minister will be pleased to acquaint the Visiting Magistrates, at the gaol, Worcester, with his opinion of such unworthiness, and withdraw the allowance until he shall receive further instructions respecting it.

9. That previous to the release of a prisoner under the age of sixteen years, returning to any place within the county, the Visiting Magistrates be empowered to request the attendance, at the gaol, of one of the parents of such prisoner, or, if an orphan, of the next of kin, and that, upon his release, he be placed under their protection, as the case may be; and that the Visiting Magistrates do allow from the funds of the Society such sum, as to them shall appear necessary, to the parents or next of kin for their travelling expenses and loss of time.

10. That the clergyman or minister do inform the Visiting Magistrates of the time at which the allowance shall cease.

11. That the clergyman or minister do apply to the Visiting Magistrates for the amount he shall have paid, and the Visiting Magistrates shall draw upon the treasurers for the same.

12. That a president, vice-president, a committee of governors, and a secretary, be appointed at the annual meeting in each year, to carry into effect the business of the Society for the year ensuing.

13. That three of the committee be a quorum.

14. That Messrs. Berwick, Lechmere, and Co., be appointed treasurers.

15. That the foregoing rules may be altered by a majority of Governors, at the annual or special meetings, as occasion shall require.

16. That the bankers of the different towns in Worcestershire be requested to receive subscriptions, and to transmit the same, with the names of the subscribers, on each quarter-day, to the treasurers.

Thomas Pearson,
Honorary Secretary.

Worcester Gaol, day of

Rev. Sir,

On the day of month will be released from prison, and will leave for your parish. Whilst in prison his conduct, from the report of the chaplain, in which we concur, has justified the expectation that, if an opportunity shall be afforded him, he will return to honest industry. We have therefore to request that you will be pleased to procure for him a place of labour agreeably with rule No. 7, by which means you will oblige the subscribers to the Prisoners' Relief Society, and we trust essentially benefit the individual by forwarding his views of moral and religious improvement.

You will be pleased to pay over to the employer of weekly, for months, agreeably with the provisions of rule No. 8.

We beg to draw your attention to the accompanying rules, Nos. 7, 8, 10, and 11.

We remain, Reverend Sir,
Your obedient, humble Servants,

Visiting Magistrates.

London: Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street, for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

III.

SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1849.

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FOURTEENTH REPORT OF THE INSPECTORS OF PRISONS.

III.

Southern and Western District.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR GEORGE GREY, Bart., &c. &c. &c.,
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Westbourne Street, July 20, 1849.

Sir,

I beg leave to submit to you, in compliance with the provisions of the 5th and 6th Will. IV., c. 38, my Report upon the state of the Prisons of the Southern and Western District, being the third part of the Fourteenth Report of the Inspectors of Prisons. It contains an account of 46 places of this description.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

JOHN G. PERRY,
Inspector of Prisons.

REPORT.

BODMIN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Bodmin County Gaol and House of Correction.

IT may safely be asserted that this prison is one of the best regulated in the district; and when the great disadvantages are taken into account under which it labours for want of space for the due accommodation of the prisoners, the order and method conspicuous in every part of its arrangements are highly creditable to the authorities. So small is the extent of the area occupied by the prison, that in order to procure the means of lodging the male prisoners separately, the dormitories have been divided, under the direction of the present governor, into small sleeping-cells, by which subdivision, the prisoners are prevented from seeing each other in bed, although their very near proximity admits of the inmates of the neighbouring cells holding converse together.

Want of accommodation.

In some of the male dormitories, which are separated, even by a wall, from similar rooms, inhabited by female prisoners, it has been ascertained by experiment that conversation can be carried on between the men and women from their cells.

Both the governor and chaplain, and I may add the magistrates also, are fully impressed with the evils I allude to, to the existence of which, also, the punishment-book bears but too intelligible testimony.

Projects for improvement.

A considerable time ago the magistrates applied to the Secretary of State for permission to extend the enclosure of the prison, by carrying the boundary-wall around a small piece of ground to the west of the present boundary. This application having been approved of by the Secretary of State, the new wall was completed, and the old one removed before my last visit, or I should have suggested a more complete measure of relief to the great and growing evil of want of room. True it is that, by the change which has been made, room has been obtained for a building capable of accommodating 22 additional prisoners, which is no small acquisition under the present circumstances; but it must be borne in mind, that these prisoners will be lodged in the same objectionable way as those I have before adverted to, while all the original evils will remain unabated.

Feeling that a very favourable opportunity presented itself for making a more extensive improvement in the prison, by taking advantage of the whole plot of ground possessed by the county in that situation, of which not more than one-half is now occupied by the existing building, I considered it my duty to represent to the Secretary of State, the very objectionable manner in which the prisoners are now crowded together, and the course which, in my opinion, was the best adapted to supply a remedy.

Enlargement of site.

This representation has led to the further consideration of the question of building, and there is now every probability that a measure will be adopted, in all respects calculated to meet the requirements of the county. It now seems probable, that not only the whole of the remaining land in the occupation of the county will be included within the walls, but that by a change in the course of a lane, which now skirts the wall on the eastern side, a material addition may be obtained, which will admit of the projected building being placed upon a more desirable level, besides being in other respects more satisfactorily carried out, and this with little additional cost to the county. It is much to be desired that the projected new prison should be built upon a scale of sufficient extent, not only to receive the maximum amount of its present population, but also the additional numbers that may be contributed from other jurisdictions in and out of the county.

Insufficiency of borough prisons.

The prison of Bodmin, being the only one in the county of Cornwall possessing the means of classifying prisoners according to the provisions of Acts of Parliament, it is most important that, in any measure that may be adopted for its improvement, regard should be had to the possibility of its being required to receive prisoners from all the boroughs in the county. As the railway will, probably, before long furnish ready means of conveyance of prisoners to the county gaol, it is not likely that the corporations of Saltash, Penzance, Helstone, and Falmouth, whose prisons are now insufficient for the purposes of those jurisdictions, will find it to their advantage to rebuild or enlarge them, when means so much more desirable are at hand, for disposing of their prisoners. Thus will it probably come to pass in a very few years, that the prison of Bodmin will be the only receptacle of convicted prisoners in the county; the boroughs having Quarter Sessions, preferring to pay the county for the maintenance of their convicted prisoners, and employing their present prisons as lock-ups, for which purpose alone are they suited. The number of prisoners now received from the several boroughs may be judged of from the table at p. 6—8.

Employment of prisoners proposed.

It has already been remarked, that the present prison occupies only one-half of the disposable site, the remainder being now used as garden-ground by the governor. I would propose that the boundary-wall should be carried round the whole of the plot of ground in question, together with the additional plot before alluded to, and that a new prison on the separate system, should be built upon this extended site. As, however, it is of great consequence that no part of the present prison should be demolished, until the new building be so far advanced as to receive a part of the prisoners, I would suggest that as soon as the boundary-

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Cornwall.

Bodmin County Gaol and House of Correction.

wall shall be completed, a wing of the new building should be proceeded with upon the ground at present vacant. After the completion of this wing, and the removal thither of a part of the prisoners, a part of the present building might be removed, and the new works proceeded with. It is probable that much use might be made of the labour of the prisoners in effecting these alterations, after the boundary-wall shall have been completed; if this could be done, a great saving of expense would result to the county. Unless, however, the boundary wall be first raised, and the safe custody of the prisoners be thus secured, it is by no means desirable that prisoners be employed in the works, as it is probable that escapes would be effected notwithstanding the utmost vigilance. I feel it necessary to make this remark, as prisoners are now almost necessarily employed without the walls in carrying coals, and in other employments, which with a better-constructed prison would be accomplished within the walls.

I ought not to leave this part of the subject without expressing the strongest opinion that the new building should be placed higher up upon the incline than the point at which it has been sketched in the plans shown to me, and this for two reasons: first, from the form of the area, which narrows towards the front; and, secondly, from the inclination of the ground, which is so great in the lower section as to be unfit for building upon with advantage, whereas in the upper, although still very considerable, it is of a much more convenient degree. No apprehension need be entertained of a failure of water by going so high, as the spring which now fills the reservoirs might, with equal ease, be made to fill a reservoir 40 feet higher than the present.

Removal of debtors.

There is another point relating to the building on which I would beg leave to offer some observations, with a view to effecting a further improvement, and which, although not essential to the plan just adverted to, would undoubtedly render the result more complete, and hereafter much facilitate the discipline. A very material portion of the present prison is taken up for the accommodation of debtors, and as it will of course be indispensable that that class of prisoners should be considered in the new arrangement, and as the space of a considerable number of cells would have to be sacrificed to the procuring such accommodation, while much advantage would result to the discipline from the removal of that class of prisoners elsewhere, I would beg to submit that measures should be taken by the county for procuring a lease from the Duchy of Cornwall of a part of the old prison of Lostwithiel, formerly used as a place of confinement for prisoners committed by the Stannary Court, and which, I have reason to believe, might easily be procured for a debtors' prison. This might be fitted up at a comparatively small cost for the reception of debtors, and, for the reasons stated above, would greatly relieve the County Prison.

Another mode of providing for this class of prisoners has been suggested to me, but I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining whether any objection would be made to it. It is that a part of the building at the back of the County Hall, formerly used as a workhouse, and still belonging to the town, might be lent to the county as a debtors' prison. I have seen the spot, and it does not appear to me that much expenditure would be required to fit it for the purpose; certainly much less than would be saved by removing the debtors from the County Prison.

Proposed extent of accommodation.

With respect to the number of cells which would be required in the new prison, I am of opinion that if the debtors be disposed of in either of the modes recommended, 180 cells for males, and 60 or 64 for females would be sufficient; but the wings of the building might be so placed as to admit of extension if necessary. This estimate is founded upon the fact, that in the course of the past year the number of criminal prisoners has attained 201; of whom 147 were males; and upon the expectation that a small increase of these numbers may be expected from the borough jurisdictions. This will leave only a small surplus of cells to meet the requirements of the next few years.

The removal of the debtors, as above suggested, would be productive of advantage, even at the present moment; for not only would the large space occupied by male debtors be added to the accommodation of criminals, but the space occupied by this class of prisoners in the chapel would give additional room there, which is very much needed by the female prisoners. At one of my late visits, the number of female prisoners was 57, while the seats in the chapel only amount to 26; the surplus being seated in the committee room within hearing, though imperfectly, of the chaplain.

Present extent.

The prison having already been described in former Reports, it is unnecessary here to enter into a minute description of its arrangements; but it may be useful to revert to the number and construction of the cells at a moment when a question has arisen of the necessity of rebuilding the prison. The accommodation is as follows:—

For male debtors, 22 sleeping-rooms, 2 day-rooms, and 1 airing-yard.
For female debtors, 1 sleeping-room, 1 day-room, and 1 airing-yard.

For untried males:—

No. 1	Ward,	21	cells,	1	day-room,	1	airing-yard.
„ 2	„	12	„	1	„	1	„
„ 3	„	7	„	1	„	1	„
„ 4	„	15	„	1	„	1	„

For convicted males:—

No. 1	Ward,	26	cells,	1	day-room,	1	airing-yard.
„ 2	„	17	„	1	„	1	„
„ 3	„	0	„	1	„	1	„
„ 4	„	15	„	1	„	1	„
„ 5	„	17	„	1	„	1	„

For untried females :—

No. 1 Ward,	8	cells,	1	day-room,	1	airing-yard.
„ 2 „	7	„	1	„	1	„
„ 3 „	4	„	1	„	1	„

For convicted females :—

No. 1 Ward,	15	cells,	1	day-room,	1	airing-yard.
„ 2 „	8	„	1	„	1	„
„ 3 „	11	„	1	„	1	„

Making in all 130 sleeping-cells for male, and 54 sleeping-cells for female criminal prisoners, exclusive of the accommodation for debtors, which is more than sufficient for the latter class. It should be borne in mind, however, that the gaol cells cannot, under the present arrangement, be used except for untried prisoners, although the separate system, above recommended, would admit of all being used indiscriminately. The dormitories are not warmed by any artificial means, although the day-rooms are warmed by Arnott's stoves. There is no forced ventilation in any part of the prison, therefore (as might be anticipated) the small sleeping-chambers, which are scarcely wider than the beds they contain, are exceedingly close and offensive during the night.

The chapel is far too small for the reception of all the prisoners in a decent manner, and the part devoted to females is so confined, that a great number of them are obliged to sit in the committee room adjoining.

At the time of my last visit to the prison, the number of prisoners in confinement amounted to 169, exclusive of the children of prisoners, three in number. They consisted of the following classes :— Prisoners at the last inspection.

	Males.		Females.	
	Under 17.	Above 17.	Under 17.	Above 17.
Debtors and persons confined for Contempt of Court on Civil process	..	4	..	..
Prisoners convicted of Felony	7	62	1	14
Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors at Assizes and Sessions	..	9	..	5
Prisoners summarily convicted of misdemeanors	4	37	..	9
Prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of felony	..	15	..	2
Total in Prison	11	127	1	30

Of these 11 were confined for assaults; 5 under the revenue laws; 3 for riot; 21 for vagrancy; only 1 for an offence in an Union workhouse: 4 women for concealing the births of children; 2 under the Malicious Trespass Act; and 13 males under sentence of transportation. One of the female vagrants was insane.

The prisoners were employed in the following manner :—

Males.		Females.	
On the tread-wheel	64	Making and mending prison clothes	9
Cleaning the prison	29	Washing	5
As a blacksmith	1	Cleaning the prison	11
		In the laundry	4

Unemployed.

Slightly sick	13	Slightly sick	2
In hospital	4		
Attending the sick	1		
In a solitary cell by sentence of Court	1		
Untried prisoners not asking for employment.	9		
Others unemployed	13		
Total males	134	Total females	31

I observed a practice which I think would be better discontinued, as likely to lead to infractions of discipline, namely, the employment of female prisoners in cleaning the open court between the governor's house and the outer gate. As they are here in sight of the male officers or strangers passing through that common thoroughfare, and may even be seen by male prisoners, as was the case at the time of my visit, the practice involves an infraction of the rule of strict seclusion which should be observed with regard to female prisoners.

All the prisoners slept on the night preceding the day of my last inspection, in separate cells; but from the insufficient accommodation this cannot always be the case: indeed within the last few months 16 or 18 men have occasionally slept in one room and 13 women in another.

There was nothing remarkable to be observed of the sick prisoners on the day of my inspec- Sickness.

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Cornwall.

Bodmin County Gaol and House of Correction.

tion; and it appeared from the books, that the prison had, as usual, enjoyed exemption from disease of a serious kind since my last visit.

General salubrity of the prison.

The peculiar salubrity of this prison is partly owing to the elevation of the site and the geological character of the soil on which it is built, but far more to the great abundance of water and the good arrangements made for the daily cleansing of all the sewers. A large reservoir which is filled by the brook before referred to, is placed above the level of the prison; from this, by a very simple contrivance, the sewers are flushed with water every evening, their contents being carried down with a great fall into a leat below the prison boundary. Having seen this operation performed, I can speak with much confidence of its efficiency. Formerly there was no drainage, properly so called, but the filth was collected in reservoirs which were emptied once in three months. There were then frequent epidemics of dysentery, which caused, as I learned from the surgeon, sometimes eight or ten deaths annually; but no deaths from that cause have occurred for many years. The neighbouring lunatic asylum, I am informed, suffers much from sickness from the want of the same advantages of drainage.

I feel it necessary to advert to a custom which prevails here, to an extent which I have not met with it elsewhere, of keeping sick prisoners in the day-rooms of their classes instead of removing them to the infirmary. This practice I consider objectionable on many grounds, and there did not appear to be any want of room in the infirmary at the time to make it necessary. On one of the days of my inspection there were only three males in the infirmary, but 18 others were excused from labour on account of sickness or infirmities of different kinds.

It was stated to me, that many offences committed in workhouses had formerly been clearly traced to the desire of the offenders to obtain the diet of the prison. I have alluded to this subject as one of general interest, in the letter prefixed to this Report; I need, therefore, only remark here, that if magistrates were to commit such cases as these for 14 days, the object of the offending individuals would be defeated, and the inducement to riots of this description consequently removed. I have alluded above to the effect of the practice I am recommending at other prisons. It will be seen that only one workhouse offender was in confinement at the time of my inspection.

I ought not to omit to allude to the very convenient plan adopted by the governor, of conveying the meals of prisoners from the kitchen, in boxes, to prevent them from being cooled, and indeed to many other appliances of health and cleanliness, which are well deserving of imitation in other establishments of the same description.

Prisoners from Plymouth.

The borough of Plymouth being unprovided with a suitable prison, prisoners were removed thence to Bodmin, by my recommendation, under a warrant from the Secretary of State, to serve out the terms of their sentences. Under this permission, 22 male prisoners were received from Plymouth, between the 8th May, 1846, and the 12th May, 1847. Soon after which, the magistrates felt themselves obliged to decline to receive any more prisoners from that borough on account of the insufficiency of accommodation for their own prisoners. The rate of maintenance charged to the borough of Plymouth was the same as that paid by the boroughs within the county, namely, 1*s.* per day for each prisoner.

Religious and secular instruction.

The chaplain reads prayers daily at 9 o'clock, and visits daily every prisoner in solitary confinement, and the sick in the infirmaries. Such prisoners as are in solitary confinement by order of Court go to chapel on Sundays only; those for punishment, not at all. On Sundays, as well as on Christmas-day and Good Friday, there are two services and one sermon, and the sacrament is administered once in every three months. He visits and exhorts the prisoners in their wards as well as in his private room; and on every Monday morning he examines into the progress of the juvenile prisoners. The school arrangements are under his superintendence, and he distributes the several books allowed to the prisoners, according to his judgment of their several capacities.

The chaplain's duties appear to be very efficiently performed, and the governor's clerk, who assists him in the capacity of a schoolmaster, is very diligent; but the governor's books which are kept with great regularity and precision, require all the clerk's attention, or at least leave him little time for any other occupation. It would be desirable that another individual should be appointed to perform exclusively the duty of instruction. Upon this subject I extract the following testimony of the chaplain, from a late report presented to the Quarter Sessions:—

> In my last report I was enabled to show a decrease on the former year of 35 committals; but in the one I now present to you, I lament to say, the increase amounts to 124. The number of committals for this year, ending October 13, 1847, is 684; of these, 214 have been re-committed; of the latter number, 2 have been re-committed within the year five times, 2 four times, 3 three times, and 11 twice, so that although the number of offences recorded is 684, the number of persons actually confined within this prison is 668. I am sorry that I cannot report more favourably than on former occasions of their moral and religious condition. None but those who have frequent converse with them could imagine that such gross ignorance existed in this highly-favoured land. In the Table annexed you will find the age, education, and religious information of all the prisoners committed during the year: 304 could neither read nor write; 184 read only; 128 could read and write imperfectly; 67 read and write well; 139 could could not repeat the Lord's Prayer, and were ignorant of the Saviour's name; 465 could repeat the Lord's Prayer more or less imperfectly, and were acquainted with the simple truths of religion; 80 could repeat the Lord's Prayer, and had a good general knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. I can, however, with much satisfaction and delight, speak of the great progress made by those attending the school, and very great praise is due to the master for his zealous and untiring efforts in endeavouring to improve those committed to his charge. Under his able tuition, many who did not know their alphabet on their entry into the prison, on their discharge could read with accuracy, and some could write. I find most of those committed desirous of attending the school, and of obtaining instruction; but, from the want of accommodation, I am obliged to confine many of them to the Sunday classes, when all the prisoners are assembled for religious instruction.

Diet.

It appeared to me, also, that books of general information are too sparingly put into the hands of prisoners. There would be no difficulty in selecting books of this description, of a strictly moral and religious tendency, yet combining with those objects a large amount of useful information which would render the first steps of scholastic instruction more attractive.

The dietaries are those prescribed by the official regulations, and the several ingredients entering into its composition appeared to me of very good quality. Its weekly average cost is 2*s.* 10*d.* a head, but during the last year or two it has been somewhat higher, from the failure of the potato crop, which has much increased the price of that vegetable, and when it could not be obtained at all, has made it necessary to increase the allowance of bread.

The bread, which is very good, is made from flour containing 25lbs. of bran in 180lbs. This admixture is by no means unwholesome, and no objection could be urged against it, if the reduction of its nutritious quality were compensated for by increasing the weight of the ration; but as the quantity dealt out to the prisoners is only the same as that which would be given if unadulterated bread were used, it is obvious that the prisoners lose some of their nourishment by the substitution.

This prison presents an example—unfortunately by no means common—of a small diminution in the number of criminal commitments as compared with those of the preceding year. The number of debtors, however, is nearly doubled, as a consequence of the operation of the 9 and 10 Vic. cap. 95.

The total number of prisoners in the two consecutive years has been as follows :—

PRISONERS.	1847			1848		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the commencement of the Year :—						
Prisoners for trial	25	9	34	21	10	31
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . .	33	7	40	71	14	85
Summary convictions	31	9	40	31	6	37
Committed during the Year :—						
Prisoners for trial	212	67	279	167	52	219
Rendered in Court for trial	51	5	56	22	13	35
Summary convictions	277	96	373	338	108	446
Received from other Governors :—						
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions . . .	12	2	14	..	..	..
Committed for examination	1	..	1	..	1	1
DEBTORS.	642	195	837	650	204	854
At the commencement of the year	7	..	7	7	1	8
Admitted in the course of the year . . .	31	2	33	56	8	64
Total	680	197	877	713	213	926

If allowance be made for the greater number in custody at the commencement of 1848, than at the commencement of 1847, it will be seen that there is a difference of eight in favour of the latter year.

Allowances to discharged prisoners.

There is a considerable increase in the number of summary convictions which may perhaps derive some explanation from the following circumstance :—For many years past it has been the custom to give prisoners half-a-crown on their discharge, to assist them in reaching their homes. This allowance having been found to operate as a temptation to vagrancy and acts of insubordination in Union houses, the allowance has been reduced to the following scale by an order promulgated in April, 1849 :—

	s.	*d.*
To prisoners belonging to the county, and having any distance to travel to their homes, not exceeding 10 miles	0	6
Ditto ditto exceeding 10 and not exceeding 20 miles .	1	0
Ditto ditto exceeding 20 and not exceeding 30 miles .	1	6
Ditto ditto exceeding 30 miles	2	0

N.B. Only half of the above allowance will be made to prisoners who have been previously convicted.

	s.	*d.*
To vagrants, and other prisoners not belonging to the county, if on first conviction	1	0
Ditto ditto ditto if on second conviction	0	6
Ditto ditto ditto . . on any future conviction	0	3

Females with infants, may be allowed 6*d.* extra, and all prisoners are to be supplied with their usual breakfast previous to discharge.

N.B. The above allowance is, in all cases, to depend upon good conduct whilst in prison, as prisoners who misconduct themselves, or who damage or make away with any of the county property, may be mulct of the whole, or any part of the above allowance, at the discretion of the governor.

This is undoubtedly an improvement on the former custom; but it admits of a doubt whether any allowance, however small, to vagrants on discharge be consistent with sound policy.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Cornwall.

Bodmin County Gaol and House of Correction.

Of 579 prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, the sentences have been as follow:—

	Sentenced by Court.	Sentenced Summarily.
Under 14 days . . .	6	23
,, 1 month . . .	13	182
,, 2 ,, . . .	20	145
,, 3 ,, . . .	13	58
,, 6 ,, . . .	24	27
,, 12 ,, . . .	35	5
,, 2 years . . .	21	4
,, 3 ,, . . .	1	1
Unlimited	..	1
	133	446

The number sentenced to transportation has been 28.

The greatest number of prisoners at one time in the course of the year has been 181 criminals and 18 debtors; the daily average number 150 criminals, and 9 debtors.

Three male criminal prisoners, one of whom was untried and two convicted, died within the year, all of whom are described to have been in very bad health on admission. The untried prisoner, J. M., aged 52, died of disease of the heart 15 days after his reception into the prison. Of the convicted prisoners, T. M., under sentence of 10 years' transportation, died of jaundice six months after his commitment, and W. W., aged 56, under sentence of 15 months' imprisonment, died of disease of the liver after a residence in the prison of 14 months and 12 days.

Three lunatic prisoners, two males and one female, have been removed to the County Asylum, after remaining in the prison 10 days, 6 months, and 8 days respectively. They are all stated to have been insane at the time of admission.

One male prisoner, F. P. S., escaped from the prison on the 9th December, 1847, but has been retaken.

The total expenses of the prison in the year, exclusively of repairs, has been 3,715*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, of which have been expended—

For officers' salaries	£1,156
For diet of prisoners . . .	1,427
For clothing of prisoners . . .	200

The cost of prison diet per head per annum has been 8*l.* 17*s.*, of clothing and bedding 1*l.* 9*s.*

The total receipts have been 1,319*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*, of which the Government has paid 1,176*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* for the removal of transports and the maintenance of convicted prisoners, the remainder having been received from other jurisdictions for the maintenance of prisoners.

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, the chaplain, the surgeon, the governor's clerk, nine male warders (including the gate-porter, miller, instructing shoemaker, and watchman), the matron, and her assistant. No uniforms are allowed to the male warders, as is usual in all prisons of any consequence.

The subjoined list contains full particulars of the prisoners committed to the Cornwall County Gaol, at Bodmin, for trial, from the several boroughs of the county, from January 1st, 1845, to December 31st, 1848.

Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Offence.	Sentence.
			BOROUGH OF BODMIN.	
J. B. . .	31	1 Jan., 1845	Stealing a watch.	2 calendar months' hard labour
R. J. . .	16	26 Feb., ,,	,, a fowl	1 ,, ,,
T. W.* .	17	4 July, ,,	,, 1 china tea set, 6 dishes, 2 basins, and 1 basket.	6 ,, ,,
R. C.* .	17	24 July, ,,	Stealing 2 shirts	6 ,, ,,
†M. Y. .	30	16 Aug. ,,	,, 3*s.*	Acquitted
W. R. W.	15	16 Aug. ,,	,, 40 brushes	6 calendar months' hard labour
T. P. . .	27	26 Dec. ,,	,, a copper furnace	4 ,, ,,
R. S. . .	16	27 May, 1846	,, 1*s.* 5*d.* from the person.	6 ,, ,,
R. C. M. .	16	28 May, ,,	,, 3*d.*	3 ,, ,,
F. B.* .	32	20 Mar., 1847	Burglary	9 ,, ,,
†M. C. .	19	6 Aug., ,,	Stealing a pair of shoes	2 ,, ,,
J. D. . .	30	4 Nov., ,,	,, a shawl	3 ,, ,,
J. P. . .	23	30 Nov., ,,	,, a brass pan	9 ,, ,,
W. H. .	22			
†R. D. .	29	14 Dec., ,,	,, 4*s.* from the person	No bill
†M. B.* .	33	10 Jan., 1848	,, an umbrella.	9 calendar months' hard labour
F. B.* .	27	28 Mar., ,,	,, a handkerchief	Acquitted
J. C. . .	20	8 June, ,,	,, 1½*d.* from the person	No bill
J. C. . .	22	28 June, ,,	,, 2 sovereigns.	,,
W. W. .	19			
†L. B. .	18	15 Aug., ,,	,, 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and a purse from the person.	,,
†C. M. .	28	11 Sept., ,,	,, 3*s.* 4*d.*	2 calendar months' hard labour

NOTE.—Those marked thus (*) were tried at the Assizes. Those marked thus (†) are females.

Prisoners committed to the Cornwall County Gaol, at Bodmin, for Trial, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Offence.	Sentence.
BOROUGH OF LAUNCESTON.				
J. M.	23	28 Mar., 1845	Stealing 3lbs. of brass	2 calendar months' hard labour
†E. H.	14	31 May, ,,	,, a show-glass and 1lb. of sugar candy	1 ,, ,,
T. P.	32	9 Aug., ,,	Embezzling 8*s.*	Acquitted
†S. B.	19	20 Nov. ,,	Stealing a gown	12 calendar months' hard labour
W. S.	55	20 Dec., ,,	,, a quantity of cord	1 ,, ,,
†E. N.	18	3 Jan., 1846	,, 11 yards of merino dress	3 ,, ,,
J. N.*	33	9 Feb., ,,	,, 1 peck of potatoes	Acquitted
C. L.*	19	25 Oct., 1847	Rape	Transported for life
†E. S.*	23	27 Mar., 1848	Stealing a shawl and gold ring	1 calendar month's hard labour
J. M.	30	3 May, ,,	,, 4 pairs of shoes and 1 pair of boots	Transported for 20 years
W. F.*	19	1 July, 1848	Burglary	Acquitted
R. H.*	14			
BOROUGH OF LISKEARD.				
†M. B.	22	12 Jan., 1845	Stealing wearing apparel, &c.	3 calendar months' hard labour
W. H.	35	1 Feb., ,,	,, 2 silver spoons	2 ,, ,,
R. P.*	25	28 Feb., ,,	Burglary	Transported for 15 years
J. W. M.	20	8 Mar., ,,	Stealing 2*l.* 10*s.*	6 calendar months' hard labour
T. H.*	19	23 Mar., ,,	,, a quantity of lead	1 ,, ,,
J. D.	25	28 April, ,,	,, a whip	12 ,, ,,
M. P.	21	28 April, ,,	,, 2 handkerchiefs	3 ,, ,,
W. C.	49	17 May, ,,	,, a quantity of guano	1 ,, ,,
S. G.	35	25 May, ,,	,, a frock shirt	2 ,, ,,
†J. D.	25	25 May, ,,	,, a shawl	3 ,, ,,
T. K.*	29	10 June ,,	Setting fire to a chapel	No bill
J. W.*	23	4 July, ,,	Housebreaking	,,
H. B., jun.*	19			,,
J. A.	19	4 July, ,,	Stealing a pike	2 calendar months' hard labour
E. L.	18	15 Sept., ,,	,, 3 pocket knives	Acquitted
T. H.	49	7 Oct., ,,	,, a gun	Transported for 7 years
H. B., jun.	19	15 Nov. ,,	,, a quantity of coal	Acquitted
J. H.	21	1 Dec., ,,	,, a coat	2 weeks' hard labour
†S. B.	14	2 Jan., 1846	,, a quantity of apples	No bill
G. A. G.*	21	25 Feb., ,,	,, a watch, a gold ring, 6 silver buttons, and 4*l.*	8 calendar months' hard labour
A. M.*	18			
R. W.	27	26 Feb., ,,	,, 11*l.* and some silver	Transported for 15 years
†M. W.*	33			,, 10 years
†J. M.	20	31 Mar., ,,	,, 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and a handkerchief	,, 7 years
J. H., jun.	22	12 Aug., ,,	,, a coat	12 calendar months' hard labour
†A. W.	25	4 Oct., ,,	,, 25*l.* from the person	1 ,, ,,
T. H.*	20	10 Mar., 1847	,, 3 pasties, 1 cake, 1 handkerchief, and a walking-stick	3 ,, ,,
J. L.*	21	16 Mar., ,,	,, 2 towels, 1 loaf of bread, a piece of pork, and 3*s.*	1 ,, ,,
H. B.*	61	16 Mar., ,,	,, a quantity of coal	Transported for 7 years
F. E. B.*	35	22 June, ,,	Forging checks on a banker	No prosecution
†E. M.	19	29 June ,,	Stealing 4 sovereigns and a bag	Acquitted
†E. M.	,,	4 July, ,,	Ditto	12 calendar months' hard labour
J. K.*.	23	4 July, ,,	Stealing 2*l.* 12*s.*	3 ,, ,,
†M. C.	27	2 Aug., ,,	,, a dress	6 ,, ,,
M. M.	44	29 Aug., ,,	,, 1 piece of printed mole	1 ,, ,,
†M. A. A.	20	2 Nov., ,,	,, a tea kettle	4 ,, ,,
S. H.	28	4 Dec., ,,	Assault	9 ,, ,,
S. V.	21			9 ,, ,,
G. S.	25	26 Dec., ,,	Stealing 1*l.* 19*s.*	Acquitted
A. S.	20			9 calendar months' hard labour
J. McC.	26			Transported for 7 years
W. D.	27			4 calendar months' hard labour
E. J.*	49	21 Feb., 1848	Housebreaking	Evidence for the Crown
†H. H.*	15	4 July, ,,	Stealing a quantity of wearing apparel	No bill
G. B.*	28	6 July, ,,	,, 4*l.* 15*s.*	18 calendar months' hard labour
†B. S.*	26			Acquitted
†E. A. V.*	16			,,
F. C.*	21			No bill
W. C.*	18			6 calendar months' hard labour
W. H.*	25			2 ,, ,,
†S. E.*	15	11 July, ,,	,, 1*l.* 15*s.*	
J. H.*	23	31 July, ,,	,, a piece of leather	
BOROUGH OF EAST LOOE.				
†E. P.	17	28 Feb., 1846	Stealing a bolt, part of copper pan and fountain, and 3 pieces of copper.	3 calendar months' hard labour
BOROUGH OF LOSTWITHIEL.				
J. S.	35	28 Mar., 1845	Stealing a sheep	Transported for 15 years
R. C.	44	3 June, ,,	,, 1 shovel and 1 rake	4 calendar months' hard labour; 2 weeks solitary
E. C.	16	16 Dec., 1847	,, 2 shirts and a towel	14 days' hard labour, and whipped
J. H.	14			
J. H. R. C.	11			
W. L.*	30	4 Mar., 1848	Housebreaking	No bill
†F. W.*	17			Evidence for the Crown

NOTE.—Those marked thus (*) were tried at the Assizes. Those marked thus (†) are females.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Cornwall.

Bodmin County Gaol and House of Correction.

Prisoners committed to the Cornwall County Gaol, at Bodmin, for Trial, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Offence.	Sentence.
			BOROUGH OF PENRYN.	
†M. A. P.	18	1 Mar., 1845	Stealing several oranges, biscuits, &c.	2 calendar months' hard labour
†G. P.	18	15 Oct., ,,	,, 2 collars and a scarf	2 ,, ,,
W. W.*	51	29 Jan., 1846	,, 300 lbs. of lead	Acquitted
J. S.	55	18 May, ,,	,, a pair of stockings	3 calendar months' hard labour
J. K.	22	20 Sept., ,,	Assault, with intent to commit a rape	Acquitted
†E. T.*	21	13 Mar., 1847	Keeping a disorderly house	,,
†E. P.	28	31 Oct., ,,	Stealing a nightcap and a jug	1 calendar month's hard labour
†A. D.*	26	14 Dec., ,,	Uttering base coin	9 ,, ,,
J. A. H.	32	24 Dec., ,,	Stealing 21*l.* and upwards from the person.	12 ,, ,, 1 month solitary
†A. W.	26			Transported for 10 years
J. P.*	18	1 Feb., 1848	,, 28 lbs. of bones	3 calendar months' hard labour
†E. P.	29	4 Mar., ,,	,, 1 cake, 1 pair of trowsers, and 1 shirt.	Transported for 7 years
†E. W.	25	6 Dec., ,,	,, a quantity of wearing apparel	4 calendar months' hard labour
J. G.	20	19 Dec., ,,	,, 19*s.* 6*d.*, a note of hand, a bottle, necklace, and various other articles.	12 ,, ,,
			BOROUGH OF PENZANCE.	
J. B.*	15	1 Apr., 1848	Arson	Transported 15 years
J. G. T.*	17			
			BOROUGH OF ST. IVES.	
J. U.	38	4 Apr., 1845	Stealing 3 sheaves of barley	Acquitted
J. B., jun.	34	2 Nov., ,,	Assault	No bill
S. W.*	43	17 Jan., 1846	Uttering base coin	No prosecution
S. P.*	10	26 Feb., 1847	Stealing 10 lbs. of potatoes	2 calendar months' hard labour
W. C.*	10			
J. S., jun.*	18	22 Feb., 1848	,, 12 silver spoons, 3 watches, and 4 sovereigns.	Transported 7 years
			BOROUGH OF SALTASH.	
H. B.*	28	1 Jan., 1846	Manslaughter	Acquitted
			BOROUGH OF TREGONY.	
C. P.*	16	2 Feb., 1846	Stealing a loaf	2 calendar months' hard labour
†M. D.	25	31 May, ,,	,, a quantity of biscuits	Acquitted
			BOROUGH OF TRURO.	
G. K.	30	22 Feb., 1845	Stealing 1 quart of brandy and a decanter.	1 calendar month's hard labour
J. M.*	26	13 Mar., ,,	,, 1*s.*	No bill
W. B.	29	5 Apr., ,,	,, a ham	,,
J. C. P.	12	29 Apr., ,,	,, a fowl	,, Whipped and discharged
J. W.	11			
J. W.	40	17 May, ,,	,, 22*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* from the person	Acquitted
A. W.*	18	10 July, ,,	,, 8 lbs. of brass, and 1½ lbs. of iron	4 calendar months' hard labour
A. B.	18	5 Oct., ,,	,, a horse	Transported for 10 years
†F. L.	25	19 Oct., ,,	Keeping a disorderly house	4 calendar months' hard labour
†J. T.	20	21 Nov., ,,	Stealing 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and a handkerchief, from the person.	9 ,, ,,
†E. T.	19			
J. C.	28	27 Nov., ,,	Stealing 12 bottles	3 ,, ,,
T. H.	15	18 Dec., ,,	,, 6 gallons of potatoes	Whipped and discharged
T. T.	14			
J. W.*	13	24 Jan., 1846	,, a pewter pot	4 calendar months' hard labour, and twice whipped
C. C., jun.*	18	30 Jan., ,,	,, 6 lbs. of onions	4 calendar months' hard labour
J. H.*	18	30 Jan., ,,	,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
†E. T.*	19	6 Feb., ,,	,, 1*l.* 15*s.* from the person	Acquitted
W. J.	62	3 Mar., ,,	,, 21 lbs. of lead	,,
M. H.*	51	3 Mar., ,,	Receiving 12 brushes, well knowing them to have been stolen.	Transported for 10 years
J. M.*	16	5 Mar., ,,	Stealing sundry gas-fittings	1 calendar month's hard labour
T. P.*	17	11 Mar., ,,	Burglary	18 ,, ,,
†J. B.*	23	26 Mar., ,,	Stealing 2 books, 3 towels, and other articles	8 ,, ,,
†E. M.	18	13 May, ,,	Obtaining goods under false pretences	3 ,, ,,
W. T.	22	20 May, ,,	Stealing 2 cocks	6 ,, ,,
C. W.	30	11 June, ,,	,, a pair of trowsers	3 ,, ,,
R. S., jun.	19	11 June, ,,	,, 6 oranges	Acquitted

NOTE.—Those marked thus (*) were tried at the assizes. Those marked thus (†) are females.

Prisoners committed to the Cornwall County Gaol, at Bodmin, for Trial, &c.—*continued.*

Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Offence.	Sentence.
			BOROUGH OF TRURO—*continued.*	
†M. B.	56	1 July, 1846	Stealing 8 lbs. of lead	1 calendar month's hard labour
T. W.	22	10 Sept., ,,	,, a plane, square, and other articles	Acquitted
†M. A. H.	22	11 Sept., ,,	Keeping a disorderly house	4 calendar months' hard labour
†M. M.	26			
R. T.	17	18 Sept., ,,	Stealing wearing apparel, a watch, and 2*s.* 3*d.*	6 ,, ,,
J. L.	16	18 Oct., ,,	,, a fowl	4 ,, ,,
J. R. C.	19	18 Oct., ,,	,, a mare	Transported for 10 years
†M. L.	16	21 Oct., ,,	,, a cape, mantle, and polka	6 calendar months' hard labour
†J. K.	36	29 Oct., ,,	,, a handkerchief	9 ,, ,,
J. R.	17	12 Nov., ,,	,, 6*d.*	6 ,, ,,
W. P. P.	10	6 Jan., 1847	,, 6 lbs. of composition nails and 20 lbs. of iron bolts	1 week's hard labour
W. R. M.	15			2 ,, ,, and whipped
J. P.*	30	11 Jan., ,,	,, 2*s.* 6*d.*	No bill
T. W.*	21	22 Jan., ,,	,, 14*l.* 2*s.* from the person	1 year's hard labour
W. H. T.*	21			
J. N.*	40	22 Jan., ,,	Receiving a sovereign, knowing it to have been stolen.	Acquitted
T. M.*	51	20 Mar., ,,	Stealing a 5*l.* bank-note	,,
J. B.*	24			6 calendar months' hard labour
†E. E.*	23	26 Mar., ,,	,, a counterpane	Acquitted
†M. D.*	20			No bill
J. H. T.	17	20 Apr., ,,	,, wearing apparel	4 calendar months' hard labour
R. S. R.	27	25 May, ,,	,, a watch	6 ,, ,,
T. H., jun.	19	25 May, ,,	,, 1 cow and 1 heifer	Transported for 10 years
J. E.	15			
W. W.	17	13 June, ,,	,, 12 bags and 1 bridle	Acquitted
W. C.	17			
†S. W.	19	13 June, ,,	,, a dress	,,
†M. A. W.	18			Discharged at the Court rising
†P. H.	40	24 June, ,,	,, 1 sheet and 1 cape	1 calendar month's hard labour
J. P.*	27	15 July, ,,	,, a 2-foot rule	12 ,, ,,
S. W.	44	16 Aug., ,,	,, a 21-foot batten	4 ,, ,,
J. W.*	17	27 Aug., ,,	Cutting and wounding	1 ,, ,, 2 weeks solitary
W. M., jun.	16	16 Nov., ,,	Stealing a frail, and 87 medlars	14 days' hard labour
H. S.	25	3 Dec., ,,	,, a pair of stockings	Acquitted
R. R.	27	14 Dec., ,,	Uttering base coin	12 calendar months' hard labour
†A. R.*	25	14 Dec., ,,	,, ,,	9 ,, ,,
R. D.*	26			12 ,, ,,
S. T.	20	24 Dec., ,,	Housebreaking	12 ,, ,,
W. L. R.	19			
W. D., jr.*	16	1 Jan., 1848	,,	12 ,, ,,
†E. J. B.*	17	9 Jan., ,,	Stealing 7*s.* 6*d.* and some groceries	1 ,, ,,
J. C. P.*	16	13 Jan., ,,	,, a decanter and ½ pint of brandy	1 week's hard labour; 1 day solitary
J. H.*	34	23 Jan., ,,	,, a horse	Acquitted
H. D.*	40	20 Feb., ,,	,, 1 pair of gloves	,,
†G. R.*	40	22 Feb., ,,	,, 4 silver spoons, 1 prong, a quantity of bedding, &c.	8 calendar months' hard labour
J. J. H.*	52	4 Mar., ,,	,, 15 bags and 7 ducks	12 calendar months' hard labour
W. S.	17	19 Apr., ,,	,, 3 pairs of stockings	1 ,, ,,
†P. S.	38	27 Apr., ,,	,, a pair of stays	2 ,, ,,
M. S.	16	29 Apr., ,,	,, a watch	4 ,, ,,
J. B.	53	30 May, ,,	Keeping a disorderly house	Acquitted
†C. B.	38			2 calendar months' hard labour
J. C.	24	4 June, ,,	Stealing 7 fowls	4 ,, ,,
†M. A. S.	42	6 June, ,,	Receiving 30 lbs. of flour, well knowing the same to have been stolen.	No bill
J. F., jun.	18	17 June, ,,	Stealing 1*l.* 12*s.* from the person	6 calendar months' hard labour
†E. T.*	19	2 July, ,,	,, 1 pint of brandy	6 ,, ,,
†M. A. W.*	35			
J. S. B.*	37	14 July, ,,	Uttering counterfeit coin	12 ,, ,,
†M. H.	38	27 Aug., ,,	Receiving 11 bottles of porter, well knowing them to have been stolen.	6 ,, ,,
J. T.	16	17 Oct., ,,	Stealing 13 bottles of porter	6 ,, ,,
T. W.	22	8 Nov., ,,	,, 1½ lbs. of sugar, and 1*s.* 11½*d.*	Transported for 14 years
T. G.	69	8 Nov., ,,	,, Stealing 20 lbs. of coals	2 weeks' hard labour
E. M.	15	6 Dec., ,,	Housebreaking	1 calendar month's hard labour, and whipped

Note.—Those marked thus (*) were tried at the assizes. Those marked thus (†) are females.

BODMIN—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

At the back of the county hall, in a part of the building formerly used as a workhouse, is a lock-up house for the purposes of the borough. It contains separate divisions for male and female prisoners, and it does not appear to be open to any other objection than the want of ventilation; but, in that respect, it is very defective. It was stated by the resident officer, that it is very seldom used; but that is not a sufficient reason for the neglect of so necessary a condition as wholesome ventilation. The proximity of the gaol renders the detention of prisoners in the lock-up house usually very short; but, on remands, they may be kept there for several days.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Cornwall.

LAUNCESTON.—TOWN PRISON.

Launceston Town Prison.

This small borough prison or lock-up house is situated over the south gate of the town, and consists of two cells for males on the floor immediately above the gateway, and two of a similar kind for females on the floor above. These are approached by an outside staircase of a very inconvenient kind, especially if any rescue of a prisoner were attempted. There is a water-closet on each floor for the use of the prisoners. The bedding is very good, and when required is laid down upon loose straw.

Vagrants are allowed by the town a twopenny loaf and ½lb. of cheese twice a-day. Prisoners committed for trial are dieted by the police officer who acts as keeper, their diet being charged to the county at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per day each.

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit, the last male prisoner having been liberated on the previous day, and the last female five weeks before. During the last three years, seven males have on one occasion been in confinement at the same time, and during the same period the females have once amounted to three. Prisoners apprehended for felony or misdemeanor are sent to Bodmin for trial as soon as fully committed.

FALMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Falmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

The only changes that have been made in this prison, since the last Report, have been the following:—A partition has been put up in one of the yards to prevent the recurrence of an evil much complained of before, the communication between the prisoners and the members of the gaoler's family; and one of the cells has been partitioned off from the rest of the prison for the reception of night charges, a separate door having been made to it from the outside. Both these changes are very judicious; the last-mentioned has for its object the protection of the prison from the incessant nightly disturbance to which it was exposed from the same cells having been used for prison and lock-ups; but it has had the result of still further diminishing the already too small number of cells.

Accommodation very deficient.

By the alteration just mentioned, the cells of the prison have been reduced to four, two of which are for males, and are contiguous to an airing-yard for prisoners of that sex, while the other two are designed for female prisoners, who have a separate airing-yard. The airing-yards are only separated from each other by a simple wall, so that verbal communication may easily be carried on between the prisoners confined on either side. The cells, if each were used for the occupation of only a single prisoner, would be sufficiently capacious; but it by no means unfrequently happens that the number of male prisoners is triple that of the cells designed for their accommodation, in which case three prisoners must occupy one cell, and, as the beds are single in each, one bed. As the law prohibits the confinement of two male prisoners together, three must be put into one bed wherever the number in confinement amounts to three, an incident of continual occurrence; therefore it may be said, that either the law of the land, or that of decency, must be habitually violated in this prison. In order to diminish this evil as far as possible, the male prisoners are admitted to the females' cells whenever there are no women in confinement; but this relief is not so great as it would at first sight appear to be, since, for the reason stated above, three must even then be placed in one bed whenever the number of prisoners shall reach five.

The regulation just referred to, of placing the men in the cells designed for females, leads, it is to be feared, to the impunity of riotous and disorderly females whenever the circumstances of the males' prison lead to the whole number of the cells being occupied by men.

The whole of the cells I have described are on the ground-floor; no other part of the building having ever been occupied by prisoners, except one room in which a woman was placed during her confinement. The punishment of solitude cannot be inflicted in this borough, as there are no cells in which prisoners can be secluded.

Recent proof.

I need scarcely add more than the following fact to prove the insufficiency of the prison of Falmouth for the purposes of the borough:—In September, 1847, I found confined therein, under sentence of six months' imprisonment, in default of the payment of 100*l.* each, seven Italian seamen, who had been convicted before the magistrates of the borough of the offence of smuggling cigars. As there were no females at that time in prison, the whole of the cells were given up to them and one other male prisoner; but for the reason stated before, it was necessary to place three prisoners at night in each of two beds, while the other two were lodged singly. As it was impossible to contemplate, with due regard to health and decency, the endurance of this state of things for five months from the time of my visit, I felt it my duty to recommend to the Secretary of State that the prisoners in question should be removed to some prison in another county (the prison of Bodmin having been too full to receive them), or even that the mercy of the Crown should be extended to them, rather than that the same demoralizing and unwholesome state of things should be continued. The latter alternative was preferred, and the prisoners were soon afterwards liberated. Thus were the ends of justice clearly defeated by the insufficiency of the gaol.

Extensive jurisdiction of the borough.

It should be mentioned, that the jurisdiction of the borough of Falmouth along the sea-coast is very extensive, by reason of which a large number of cases of smuggling are annually brought before the magistrates; and as at least one-half of the town is out of the bounds of the borough, and not contributing to the rates, prisoners from that district are necessarily sent to the county gaol, a distance of 35 miles, the expense of conveyance averaging 4*l.* or 5*l.* This operates of course as a discouragement to prosecutors, small offenders being often allowed to

enjoy impunity to spare the county rates from so heavy a charge. The only remedy which suggests itself for this great evil, and the other deficiencies pointed out under the heads of the several gaols, is the building of a district prison for the joint use of the western part of the county, and of the three boroughs of Falmouth, Helstone, and Penzance. If this were done, the establishments at these three borough prisons might be dispensed with. In years to come the extension of the railway through Cornwall will furnish another means of disposing of the prisoners of this district, should the county magistrates determine on enlarging their prison to a sufficient extent to receive them.

Falmouth Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

At present no borough prisoners are sent to Bodmin, except in cases in which the crimes for which they are committed are such as the Recorder is unable to try.

It is my duty to record another departure from the law in the management of this prison, in the neglect of the provision for spiritual instruction. No chaplain has ever been appointed, as required by the 28th section of the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64. Preachers of different persuasions come occasionally to converse with the prisoners, but there is no person appointed, upon whom dependence can be placed for regular attendance. The sacrament has never been administered. A surgeon is appointed by annual election, and I was informed that the same individual is seldom appointed for two successive years. His salary is only 5*l.* per annum, in consideration of very little duty being required of him. He is never required to attend except when called for.

No chaplain.

There are no rules, or at least none that have ever been sanctioned by the Judges or the Secretary of State.

No rules.

The insecurity of the gaol is such that a child might escape from the airing-yards if allowed to be in either of them unobserved. A quantity of lucifer matches were, some time ago, thrown into one of these airing-yards. A woman made her escape over the wall of one of the yards about three years ago, by daylight; and I was informed that instances have occurred of prisoners getting out at night, robbing the shops, and returning to the gaol without being discovered.

Insecurity.

The total number of prisoners of both sexes who passed through this prison during the year ending Michaelmas, 1848, was 106, of whom 96 were males. The 10 females and 6 of the males, were summarily committed for vagrancy and for offences in Union workhouses; and of the men, 30 were summarily convicted of offences against the revenue laws; 46 under the Merchant Seamen's Act, and 12 for assault.

A very improper regulation exists here, which materially interferes with the efficiency of the gaoler, namely, that as head of the police, he is required to keep watch, until two o'clock in the morning, on alternate nights. As there is no turnkey employed, it is unnecessary to remark that his duties as gaoler are likely to be seriously interfered with by this arrangement.

Improper combination of offices.

HELSTONE.—TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Helstone Town Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison, although in some respects better than that of Falmouth, is not deserving of a better appellation that that of a lock-up house. It is contained in a small building behind the Union poorhouse, and consists of eight sleeping-cells and two day-rooms, all on the ground floor. The cells are quite dark, and only supplied with air by means of holes over the doors. They measure 7 feet in length by 3 feet 6 in breadth. The day-rooms are 10 feet by 7. One day-room and four cells, besides a punishment cell, are appropriated to prisoners of either sex. There are also four yards designed as airing-yards, but from a conviction of their insecurity, prisoners are never allowed to use them. At the time of my visit they were covered with weeds a foot high. The only exercise that can be taken by the prisoners is in a sort of passage or corridor, bounded on one side by the line of cells, and on the other by an open railing dividing it from the yards. This is moderately strong; but on a late occasion it was forced by a prisoner, who thus obtained access to the yard, and thence made his escape. John Ford, the man who escaped, had been convicted at the borough sessions of receiving stolen goods, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

Prison accommodation.

Another instance of the escape of a man, under sentence of seven years' transportation, occurred a few months ago under circumstances which require to be particularly described, as they afford the best commentary that could be adduced upon the negligence of the authorities, and the inadequency of the staff of the prison. About five o'clock P.M. on Sunday the 10th December last, one of the persons employed to guard the prisoners, went to the gaol, where Edward Tucker, the transport alluded to, and two other prisoners were confined, with their supper; he unlocked and unbarred the outer and inner doors of the gaol, which open into a passage leading to the prisoners' day-room, and proceeded to such day-room, but he omitted to bar or lock either of the doors after him. On his arriving in the prisoners' day-room, he found the convict, Edward Tucker, not there; he immediately returned to lock and bolt the gaol doors, but on his return to the inner door, he found it bolted on the outside, and Tucker gone. It seems that Tucker must have concealed himself behind the day-room door, and as soon as the person entered therein with the supper, that he must have crept out from behind the door, ran along the passage, and after passing the inner gaol door, bolted it, and then escaped; leaving the person who brought the supper bolted in. Considering the small number of prisoners who are ever confined in this prison, the number of escapes that has taken place, probably exceeds those from any other similar establishment in the kingdom.

Escapes.

The cells are cold, and the bedding very scanty. The day-rooms may be made habitably

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Cornwall.

Helstone Town Gaol and House of Correction.

warm, as they have fire-places, and coals are liberally allowed. Each cell is provided with a bell, which rings in the house of the keeper, in case of assistance being needed at night.

No resident officer.

There is no officer whatever resident in the prison; the keeper being also the master of the neighbouring workhouse, and of another Union workhouse between four and five miles distant. This should not be permitted, as the man's time cannot be devoted as it should be to overlooking the prisoners, and as there is no turnkey to supply his place in his absence. His stipend too, being only 5*l.* is not sufficient to remunerate him for the duty he does perform. He appears an intelligent and conscientious man; but is, by the circumstances stated, quite incapable of properly managing the prison, to say nothing of the infraction of the law, which provides that the keeper of a prison should have no other occupation.

No chaplain.

There is no matron, the female prisoners being attended to by one of the inmates of the workhouse, who receives no payment for the duty.

Another breach of the law is practised in the non-appointment of a chaplain. A clergyman sometimes visits the prisoners, by their desire, at the times of his occasional attendances at the poorhouse; but he is under no obligation to attend them, and receives no stipend for the duty. Divine service has never been performed in the prison, but Bibles are allowed to the prisoners by the Town Council. It need scarcely be stated that there is no chapel.

The largest number of prisoners in confinement for some years past at one time has been six, of whom four were men. Frequently there are none in confinement for many months together.

No bath.

There is no bath for washing prisoners on admission, nor is there any medical officer to examine them before they are placed in the cells. Should any prisoner be sick, some surgeon would be sent for to him at the expense of the Council.

Diet.

The same diet, which is about equivalent to that of Class 4 of the Official Regulations, is given to prisoners for the longest and shortest terms. This is an evil, whether considered in its application to the one class of prisoners or the other. A dietary which shall contain a sufficient amount of nutriment for long-sentenced prisoners would be unnecessarily liberal for the vagrants and others confined for a few days; and the converse of this proposition is no less unquestionable.

No rules.

There are no written rules, as required by law. This, as well as many other deficiencies which have been pointed out, ought to be supplied without any further delay.

No prisoner has ever been sent to the county gaol from Helstone since the present prison was built.

PENZANCE.—TOWN GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Penzance Town Gaol and House of Correction.

Alterations.

Some alterations have taken place for the better since the last Report, the principal one being the addition of a small adjoining house as a residence for the keeper and his family, by which means the rooms formerly occupied by him have been applied to the purposes of the prison, one being used as a chapel and two others as store-rooms.

In the women's airing-yard, a drain has been made. The solitary cell has been boarded at the sides and bottom, and a bell has been put up in it which rings in the Governor's kitchen. A wire grating has been put up over the treadmill yard to prevent persons in the street from throwing things over to the prisoners.

Projects for improvement.

The project which has been long entertained, of building additions to the prison upon the site of the old poor-house adjoining, is said not to be abandoned; but, certainly, no progress has been made towards its accomplishment. The building in question has been long ago purchased by the Town Council for the purpose, but it still lies empty.

Insecurity.

The prison is very ill constructed, and very insecure; more especially from the small height of the walls of the yards. It contains three cells for male prisoners, and the like number for females, and an airing-yard for prisoners of either sex. There are no day-rooms, but the cells are sufficiently spacious, and have fire-places in them. They are all on the ground floor, opening at once upon from the airing-yards upon the same level, and being paved with stone are damp and cold in the winter season. The cells are provided with large bedsteads, which the prisoners could find no difficulty in employing to effect their escape by bringing one of them into the yard and placing it against the wall; more especially as the supervision exercised over the male prisoners is little more than nominal. The excuse made for the many glaring deficiencies of this prison is the contemplated enlargement of the building on the adjoining workhouse premises. Upon this point, however, it is impossible to feel sanguine, for no less than seven years ago my predecessor in office was informed by the authorities, that as soon as the Council should have effected the purchase of the plot of ground in question, the new building would be commenced. The purchase has long ago been completed, but no advance has been made in the march of improvement. It is my duty to call attention to the absolute necessity for some alteration to enable them to carry out the provisions of Acts of Parliament.

No stipendiary chaplain.

The same tardiness and disregard of the law are shown in respect to the religious instruction of the prisoners. Although the 28th Section of the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, expressly requires that a clergyman of the Church of England shall be appointed in every prison to perform the clerical functions, no such appointment has been made, and I am still under the necessity of calling attention to that deficiency. One of the regulations for the management of the prison, which, being certified by the Secretary of State, have the force of an Act of Parliament, provides that "any prisoner, upon application to the

deputy gaoler, may be allowed an interview with the chaplain of the prison." It is needless to point out that such a rule, in the present state of the staff of the prison, is a mockery. It should be mentioned, that a neighbouring clergyman, who has other duties, occasionally performs Divine service in the prison; but, as his services are gratuitously rendered, and cannot be given on Sundays, the law is, by no means, complied with.

Penzance Town Gaol and House of Correction.

The code of rules from which the above passage is extracted, is very imperfect, and only professes to relate to the conduct and treatment of prisoners. It should, without doubt, undergo a revision; but it would be useless to frame laws which, like that cited above, cannot be carried out in the present defective condition of the prison. The diet of the prisoners, which was formerly provided by the gaoler, is now fixed at the following scale per week, being the same for all prisoners:—

Rules.

Bread	10½ lbs.
Meat (weighed when cooked) . .	10 oz.
Potatoes	4½ lbs.
Pease Soup	2 pints.
Oatmeal Gruel	14 „

Diet.

The great objection to this dietary is, that it is excessive for vagrants and others committed for a few days, while it is not sufficient for persons committed for long terms. The Council would find it more advantageous, as a means of preventing the commission of offences for the purpose of getting into prison, to adopt a graduated dietary, which would allow a liberal amount of nourishment to prisoners confined for long terms, without offering encouragement to offenders of the kind I have alluded to.

Debtors.

Although this prison is liable to receive debtors, there have been none confined therein for many years. The largest number of criminal prisoners, including both sexes, that have been known to be confined here in the last six years has been 15.

The keeper informs me, that the deficiency of water within the prison makes it necessary to take some of the female prisoners daily to a yard beyond the workhouse, where they pump the water for the prison. The men are not employed in this work, as there would be more risk of their effecting their escape. This practice should, by all means, be abolished, as being in every point of view improper. If no pump can be placed within the prison, the water should be brought for daily consumption.

Improper union of offices.

The keeper, who is very inadequately remunerated for his services, has also the office of constable, and as there is no other male officer, the custody of the prisoners must often be left to his wife, who is the only other resident officer. He states, that his duty as constable begins at night after the locking up of the prisoners; but I have reason to know, that he is also employed in the constabulary duty by day, at least occasionally. But, even if it were not so, his absence at night would be an evil of no small magnitude, as the prisoners might avail themselves of opportunities which are well known to them to exist, for creating disturbances and effecting their escape. Besides, it is contrary to law, and should, on that account, be discontinued.

Only two prisoners have been sent from the borough of Penzance to Bodmin for trial, in the three years ending with the 31st December last. They were both boys, aged 17 and 15 respectively, were tried at the Assizes, and sentenced to 15 years' transportation.

SALTASH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Saltash Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.

Three rooms on the level of the street, one of which receives light from that thoroughfare, the other two being either entirely dark or dimly lighted from the first, constitute the whole of the prison of this borough, which, notwithstanding, possesses a recorder, and tries prisoners at quarter sessions. In these rooms or cells prisoners of either sex can be confined. One of these cells measures 10 feet by 7 feet 3 inches; another measures 10 feet by 6 feet, and the third measures 13 feet by 6 feet 6 inches. The cells, especially those placed within, are very close and unhealthy. Bedding is allowed to prisoners, consisting of a wrapper stuffed with straw and blankets, which are kept by the town serjeant, who acts as deputy-gaoler (the mayor being *ex-officio* the keeper of the gaol), in a room above, which was formerly used as a court-room. No officer of any kind resides on the premises, or even within sight or hearing of the gaol. Two officers, called town serjeants, receive each an annual stipend of 4*l.* 17*s.* for charging themselves with the custody of prisoners and carrying them their food, but they do not reside in such a situation as to be cognizant of anything taking place among the prisoners, nor of any sudden illness occurring to them. As no records are kept by these officers of prisoners casually confined, there is no possibility of ascertaining how many persons may be locked up for short periods in the course of a-year; but the following list of prisoners, most of whom were tried by the quarter sessions of Saltash, proves that the lock-up house is still used as a gaol, and appears to be inconsistent with the statement continually made in the annual returns to the Secretary of State that all prisoners for trial are sent to Bodmin. The list contains a statement of all prisoners confined in the prison at Saltash between the 1st January, 1845, and the 31st December, 1848, under commitment for trial, with the result of their trials, and other particulars.

Name.	Age.	Offence.	Date of Commitment for Trial.	Date of Trial.	Verdict and Sentence.	Where Confined.	
						Before Trial.	After Trial.
J. B. R.	26	Feloniously and maliciously damaging, otherwise than by fire, a vessel called the "Alert."	10th April, 1845	14th April, 1845	Guilty. Sentenced to 3 calendar months' imprisonment in the House of Correction at Bodmin.	Saltash	Bodmin.
J. J.	25	Larceny; having previously been convicted of felony.	1st April, 1846	6th April, 1846	Guilty. Sentenced to be transported for 7 years.	Ditto	"
J. M.	17	Larceny	22nd December, 1846	5th January, 1847	Guilty. Sentenced to 2 calendar months' imprisonment in the House of Correction at Bodmin.	Ditto	Bodmin.
W. W.*	44	Ditto	29th May, 1847.—Bailed out; but having run from her bail, was taken and lodged in prison, on bill of indictment having been found against her.	14th August, 1847	Acquitted	Ditto	"
J. D.	above 30	Ditto	3rd October, 1847; but bail taken for his appearance at sessions.	30th November, 1847	Bill ignored by the grand jury.	"	"
J. B.	30	Riot, and assault on constable in discharge of his duty.	6th December, 1847; but out on bail.	7th January, 1848	Guilty. Sentenced to 1 calendar month's imprisonment in the County Gaol at Bodmin.	"	Bodmin.
W. B.	25	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Guilty of riot only, and sentenced to pay a fine of 40s.	"	"
W. B.	17	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	"
E. A. C.*	20	Larceny	2nd March, 1848	7th April, 1848	Acquitted	Bodmin.	"
R. O.	35	Ditto	4th August, 1848	10th August, 1848	Guilty. Sentenced to 1 calendar month's imprisonment in the County Gaol at Bodmin.	Saltash	Bodmin.
W. W.	35	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

Those marked thus (*) are females.

One of these prisoners was confined 15 days, and another 16 days, in the cells of this lock-up house, awaiting trial at the Saltash sessions, which, when the darkness, closeness, and dirtiness of the cells are taken into account, is equal to the longest possible period in a better-appointed prison.

Each prisoner while locked up is allowed 1¼ lb. of bread and 6 oz. of meat per diem, the cost of which is repaid to the town serjeants by the corporation, who also pay the town serjeants about 30*s.* each for conveying prisoners to Bodmin.

This prison has been long since pointed out in the Reports of the Inspectors of Prisons as "quite dilapidated and neglected," and as "only fit to form a very indifferent lock-up house for prisoners for one night." In the year 1839, the borough having declared its inability to build a new goal without the assistance of the Government, which the town clerk was informed could not be rendered, the Secretary of State authorized an arrangement being made with the visiting justices of the county gaol of Bodmin for the maintenance therein of the borough prisoners, at the rate of 1*s.* per head daily; and the letter wherein that permission was conveyed (dated 27th January, 1840), concludes by informing the town clerk "that it will be far more convenient for the corporation of Saltash to commit all summary and other convictions, as well as all cases for trial, to Bodmin, as well as far more beneficial as regards the well-being of the prisoner. *The present building would, in that case, be used merely as a lock-up-house, but not as a place of confinement for prisoners before trial,* nor as a house of correction for summary or other convictions."

The propriety of this injunction must be obvious to every person cognizant of the unexampled condition of this gaol, and with its total want of the commonest requisites of a prison.

TRURO.—TOWN PRISON AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Truro Town Prison and Lock-up House.

This building holds a very respectable rank among the minor Cornish prisons, although now only used as a lock-up house. The borough having no recorder or quarter sessions, all prisoners for trial are necessarily sent to Bodmin; and all the vagrants are likewise committed to that gaol.

Accommodation.

The prison contains three separate rooms for male prisoners, and the like number for those of the other sex. Two of these measure 18 feet by 12 feet, two are 16 feet by 10, and the remaining two are 10 feet square. Two of the rooms are warmed by fire-places, and contain iron-bedsteads, and bedding. There are three airing-yards, well separated from each other. One of these measures 30 feet by 19, another 30 feet by 10, and the third 17 feet by 16.

In former times, when the sessions were held here, the number of prisoners in confinement here has occasionally amounted to 45; and the period of detention of prisoners has

sometimes reached 30 days. The longest time for which any are now detained, is only a few days, when they are remanded for further evidence. No escape has been effected from this prison for very many years.

The care of the prison is entrusted to Richard Bartlett, who also holds the situation of serjeant-at-mace. He is allowed good accommodation for himself and family.

Cornwall.
Truro Town Prison and Lock-up House.

HEREFORD.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Herefordshire.
Hereford County Gaol and House of Correction.

The first circumstance exciting attention in a visitor to this prison, is its general insecurity from the lowness of the boundary-wall, as well as from that wall not being separated (in certain parts) by any interspace from the prison buildings. In some parts, indeed, the buildings occupied by prisoners, are built upon the outer wall, so that any prisoner breaking out of his cell and gaining the roof may, without further difficulty, effect his escape. This remark may be illustrated by the escape of a prisoner (Richard Hackford), which took place on the 5th of March, 1847, from the exercising-yard of the B. division. In this case, the prisoner reached the top of the building with no other help than that derived from a bench and plank, which he took from the painting-room in that yard, the door of which had been negligently left open, the prisoner having been allowed egress from his cell by one of the turnkeys, in a manner which the magistrates, on investigation of the case, supposed not to be accidental. By the slight help just described, the prisoner reached the roof of the building at the north side of the yard, whence he appears to have descended, by the aid of a pipe, into a small garden-enclosure adjoining the Ailstone Hill road. The neglect of the governor in having left the door of the painting-room open, and in not having sooner informed the police of the escape, received a severe reprimand from the visiting justices; and the turnkey, John Davis, with Job English, the wardsman, suspected, the former of having aided the escape of the prisoner, and the latter of having attempted to conceal the mode of its execution, were very properly dismissed by the court of quarter sessions; but the weak points of the prison as a place of detention, without which carelessness would be less dangerous, and treachery less successful, remain unremedied. To render the prison quite secure, it would be probably necessary to remove the buildings from the boundary-wall, and raise the latter some feet; but a partial remedy would be found in raising the wall considerably above the buildings, and placing thereupon some loose bricks.

Insecurity.

Escape.

Remedy suggested.

It is my duty to add, that another prisoner (J. B.) escaped from the gaol on the 30th December last, under circumstances reflecting far more serious discredit upon the discipline of the gaol, and the inquiry into which has developed other circumstances of mismanagement which have contributed to draw upon the governor the still more severe censure of the court of quarter sessions.

Another escape.

The report of the escape of this prisoner was made to the visiting justices by their clerk, who, by the rules of the prison, was on duty as deputy-governor at the time of the escape, the governor being absent from the prison in charge of convicts. He reports as follows, in a letter dated January 1, 1849:—

I beg to report that, on Saturday afternoon, the 30th December, I returned from attending the Finance Committee at the Shire Hall, at about four o'clock; that I continued at the gaol till five, when I left, and returned again at six, expecting by this time that Mr. Kettle, who was to have been absent but three days, had arrived home. In about ten minutes after this, the matron came down to the lodge, and called the porter out, and took him up into her own apartments; he returned to the lodge, and said that "B. was over the wall," or words to that effect. I was then, for the first time, made acquainted with (what I would respectfully submit to you as a great irregularity), that the prisoner B. had not been locked up with the other prisoners, on account of his being allowed to remain in different parts of the gaol, for the purpose of painting. Upon inquiry, the officers Pinder and Jones informed me that this practice had been continued, more or less, for several weeks past, and that, in obedience to their orders, they never thought of calling for this man, to lock him up, till about eight o'clock at night.

I would observe, that the prisoners, at this time of the year, are brought in from the mill at a quarter past four in the afternoon, and put into their cells; supper is served at five, and that the final locking up for the night takes place at six, but that the prisoner in question was made an exception for the reason above mentioned; that the same officers further stated that, though formerly a male prisoner was never permitted to go on the women's side for any purpose of work, except under the superintendence of a male officer, yet latterly they had received instructions from the governor to deliver such male prisoner into the charge of the matron and wardswoman, and there leave him.

That on the matron being asked the particulars, she stated that she had seen the prisoner about half an hour before she missed him, and was at his usual work of painting, near to the lower gate leading into the women's yard; that this gate had been unlocked by the prisoner, who had got possession of the keys by going into her room to ask for a candle, and had returned them to their accustomed place, by going into her room again, under pretence of asking for something else, after he had unlocked the gate; that the prisoner then effected his escape by means of placing the long steps, which he had used for his work, upon a chair, and by turning his paint-pot upside down upon the upper step to stand upon, and by the assistance of a broom, which he had also had for his use, he is supposed to have raised himself to the top of the wall, and so got off. The prisoner's term of 12 months' imprisonment would have expired on Wednesday next, the 3rd of January, so that he had only three days to serve of his time.

The matron, in her evidence given before the visiting justices stated, incidentally, that the prisoner (J. B.) was given into her charge by the wardsman; that he came to paint the railing in the women's ward; that he was let into the ward alone; that he had been handed over to her in the same manner on two or three days in each of the preceding three weeks, on

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all these occasions being unattended by any turnkey; that he had usually remained working by candle-light till six, seven, and sometimes eight o'clock in the evening, the usual time of locking up male prisoners being half-past four at that time of the year; that sometimes a turnkey came to fetch him, but that, on other occasions, she or the wardswoman took him across to his division, and gave him into the charge of the wardsman. The wardswoman adds the following testimony:—

I have had three prisoners at a time whitewashing, and no wardsman or turnkey with them, and this has been for several days, and for a considerable portion of those days. I have been in the habit of taking them across the yard, through the porter's lodge to the slip-yard, as they happened to want materials for their work, without any turnkey or wardsman. I have passed B. at eight o'clock at night.

It required that facts such as these should be clearly and circumstantially related, to justify a belief that such laxity of discipline could prevail in so important a prison, and under the management of a governor of long experience.

Upon the case thus reported, I extract the following entries from the visiting justices' Minute-book:—

Proceedings of visiting justices thereupon.

1849, *Jan.* 3.—The visiting justices having examined respecting the escape of J. B. from Hereford County Gaol, are of opinion that he made his way over the wall in the woman's yard, he having been employed to paint some portion of the woman's ward. Whether the doors at the end of the corridor were left open, or whether the keys were taken by the prisoner from the handle of the door on which they had been hung, and afterwards replaced, cannot be precisely ascertained.

The visiting justices consider that the admission of a male prisoner into the female ward, and his being permitted to remain there till after the regular lock-up hour, is inconsistent with proper discipline. They likewise consider that the practice of one or more male prisoners being permitted to work in the female ward, under the charge of only the matron or wardswoman, is reprehensible. They think that sufficient regard has not been paid to security when the wardswoman alone has been allowed to conduct, at the same time, three male prisoners to the slip-yard.

They are consequently of opinion that the escape of J. B. has taken place from the generally irregular discipline of the prison, rather than the immediate error or neglect of any subordinate officer.

Repeated irregularities and escapes must shake their confidence in the management of the gaol.

(Signed by five visiting justices.)

January 13.—The visiting justices are of opinion that the governor offer 5*l.* reward for the apprehension of B., and advertise the fact in the Hereford papers.

(Signed by three visiting justices.)

February 24.—An entry having been made by Mr. Corbett in the governor's journal, that a prisoner, named M. N., had been discovered to have a memorandum-book and pencil in his possession, upon inquiry it was found that the book and pencil had been purchased for him, with his own money, by the governor.

No permission for him to be supplied with writing materials having been given by any visiting justice, this is decidedly an irregularity.

J. M. applied to the visiting justices, at their meeting in January, for writing materials: was refused. On the 23rd of February he was found with them in his possession; he stated that he had had them for a fortnight. The materials were provided by the governor, who knew that they had been previously refused by the visiting justices; they were given to him at the desire of Mr. Deane, the chaplain, for a special purpose. Mr. Deane, who has been acting temporarily during the illness of Mr. Allen, cannot be expected to be very well acquainted with the regulations of the gaol; but the governor is highly reprehensible for having provided the prisoner with writing materials, not only because the practice is, generally speaking, irregular, but because it was, in this particular instance, contrary to the express decision of the visiting justices.

The visiting justices are of opinion that Mr. Corbett has acted very properly in making a report on this subject.

The visiting justices request the attention of the governor to the following words in rule 22: "Before leaving the prison, the governor shall personally give over the charge of the prison to the deputy governor."

The visiting justices having considered some questions laid before them by the matron—

1st. Whether she should be justified in recording in her journal whenever the governor omits visiting the female prisoners during the 24 hours, agreeably to the prison rules?—Reply: that it is her duty to make an entry of such omission in her journal.

2nd. Whether she should report whenever the governor inspects the female prisoners after they are in bed, having forgotten to do so in the day-time? And,

3rd. Whether she should report whenever he may enter and go round her division alone in the night-time?—Reply: that it is the duty of either the matron or wardswoman to accompany him during such inspection, and to report when neither of them is summoned to do so.

(Signed by five visiting justices.)

March 17.—The porter's book was examined, by which it appears that Mr. Kettle has been too frequently absent after lock-up hours, and that sufficient care had not been taken in locking up the doors and in the disposal of the keys.

So many causes of complaint have existed for some time past in the management of the gaol, that the visiting magistrates feel it their duty to suggest to Mr. Kettle the policy on his part of resigning the office of governor.

(Signed by five visiting justices.)

The governor having declined to comply with the above suggestion of the visiting justices, the justices, in their report to the quarter sessions, on the 29th March, 1849, made the following remarks on the subject of the complaints against the governor:—

EXTRACT from the VISITING JUSTICES' REPORT.

County Gaol, Hereford, March 29, 1849.

The visiting justices regret to have to report several complaints against the governor, which, in their opinion, prove a neglect of duty or incompetence on his part.

In their Report of 3rd *January*, on the escape of the prisoner J. B., they agreed unanimously, "that he was enabled to make his way out of the gaol from being employed to whitewash in the women's ward, without due superintendence.

They reported that "sufficient regard had not been paid to security on this and on other occasions, and that the escape of J. B. took place from the generally irregular discipline of the prison, rather than from the immediate error of any subordinate officer;" and they add, that such irregularities and repeated escapes must shake their confidence in the management of the gaol.

In their report of *February* 24 they notice that one prisoner (M. N.) had been supplied with a pencil and memorandum-book, purchased for him, with the prisoner's money, by the governor, no permission having been granted by the visiting justices for such prisoner to have writing materials.

That another prisoner (J. M.), who had applied to the visiting justices for writing materials, and had been refused, was found, on the 23rd February, with writing materials in his possession, having been in the meantime supplied by the governor, by desire, as he said, of the chaplain, who officiated during the illness of Mr. Allen, the governor being at the time aware of the refusal of the visiting justices.

On that occasion the visiting justices reported the conduct of the governor to be "highly reprehensible." At the same time the visiting justices found it necessary to draw the governor's attention to the rule 22 of the Regulations for Prison Discipline, "That, before leaving the prison, the governor shall *personally* give over the charge of the prison to the *deputy* governor." The governor having shortly before left the prison with no other notice to the deputy governor than a note left on the table, which note was for some time accidentally mislaid.

At the same date they found, by the matron's report, that the governor had visited the female ward at night, without calling on the matron or wardswoman to accompany him. The governor does not appear to have entered into any cell, but only to have gone round the wards. The visiting justices, therefore, only blame him for neglect of one of the regulations for the management of prisons which it is his duty to obey.

On the 17th *March* the visiting justices inspected the porter's book, and report that the governor has too frequently been absent after lock-up hours, and that sufficient care in locking up the doors, and in the disposal of the keys, has not been taken.

In consequence of these repeated complaints, they suggested to the governor the policy on his part of resigning his situation—a suggestion with which he declined to comply.

On a general consideration of the state of the inmates of the prison, the visiting justices find that a very bad feeling exists between the governor and subordinate officers, preventing the regular order and due government of the gaol. That the governor, as shown by their various reports, has not exercised due care and attention in the execution of his office, and they deem it to be their duty, as visiting justices, to recommend to the competent authorities to give notice to the governor that his services will not be required after the next Midsummer Quarter Sessions.

Upon this the following order was made by the Court:—

Order of Quarter Sessions.

Governor of the Gaol } Whereas the Committee of visiting justices to the gaol, in their Report, have charged Mr. John Olivier Kettle, gaoler, with not exercising due care and attention in the execution of his office, and recommended that notice be given to the said John Olivier Kettle, that his services would not be required after the next Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace: whereupon it was moved by the Rev. Archer Clive, and seconded by the Rev. G. F. Lewis, that such Report be adopted. An amendment was moved by the Rev. C. J. Bird, and seconded by the Rev. Thomas Powell, that the said Report be not adopted, upon which the Court divided, and the original motion was carried. Ordered, that the said John Olivier Kettle do cease to hold the office of gaoler to the county gaol, from and after the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be holden for this county, and that from and after that time the said office be declared vacant. Ordered—that a copy of this order be served upon the said J. O. Kettle. That the visiting justices be empowered to take such steps as may be necessary, in concurrence with the sheriff, upon the vacancy of the office of gaoler, to be declared at the next Midsummer Sessions.

Accommodation.

The separate sleeping accommodation for criminal prisoners in this prison amounts to 120 cells, 92 of which are used for male prisoners, and 24 for females; the remainder being punishment cells. Besides these there are 29 cells for debtors of both sexes; 25 for males, and four for females. That part which is known as the House of Correction, and which opens from the hall of entrance in front, contains 48 cells, 24 of which were certified for separate confinement, under the provisions of the 2 and 3 Vict., cap. 56, sect. 4, in the year 1844; the remainder, although equally well ventilated, having been considered too small for the continual confinement of prisoners under the discipline contemplated by that Act. Their dimensions are only 8 feet 2 by 7 feet 3, being a much smaller area than is possessed by any cells that have been certified. The 24 cells in this part of the prison which were certified in the year 1844, measure 13 feet 1 by 7 feet, and are extremely well ventilated (as well as those just described) by Mr. Haden's process.

Should any efficient system of a reformatory nature, engrafted upon separate confinement, be hereafter adopted in this prison, every two of the smaller cells just described should be thrown into one, by which cells of sufficient capacity for the Inspector's certificate might be obtained.

Alterations.

On the left of the hall, a passage leads to the gaol for male prisoners, and the females' prison which is parallel to it. This part of the prison consists of two floors of cells, each floor having been originally divided by a central partition into two passages, those on the right having there formed the females' and those on the left the males' gaol. Since the building of some new cells for females (to be hereafter described) four years ago, it has been found that one-half of their portion of this wing could be spared for prisoners of the other sex; the upper floor, therefore, on the women's side, has been given to the men

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An entrance having been made from their upper floor to that on the other side, which has been permanently separated from the females' prison. This alteration is a good one, but I would beg to suggest that it might be made still more complete by removing the whole of the partition from the upper floor, supporting the roof, if necessary, by slender iron columns. In this manner might the passage be made more airy, and inspection be much facilitated; while the sale of the old materials would more than pay the cost of the alteration.

The cells in the passages just described being of large size, sufficiently light and well ventilated, I have recently certified them as fit for separate confinement, to the number of 24 for males and 8 for females, making, with those formerly certified, 48 for males and 24 for females, inclusive of those for the latter sex to be presently described. The dimensions of the cells in these passages are as follows —

	Feet.	Inches.
Length . . .	9	3
Width . . .	9	0
Height . . .	10	10

I have now to speak of the remaining cells for females in the gaol, which were constructed in 1843, with all the appliances to fit them for separate confinement, for which purpose they were certified by me in 1844. They are 16 in number, and are situated in two floors of a light and airy passage, at right angles to that in which the other females' cells are situated, and communicating with it.

Certified cells.

All the new cells, namely all those which were certified in 1844, are provided with the apparatus necessary for washing, as well as with water-closets, and each has belonging to it a separate cistern containing six gallons of water. These cisterns are daily replenished by a very simple method, securing them at once against deficiency and waste of water, which is well worthy of imitation elsewhere. There is the same complaint here, however, with reference to the water-closets, which I have met with in other prisons, that the force of the water coming into them from the cisterns is not sufficient for their purification. This is imperfectly remedied by scouring them twice a-week.

Want of light at night.

To the foregoing description of the cells of the prison, I wish I could add that they are lighted at night, by which some hours might be saved from the darkness for the purposes of instruction; but I regret to say that that appliance of reformatory prison discipline has not yet been adopted. Although parts of the prison are lighted with gas, no means of illumination have yet found their way into the cells. Persons unacquainted with prison discipline will not at first perceive the serious amount of this deficiency; but I would beg to call the attention of magistrates acquainted with the management and with the rules of prisons to the baneful effect upon the minds of prisoners which must result from condemning them for 16 hours at some times of the year to slothful inactivity, and for at least eight months of the year to a period of darkness much longer than is required for sleep. How can it be expected that men who for months at a time have been driven to seek refuge from the tedium of darkness by indulging in sleep for 14 or 16 hours of the 24, shall on their liberation readily shake off their slothful habits, and resume the early rising to which they were most of them previously accustomed? In addition to this argument, it would, I fear, not be difficult to adduce evidence of other evils more directly, and not less certainly, springing from the practice of obliging men to pass in bed so many hours more than are required for the refreshment of their minds and bodies.

Improved drainage.

Since the last Report on this prison, the drainage has been greatly improved, and all the drains have been trapped, by which the effluvia have been retained, and the general salubrity of the prison much increased. The low situation of the prison, however, is said to render further improvement of the drainage impossible; and nine large cesspools, which it is necessary to maintain in different parts of the prison, attest the difficulty of attaining the desired object by direct drainage.

Chapel.

At the time of the additions being made to the prison, for the purpose of fitting it for separate confinement, the chapel was altered so as to make it consistent with the contemplated discipline. The seats were partitioned off into stalls or boxes, 115 in number, which, with the accommodation for debtors, and a front seat used for juvenile prisoners when there is not room in the boxes, has made a sufficient amount of accommodation for all the prisoners hitherto confined at one time; but the low roof of the building is a serious fault as regards ventilation, and is found to render the atmosphere oppressively close.

Imperfections of the system.

After having described so many appliances of separate confinement as possessed by this prison, viewed as a building, it is painful to be obliged to state that no attempt has been made to subject the prisoners to the higher influences contemplated by that enlightened system. The means of religious instruction are very small, and limited almost entirely to the performance of the services of the Church, the chaplain being only required to attend two hours daily; and as to scholastic instruction, it will be admitted that that must be almost a nullity for all useful purposes which can be effected by the agency of a schoolmaster at 25*l.* a-year, whose functions consist in a daily attendance, which, though more than proportioned to the pittance he receives, is of no longer duration than that of the chaplain. But if more efficient religious and scholastic instruction were provided for the prisoners, it would be nugatory as long as the present rules for enforcing labour are suffered to prevail. A crank-mill of 40 separate compartments, unattached to any machinery by which its revolutions might be made productive, except for a small part of the day, during which it raises water for the prison, occupies four hours daily of the time

of each prisoner sentenced to labour; while his toil is varied by his being compelled to walk round a paved yard in the sight of an officer for four hours more. It is needless to waste arguments for the purpose of proving what must be obvious to every mind accustomed to observe the effect of different modes of discipline in prisons,—namely, that a purely punitive system, such as I have described, can be productive of no beneficial results upon the future character and conduct of those subjected to it. The defenders of the system, although some of them are ready to admit that it has not the effect of deterring from the commission of crime, agree in congratulating themselves that as communication between the prisoners is almost, if not altogether, prevented, they are at least sent out no worse than they came in. If this were true, it would afford, in my opinion, slender cause for congratulation; but I feel it necessary to protest strongly against even this consolatory assumption. By experience, no less than by reasoning, we are assured that human beings cannot be subjected for any length of time to a system in which the vindictiveness of punishment is untempered by a merciful endeavour to improve their character, without becoming further sunk and demoralized, nor without having all their worst passions excited against that society which has neglected the opportunity of improvement afforded by their imprisonment.

Punishments.

Another objection to the system pursued at Hereford is, the number of severe punishments to which it gives rise, and from which prisoners would be exempted, but for the opportunities afforded to them of effecting, or, at least, attempting intercourse with each other, by the nature of the discipline. In the year ending Michaelmas, 1847, for example, the total number of severe punishments was 323; of these, 192 were incurred by attempts at communication of different kinds arising from their being continually out of their cells. The governor informs me, that at least 100 reports against prisoners in the last year have arisen from their defacing the windows of cells for the purpose of looking out of them. These might be prevented by substituting ground or fluted glass in the place of that now in use.

Injury to health.

Another injury arising to the prisoners from the severe labour to which they are subjected is, that their bodily health is so much weakened as to make it more difficult for them on their discharge to obtain their living, and, consequently, it is to be feared, to lead to the re-commission of crime. In this view I am supported by the opinion of the surgeon, who expresses his conviction that no prisoner goes out after any period of imprisonment here with hard labour, without his health being considerably impaired. But it is unnecessary to dwell upon opinions only in support of this assertion. I subjoin two reports of the surgeon, extracted from the minutes of the visiting magistrates, which contain some very strong facts bearing upon this point. These reports were written with the object of procuring for prisoners, sentenced to labour, an increase of diet to compensate for the vast expenditure of the muscular system in their continued toil. They show much attention and acuteness in the observation of the condition of the prisoners' health, and are expressed in a tone of manly confidence becoming a physician intrusted with a momentous responsibility with reference to a large number of his fellow-creatures.

SPECIAL REPORT on the Dietary for Prisoners at Labour in the 4th and 5th Classes, and also on the Dietary for the 3rd Class.

TO THE VISITING MAGISTRATES.

GENTLEMEN,

Surgeon's report.

I HAVE received a copy of a minute made at your meeting of February 20th, requesting the surgeon "to give his opinion regarding the necessity of continuing a daily *meat* dietary for the prisoners in the 4th and 5th classes. They especially call his attention to the dietary of the 5th class. It would seem that if the 4th class prisoners committed to hard labour for three months are not injured in health, although they have weekly 12 ozs. less meat, and 28 ozs. less bread, and 4 lbs. less potatoes, than the prisoners in the 5th class, that the dietary of the last class is unnecessarily large." In compliance with the request this minute contains, I have carefully examined the dietary of the 4th and 5th classes, with reference to its effect both on the weight of the prisoners at labour, and on their general health.

Respecting the 4th class, I beg to observe:—

1st. That no prisoner has gained in weight during the past year when regularly at work at the mill

2nd. That the average loss of weight (as far as the time and necessary irregularities allow of its being taken) is 9 lbs. per man; the maximum 13 lbs., the minimum 1 lb.

3rd. That in several instances I have been obliged to lessen, or suspend altogether, the labour of prisoners in this class, and

Lastly. That the general tone of these prisoners, at the termination of their labour (with a few exceptions), has not been much affected.

With regard to the 5th class, I have to observe:—

1st. That in no single instance has any prisoner gained in weight upon it (when regularly at work), even during the first three months.

2nd. That the average loss of weight during the past year (as far as it can be taken) of prisoners at labour for long periods has been, for the first three months 6 lbs. per man; for the whole period 8 lbs. per man; the maximum 16 lbs., the minimum 2 lbs.

3rd. That I have been repeatedly called upon to lessen, or suspend labour entirely, of prisoners in this class, especially during the latter months; and indeed those who are able to continue their work throughout form exceptions to the general rule.

4th. That I have several times been called upon to increase the dietary of this class, when their labour was not lessened, during the past year, and

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5th. That the general tone of health of the prisoners at the termination of labour has been much deteriorated in the great majority of cases where the labour has been continuous, but in the case of those, who from good behaviour (as the poachers), or other causes, have been put for some time on light labour, this deterioration is not so marked.

With reference to any alteration in the relative proportion of animal or vegetable food in either of these classes, I beg to observe that experience has fully established the principle, that to enable men to endure great physical exertion, it is absolutely essential to supply the system freely with animal food.

The present dietary was increased from that laid down by Government in February, 1845, in consequence of a report on the subject from my predecessor, Mr. Cam (whose diligence and attention to his duties only becomes more evident as it is the more inquired into). I beg to refer you to that report (see Magistrates' Minutes, p. 138), and also to Mr. Cam's observations on the result of the change in his annual report for Michaelmas, 1845.

For the above reasons, together with a knowledge of my own limited experience in the effect of prison dietaries, I do not feel myself justified in recommending that any change should at present be made in the dietary of the 4th and 5th classes for prisoners at labour.

There is an inconsistency in the present rate of dietary for the different classes which seems to require alteration, and to which I beg leave to take this opportunity of drawing your attention. I allude to the dietary of the 3rd class for prisoners at hard labour for six weeks. These prisoners have only 12 ozs. of meat per week (that is 6 ozs. solid meat, and 6 ozs. in soup), whilst the prisoners for two months' labour have 1 lb. 11 ozs. per week (that is 18 ozs. solid meat, and 9 oz. in soup). The effect upon their health is very prejudicial, and in the two instances in which, with a day or two's exception, it has been borne, the loss of weight was 16 lbs. in one (who only weighed 10 st. 7 lbs. at the commencement), and 17 lbs. in the other (who weighed 11 st. 2 lbs. to begin). Now the Government 4th class dietary contains 1 lb. 5 ozs. meat (that is 12 ozs. solid meat, and 9 ozs. in soup), which is intermediate, and I therefore beg leave to recommend that prisoners for six weeks be allowed this dietary in future.

I remain, &c.,

County Gaol, April 2, 1847. HENRY G. BULL, M.D., *Surgeon.*

SPECIAL REPORT on the 5th Class Dietary.

GENTLEMEN,

A SUFFICIENT time has now elapsed to show the effect of the present reduction of the dietary for prisoners committed for lengthened periods of labour on their general health; and the effect is so marked, as to call for the following special report for your consideration.

I beg to remind you, in the first place, that the Government scale of dietary for the 5th class of prisoners was found to be insufficient to maintain their health by the late surgeon, Mr. Cam, and at his recommendation, in February, 1845 (see Magistrates' Minutes, p. 138), an extra allowance of 6 ozs. of bread, and 2 ozs. of meat per day, was made to each prisoner. This addition was found to be sufficient by Mr. Cam, and its effect on the general health and weight of the prisoners was detailed in my special report, made at your request, in April, 1847 (see Minutes, p. 195), to which I beg to refer you. At this time, April 3rd, 1847, the increased allowance of meat was stopped, and on the 10th of July the extra bread was also taken off, and the dietary for this class was reduced to the Government scale.

This reduction has been continued to the present time, and I now beg leave to report that I have watched its effects very closely, and have no hesitation in stating that it is not sufficient to maintain the health of the prisoners under the present regulations for the hours of labour, and the present strict discipline of the prison. The prisoners of this class generally have complained since the reduction of the diet of great debility and want of food; and that their complaints have been well founded, has been evident from their general appearance, the failure in the proper tone of health, and also from the tables of their weight for the present autumn, when compared with those for the autumn of 1846. I beg leave therefore to recommend that the dietary of this class be again increased from the scale laid down by Government, by the addition of 6 ozs. of bread per day, and 2 ozs. of meat on the Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, of each week, for each prisoner. I beg leave also to take the present opportunity of recommending, in consequence of the reduced price of potatoes, that potatoes be allowed daily to the prisoners, and be also added to the soup, as laid down, in both instances, by the Government scale of dietaries.

I remain, &c.,

County Gaol, September 18, 1847. HENRY G. BULL, M.D., *Surgeon.*

P.S.—October 1*st.*—The total number of prisoners in the gaol at the present time in the 5th class dietary is 37.

Of these there are on { Full labour 10 (9 with extra bread). Half labour 21 (11 with extra bread). Light labour 6 (3 with extra bread).

Thus 23 out of 37 have an extra allowance of food, and yet nearly two-thirds are unable to bear the full amount of labour.

I insert these valuable Reports entire, because I feel that justice could not be done to them by separating the opinions they express from the reasoning by which those opinions are supported; and I would beg particularly to call attention to the facts stated in the postscript of the last letter, as they explain the apparent anomaly much dwelt upon by the advocates of extremely low diets in prison, namely, that the sick list in the gaol is not much increased by the reduced condition of the prisoners. The surgeon of every prison has a power by Act of Parliament of exempting from labour any prisoner who may not seem to him equal to its performance, and he has also a power of increasing the food of any prisoner, the condition of whose health may seem to him to require such indulgence. Accordingly it will be seen, that although nearly two-thirds of the long-sentenced prisoners, in the case referred to in the Report, were receiving extra nourishment, they were so exhausted by labour and inadequate diet as to have been unable to bear the full amount of work awarded in their sentences. When prisoners are reduced to this condition on the eve

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of their discharge, it is easy to conceive that they will be likely to break down after their liberation; and as the observations of the gaol authorities do not follow them to their homes, we are unable to measure the injury inflicted upon them by the discipline they have undergone, except by the number of recommitments of those who have been thus deprived of the means of obtaining their livelihood.

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There is a great deficiency of books in this prison, the library being confined to the Bible and Prayer-book, with an occasional distribution of religious tracts. The governor has a small library of his own, which he lends to the debtors, but with these exceptions, there are no books in the prison of a secular character.

Want of books.

The following is a list of the prisoners in confinement at the date of my last inspection, with their sentences and the several descriptions of employment in which they were engaged:—

Number of prisoners.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	11	2	13
Imprisoned for terms not exceeding 1 month	3	2	5
,, above 1 month and not exceeding 2 months	5	2	7
,, ,, 2 ,, ,, 3 ,,	2	2	4
,, ,, 3 ,, ,, 6 ,,	17	4	21
,, ,, 6 ,, ,, 12 ,,	23	2	25
,, ,, 1 year and not exceeding 2 years	18	1	19
Sentenced to transportation	10	..	10
	89	15	104
Debtors	5	1	6
Fraudulent debtors	2	..	2
Total	96	16	112

Of the 91 convicted criminal prisoners, 72 were engaged in hard labour, 1 in tailoring, 1 in shoemaking, 1 in mat-making, 8 were excused from labour by order of the surgeon, and the remaining 8 were exempted by the terms of their sentences.

Large increase of commitments.

There has been a very large increase of commitments in the year ending with Michaelmas, 1848, as compared with the numbers of the preceding year, which chiefly belong to the class of summary convictions under the Vagrant Act. The total number in the two consecutive years, including those in confinement at the commencement of each year, has been as follows:—

	1847			1848		
CRIMINALS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the commencement of the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	6	1	7	18	2	20
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	29	3	32	42	7	49
Summary convictions	11	..	11	17	5	24
Committed during the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	138	36	174	153	33	186
Summary convictions	113	29	142	167	29	196
	297	69	366	397	76	473
DEBTORS.						
At the commencement of the year	6	..	6	6	..	6
Admitted in the course of the year	17	1	18	37	1	38
Total	320	70	390	440	77	517

The debtors, it will be observed, are more than doubled in number by the operation of 9 and 10 Vict., c. 95.

The sentences of imprisonment in this gaol have been, for the most part, short, only 100 out of 306 having been, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1848, sentenced for more than three months. Of these, however, no less than 25 have been sentenced for periods above one year. The number sentenced to transportation has been 17. The greatest number of criminal prisoners at any one time in the course of the year has been 126, and of debtors 7; the daily average of criminal prisoners 105.

Expenses.

The total expenses of the prison in the year, exclusively of repairs, has been 2519*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*, of which have been expended—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
For officers' salaries	1005	6	3
,, diet of prisoners	838	15	9
,, clothing of prisoners	80	0	0

The cost of prison diet per head per annum 8*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.*; of clothing and bedding 1*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* per head. The total receipts, including the allowance from the Treasury for maintenance of convicted prisoners, have been 665*l.* 2*s.*

Sickness and deaths.

Four prisoners have died within the year, two of whom were debtors, and two criminals, all males. Of the former, J. T., aged 74, died of disease of the heart, about five weeks after his reception in the prison, and J. H., aged 79, died from exhaustion, after influenza,

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after a residence of three years in the prison. Of the latter, G. G., aged 75, died of inflammation of the lungs, four weeks after his admission, three of which were passed in the infirmary; and T. T., aged 23, died of consumption 13 months after his reception in the prison, and six weeks after having been removed to the infirmary. All these prisoners, except the third, are described as having been in good health on admission.

Insanity.

One male prisoner, J. B., 43 years of age, under sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour, after four months' residence in the prison, was removed to Whitchurch Lunatic Asylum on account of insanity. It is stated that he was insane on admission, and that he had been so previously.

There were no escapes within the year ending with Michaelmas last.

Sentences.

In reviewing these details, one is struck by the remarkable fact that only 16 out of 91, or rather more than one-sixth of the convicted prisoners were, at the time of my last visit, undergoing sentences of three months and under, although, as has just been stated, it is shown by the return of the last year, that rather more than two-thirds were sentenced for terms of the like duration. This disparity between the punishments of the present and of past years (for the instances related do not stand alone), would seem to indicate either a great increase in the atrocity of crimes, or in the relative severity of the punishment awarded thereto.

Staff.

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, chaplain, surgeon, clerk to the visiting magistrates, schoolmaster, eight male subordinate officers, the matron, and three female subordinate officers.

The subjoined list shows the prisoners received into this gaol from the borough of Leominster (the only borough town in this county), from the 1st day of January, 1845, to the 31st December, 1848.

Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Offence.	Sentence.
J. H.	31	June 4, 1845	Stealing a sheep-skin	3 weeks' hard labour
J. B.	25	June 14, ,,	,, lead piping	3 ,, solitary confinement
W. L.	50	June 14, ,,	,, a shirt	3 ,, imprisonment
F. P.	17	Aug. 9, ,,	,, shoemakers' tools	Acquitted
†E. F.	23	Aug. 27, ,,	,, firewood	,,
†H. P.	21	Aug. 27, ,,	,, calico	3 months' imprisonment
G. H.	23	Aug. 30, ,,	Housebreaking	Each 10 years' transportation
J. S.	28			
†H. P.	18	Sept. 20, ,,	Stealing a loin of mutton	Acquitted
T. F.	23	Nov. 12, ,,	,, a pair of boots	3 months' hard labour
J. B.	35	Nov. 12, ,,	,, four pigs	7 years' transportation
H. C.	27	Nov. 15, ,,	Violent assault	Acquitted
†H. P.	19	Nov. 22, ,,	Stealing a watch	10 years' transportation
M. R.	30	Dec. 6, ,,	,, wearing apparel	1 month's imprisonment
W. E.	65	Mar. 3, 1846	Assault, with intent	12 ,, ,,
G. D.	38	Apr. 23, ,,	Stealing fire-irons	12 ,, hard labour
†A. D.	35			Acquitted
C. P.*	35	Aug. 1, ,,	,, piece of cotton	1 month's hard labour
J. P.	42	Sept. 26, ,,	,, wheat	Acquitted
S. S.	28	Oct. 20, ,,	Assaulting a constable	Each 1 month's imprisonment, and sureties
T. D.	26			
J. C.	22	Nov. 3, ,,	Stealing bread and cheese	3 months' hard labour, and whipped
J. W.	25	Feb. 3, 1847	,, a pair of boots	4 ,, ,,
J. D.	31	Mar. 10, ,,	,, a quantity of hay	Each 1 month's hard labour
B. B.	52			
F. McC.*	23	Mar. 27, ,,	Cutting and stabbing	Acquitted
E. H.	16	Apr. 13, ,,	Stealing 5*l.* Bank-note	Bill ignored
†L. L.	23	May 5, ,,	,, two half-crowns	Acquitted
E. M.	15	June 16, ,,	,, a pair of gloves	1 month's hard labour
J. O.*	27	July 29, ,,	,, bacon	2 ,, ,,
†M. K.	26	Aug. 7, ,,	,, a shawl	2 ,, imprisonment
A. P.	15	Aug. 21, ,,	,, a quantity of bacon	4 ,, ,,
T. W.	22	Oct. 27, ,,	,, gig-harness	9 ,, hard labour
P. G.	46	Dec. 14, ,,	Obtaining goods by fraud	3 ,, imprisonment
H. A.	24	Feb. 8, 1848	Stealing silk handkerchiefs	Acquitted
†A. D.	21	Feb. 8, ,,	,, a half sovereign	Bill ignored
W. L.	21	Feb. 16, ,,	,, money from the person	Acquitted
T. F.	27			6 months' hard labour
I. S.	20			Acquitted
†E. B.	23			6 months' imprisonment
P. F.*	20	Mar. 3, ,,	House-breaking	6 ,, hard labour
S. J.	42	Apr. 8, ,,	Stealing a time-piece	Acquitted
J. B.	16	Apr. 15, ,,	,, 3 lb. of cheese	4 months' hard labour, and whipped
A. W.	40	June 17, ,,	,, a silver watch	Bill ignored
†B. D.	16	June 20, ,,	Obtaining wearing apparel by fraud	3 months' imprisonment
†A. S.	32	June 25, ,,	Passing counterfeit coin	Acquitted
W. L.*	36	June 26, ,,	Stealing 13 pigs	15 years' transportation
J. H.*	38			12 months' hard labour
J. J.	33	July 7, ,,	Using threatening language	Discharged
J. T.	32	Sept. 9, ,,	Stealing wearing apparel	12 months' hard labour
J. W.	16			10 ,, ,,
M. N.	20	Aug. 26, ,,	,, silver spoons	4 ,, ,,
E. S.	31	Oct. 24, ,,	,, a sheep	12 ,, ,,
J. H.	31			7 years' transportation
A. L.	25			7 ,, ,,
J. L.	20	Dec. 14, ,,	,, wearing apparel (two indictments)	6 months' hard labour, and 7 years' transportation
†E. D	21	Dec. 14, ,,	,, ,,	6 months' imprisonment
R. G.	18			9 ,, hard labour
J. S.	29	Dec. 14, ,,	,, a pair of boots	12 months' hard labour
M. M.	26			Bill ignored
M. E.	18			,,
J. F.	18			,,

Those marked thus (*) were tried at the assizes. Those marked thus (†) are females.

HEREFORD.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Hereford County Lock-up House.

THE only lock-up house for the Hereford district of police, has been formed by taking off from the county gaol three cells formerly devoted to vagrants and a small yard belonging to them. In this the Superintendent, John Dexter, and his family reside; and as there is only one room (used as a kitchen) for the use of the family, the sleeping-room of the children is made out of one of the cells. There remains, therefore, only two cells for the purposes of the lock-up house. The cells measure 9 feet square and are 8ft. 3 in. in height. They are well ventilated and warmed by Haden's method. Each contains an iron bedstead and sufficient bedding. They have no other furniture and are not provided with water-closets.

It is to be hoped that the arrangement I have described is only temporary, as the present building is quite unfit for the residence of a family of moderate size, and independently of the want of room it is not a fit state of things for the cells to be closely surrounded by the sleeping-rooms of the family.

The Court of Quarter Sessions, sensible of the inconveniences here adverted to, voted 25*l.* to be placed at the disposal of the visiting justices of the county gaol, for the purpose of improving the lock-up house. Upon this, however, I find the following minute in the journal of the visiting justices:—

1848, July 15.—The justices having examined the lock-up house, are of opinion that the sum put at their disposal by the quarter sessions is too small, to make such alterations as are required, to make it a proper residence for a constable and his family. They have directed Mr. Gray to furnish them with an estimate of such building as it seems desirable should be erected, that the matter may be further considered at a future meeting.

The whole number of prisoners committed to this place of confinement, as far as I am able to ascertain it, has amounted, in the 4 years from 1845 to 1848 inclusive, to 167; 17 of whom were women.

District.

The ordinary time of confinement of prisoners, except when they are brought in on Saturday night, is under 24 hours; but instances have occurred of their being remanded for three or five days, in cases of importance. The number committed to this place of confinement, appears unaccountably small, when the population of the large district is considered to which it pertains: this may possibly be explained by the fact, that charges are frequently made before the local magistrates, and the offenders are taken directly to Hereford county gaol. The parishes included in this district are those of Aconbury, Allensmore, Upper and Lower Ballingham, Callow, Clehonger, Dinedor, Eaton Bishop, Grafton, Horn Lacy, Haywood, St. John the Baptist, Burghill, Breinton, Credenhill, Dinmore, Holmer, Kinchester, Moreton on Lug, Pipe and Lyde, Stretton, Sugwas, Wellington, Amberley, Bartestree, Dormington, Fownhope, Hampton-Bishop, Lugwardine, Marden, Mordiford, Preston Wynne, Stoke Edith, Sutton, Tupsley, Westhide, Weston Beggard, and Withington. None of these parishes is more than seven miles from Hereford

HEREFORD.—CITY PRISON.

Hereford City Prison.

Accommodation for male prisoners.

This prison was built only five years ago, expressly with a view to the introduction of the separate system. The division for male prisoners consists of a corridor facing the entrance, containing eight cells on the ground floor and the like number on a gallery above. These cells are very well ventilated and lighted, and measure 13 feet by 7 feet, with a height of more than 9 feet. They contain each a block of wood, to serve as a seat, a table, and a corner-shelf; but they are not provided with water-closets, or conveniences for washing; neither is there any supply of water to them. They were certified as fit for separate confinement in 1844: the deficiencies I have alluded to, although much to be lamented, not being considered sufficient to put them out of the category to which the Act of the 2 and 3 Vict., cap. 56, is intended to apply. I would beg, however, strongly to express my opinion of the disadvantages to good discipline arising from the deficiency last mentioned, as it leads to the necessity of allowing prisoners to leave their cells upon frivolous pretexts; to say nothing of the great consumption of the time of the officers, in attending to the constant calls of prisoners.

For females.

The remaining accommodation for male criminal prisoners, consists of four cells in the basement, two of which are used for the confinement of vagrants; while the other two, having been certified, are used for the purposes of punishment.

The cells for female criminal prisoners are eight in number; placed on two floors of the left wing of the building. They are on the same construction as those of the males; but by a strange oversight they have been placed on the side of the building next to the street, which has made it impossible to give them any direct light, from the fear of allowing communications to be made to the prisoners from without. It has been attempted to remedy this evil by making large windows over the doors, so as to admit as much light as possible from the corridor, but the relief is only partial; and although in bright weather it enables prisoners to work or read for some hours of the day, it is still frequently necessary to use candles.

Officers.

Connected with the females' prison is a very spacious and well furnished-kitchen for prisoners of both sexes, the cooking being performed by a single female prisoner. Adjoining to the kitchen are a very good washhouse and laundry, in which is a bath for female prisoners. The washing for all the prison is here done by the females.

It is to be regretted that gas is not admitted into the cells, as it would afford a much better light than the candles at present in use, besides being more safe and manageable. After the first expense too of the gas fittings, the economy would soon be felt to be great.

Management.

It is not only in having light in the cells, that the management of this small prison is in advance of its more important neighbour, the county gaol. Some steps have been made

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towards the substitution of a correctional system for one of force; towards the realization of some at least of the benevolent objects of a reformatory discipline. Instead of squandering the time of imprisonment in turning a wheel, whose greatest recommendation is its unprofitableness, or in walking round a yard with the sole object of further exhausting the bodily energies, the prisoners are here instructed and practised in arts which hold out to them the prospect of obtaining an honest livelihood; and which, even though they may not eventually be available to them in this point of view, have at least the merit of administering present relief to the conscious feeling of degradation and worthlessness, which as long as it has dominion over the mind acts as a barrier to all advance towards reformation. The only mechanical trades taught here at present, are the several branches of that of mat-making and rug-weaving. Those whose imprisonment is very short, or who are from any other cause incapacitated from learning these trades, are employed in the preparation of the cocoa-nut fibre for the other workmen, or in spinning or platting the material, or in knitting stockings. A ready sale is found for these manufactures, the profits of which I am enabled to state, upon the information of the governor. In 1844, when the manufacture was commenced, a profit of 11*l.* was realized; in 1845, 51*l.*; in 1846, 47*l.*; in 1847, 37*l.* At the time of my inspection, the year 1848 was not completed, but there was reason to expect that it would prove more productive than former years.

Manufactures.

Number of prisoners.

It is not difficult to observe in the improved expression of the countenances of the prisoners in this prison, as compared with those of the inmates of the County House of Correction, the beneficial influence of the discipline to which they are subjected, coupled with a softened, and, I may say, humanized manner, sufficiently indicative of a sentiment of gratitude in finding themselves cared for. I here insert the return of prisoners in the gaol on one of the days of my inspection, with a statement of the employment in which each was engaged, which will contrast very favourably with the similar return from the county gaol:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial . . .	8	2	10
Remanded	..	1	1
Convicted prisoners:—			
For 1 month and under	4	..	4
,, 2 ,,	3	1	4
,, 3 ,,	..	2	2
,, 6 ,,	2	..	2
,, 12 ,,	4	..	4
,, 1 year and under 2	2	1	3
Sentenced to transportation	2	..	2
	25	7	32

How employed.

All the male prisoners for trial were employed in picking or in platting coir, or cocoa-nut fibre, for the use of the mat-makers, with the exception of one who was engaged in tailoring. The untried females were knitting or sewing. Of the convicted men, 7 were employed in picking coir, 3 in platting coir, 1 in finishing matting, 1 in sorting yarn, 1 in the manufacture of hearth-rugs, 2 in making nets for folding sheep, 2 in making prison clothing and repairing hammocks, and 1 as a carpenter. One only was excused from labour on account of sickness. One of the convicted females was employed in cooking for the prison, and the rest in sewing, spinning, and knitting.

Further suggestions.

The encouragement which must be derived by those concerned in enforcing the discipline from these evident signs of success in their benevolent endeavours, forbid me to feel apprehensive that they will long deny to the prisoners those further advantages which are within their reach, and which are also contemplated by the beneficial Act of Parliament whose provisions they have thus far laboured to carry out. The advantages I allude to are those of religious and secular instruction, which I regret to say are still most imperfect. The chaplain, who has never received any permanent appointment from the town council, the consideration of filling up the vacancy caused by the decease of his predecessor having been indefinitely postponed, is required to attend daily, and to read prayers twice a-week; his ministrations being confined to the performance of Divine service on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday. He has occasionally administered the sacrament, but not lately, as there have been no fit communicants. He does not, as required by Rule 69, give instruction to the prisoners in classes. He does not, as required by the next rule, visit the prisoners in their cells. This duty being neglected, he is not in a situation to fulfil that enjoined by Rule 72, which requires him to pay particular attention to the state of mind of every prisoner, and report in writing thereupon to the visiting magistrates.

In pointing out the neglect of these rules by the chaplain, justice obliges me to advert to the source of that neglect in the very insufficient remuneration awarded to that officer by the town council. His whole yearly stipend amounts only to 30*l.*, and even 8*l.* of this is derived from the funds of a charity. It would be superfluous to point out the impossibility of any clergyman, not altogether independent of considerations of emolument, giving as much time to the prisoners as is required by the rules, without a better stipend.

While I am upon this subject, I think it right to observe that, as there are occasionally members of the Church of Rome among the prisoners, priests of that persuasion should be permitted to visit them without the presence of an officer, as is required in the case of other visitors.

No schoolmaster.

It is painful to add to the statement already made of the deficiency of religious instruc-

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tion, that it is not supplied by the offices of any lay teacher. There is no schoolmaster employed.

The observations already made upon the inadequacy of the chaplain's salary, apply with at least equal force to that of the surgeon, who receives only 20*l.* in remuneration of his services. He is required by the laws to visit the prison twice at least in every week, and see every prisoner confined therein, whether criminal or debtor. This duty is not fulfilled. He comes, indeed, frequently, and inquires whether any prisoner is sick; but does not examine prisoners as a matter of course. He does not, as required by law, examine all prisoners before their admission into the cells, but only those who are suspected to be ill. He does not, as required by the supplementary rule, visit daily the prisoners in solitary confinement for prison offences. It is needless to say that he does not report when a prisoner's mind or body is likely to become injuriously affected, as required by Rule 85, since he pays no attention to them unless specially brought under his notice.

Medical officer.

It is right to mention, that there has been no instance of insanity occurring in the prison, and that the health of prisoners is generally better on discharge than on admission. The longest sentence that has hitherto been carried out has been 18 months' imprisonment. There was one man sentenced to two years' imprisonment, but he was pardoned on medical grounds at the end of nine months. It is now believed that this prisoner feigned illness. He has since been convicted and transported.

Rules.

The rules of this prison have never been printed, neither are they regularly sent up by the town clerk, as required by the 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 38, sec. 5.

Punishments.

Punishments are very few since the introduction of the separate system—there has been no instance of corporal punishment. The governor, who appears to take much interest in efficiently carrying out the discipline, has had the superintendence of this gaol ever since it was built, and previously that of the old. He considers that the present system is much better calculated to carry out the discipline without harsh measures. The labour in the old gaol was only stone-breaking.

The governor has often been obliged to put more than one prisoner in a cell, in which case he always puts three. To obviate the necessity of this, as far as possible, I have thought it advisable to certify, for separate confinement, four cells designed for debtors, but which are seldom used for prisoners of that class, in order that they may be legally employed for criminal prisoners.

As cases of epilepsy occur occasionally, I think it would be advisable that one cell should be padded to prevent injury during these attacks. The cost would be small, as the pads would be made in the prison.

There are five airing-yards for male prisoners, where they are allowed to take an hour's exercise separately every day. Prisoners in confinement for less than a month are not allowed exercise out of their cells except by direction of the surgeon. There is only one airing-yard for female prisoners, in which one prisoner walks at a time.

Debtors.

The accommodation for debtors amounts to one day-room and four sleeping-cells, which are occupied by males alone, there being no separate accommodation for females. Accordingly, when debtors of both sexes are in confinement at the same time, the females must be placed in the cells intended for criminals. This should not be, more especially as a number of commitments of debtors here, as elsewhere, is increasing, and likely to be further increased by the operation of the statutes of the 8 and 9 Vic. c. 127, and the 9 and 10 Vic. c. 95. The debtors have an airing-yard on the north side of the prison.

Books.

The prison library consists of 90 volumes of books and tracts, which, although for the most part unexceptionable in their particular class, might I think with advantage receive the addition of some of a secular character, which would render the first steps of education more attractive, while on the other hand it might be improved by withdrawing from it some works of a polemical kind.

Number of prisoners in the year.

Here, as almost everywhere besides, there has been an increase in the past year in the number of commitments, both of prisoners for trial and of those under summary conviction. As compared with the last year the numbers have been as follows:—

	1847			1848		
CRIMINALS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the commencement of the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	2	2	4	2	2	4
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	3	2	5	5	1	6
Summary convictions	4	..	4	7	1	8
Received during the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	17	7	24	40	14	54
Summary convictions	82	34	116	101	43	144
Committed for examination and afterwards discharged	17	1	18	29	8	37
	125	46	171	184	69	253
DEBTORS.						
In custody at the commencement of the year	..	..	..	1	..	1
Admitted during the year, under 9 and 10 Vic. c. 95	1	..	1	7	..	7
	126	46	172	192	69	261

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Of 178 prisoners tried in the course of the year, or committed summarily, the sentences have been as under:—

For terms not exceeding three months .	155
For longer terms	19
Transportation	4
	178

Five of these prisoners were sentenced for one year and upwards. The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at one time in the course of the year was 36, nine of whom were females, and the greatest number of debtors was two.

Expenses.

The total expenses of the prison in the course of the year, exclusive of repairs, was 579*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*, of which were expended—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
For officers' salaries . . .	173	12	8
„ prisoners' diet	195	7	1
„ „ clothing . . .	43	6	7

The cost of prison diet per head, per annum, 8*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; that of prison clothing and bedding, 2*l.* 6*s.* The receipts have amounted to 220*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, including 168*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, received from the Government for the maintenance of convicted prisoners and the removal of convicts.

Staff.

The staff of the prison consists of the governor, the matron (his wife), the acting chaplain, the surgeon, the deputy-governor, and a turnkey.

HEREFORD.—CITY LOCK-UP HOUSE AND POLICE STATION.

Hereford City Lock-up House and Police Station.

This lock-up contains four cells of the same dimensions as those of the City Prison, namely, 12 feet 6 inches by 7 feet, and 8 feet 6 inches high. These are warmed and ventilated in the same manner as those of the gaol which they adjoin, but no bedding is allowed to prisoners, who sleep on guard-beds. There is a good charge-room, in which the inspector of police sits to receive charges, and adjoining to the police station is the engine-house, in which are kept some very powerful engines, for the use of the town and neighbourhood. The governor of the City Gaol is also the superintendent of the police station, an arrangement to which there are objections, though it must be confessed that in the present case those objections are of less weight than ordinarily, as the night duty is entirely taken by the inspector of police, by which the prison is exempted from disturbance at night. The arrangement, of course effects a considerable saving to the borough.

From the returns obtained on the spot, I find that a very large increase has taken place in the last year in the number of prisoners confined in this lock-up, as will be seen by the following statement.

Number of prisoners confined in the Hereford Police Station, in the year ending with September, 1847—

Males	179
Females	75
Total . .	254

Ditto, for the year ending with September, 1848—

Males	364
Females	112
Total . .	476

The largest number in confinement at any one time in the latter year has been 16, and the longest period for which any one individual has been confined has been three days.

The police force of the city of Hereford consists of one superintendent, one inspector, one serjeant, twelve police constables, and six supernumeraries.

LEDBURY.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Ledbury County Lock-up House.

This lock-up is situated in the town of Ledbury, and like all the lock-up houses in the county of Hereford, is a part of the police station.

It consists of two cells, measuring 9 feet by 6 feet, with a height of 10 feet. The ventilation is very insufficient, and the mode of warming is not under sufficient control, for as there is no extraction from the cells, the heat occasioned by an iron pipe passing through them becomes very oppressive if continued for any length of time. The stove is placed in the passage, in the interspace between the two cells. There is an iron bedstead in each cell, and rings in the wall for suspending three hammocks, in contemplation of the occasional confinement of a large number of prisoners. There is no water-closet in the cells, moveable pans being used instead, a nuisance which requires no comment, to say nothing of the indecency, in the case of several prisoners being confined in the cell. There is no airing-yard, so that prisoners who may be detained for several days on remand can have no exercise out of their cells. There is a room, in the same building, in which the magis-

trates hold their petty sessions once a fortnight. The cells were built about the year 1843. Since that time the largest number of prisoners at any one time has been six, and these were detained on remands for a week. When there are females in custody at the same time with males, the former, to prevent conversation with the other sex, must be accommodated in a neighbouring public-house, under care of a female.

Ledbury County Lock-up House.

In the year ending with the day of my visit, there had been 87 men and 14 women confined here. If there is a magistrate to be found, prisoners are brought up for examination on the day after their apprehension, except they are apprehended on Saturday, in which case they remain until Monday.

The keeper, William Head, receives 75*l.* per annum, and lodging for himself and family. He is also allowed 20*l.* per annum towards the keep of a horse, in consideration of his conveying to Hereford all prisoners committed to that prison.

The Ledbury police district, for which the lock-up is available, includes the parishes of Ledbury, Ashburton, Aylton, Bosbury, Coddington, Colwall, Canon Frome, Castle Frome, Donnington, Eastnor, Eagleton, Little Marcle, Much Marcle, Munsley, Parkhold, Pixley, Putley, Stretton Grandum, Tarrington, Woolhope, and Yarkhill. None of these parishes is distant more than 18 miles from Hereford. No paid officer, however, is maintained in this district except the superintendent named above, but in each of the parishes constables are appointed, who receive no payment except when on duty, when they make a small charge for their time, which is considered at the next quarter sessions. For the 21 parishes composing this district, 50 of these constables were appointed at the special petty sessions held on the 29th March, 1848, pursuant to the provisions of the 5th and 6th Vict., c. 109.

BROMYARD.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Bromyard County Lock-up House.

This building is nearly on the same plan and scale with that at Ledbury, and has, like that at the latter place, two cells, and slender accommodation for a superintendent and his family. The cells measure 8 feet 11 inches, by 7 feet 4 inches. A stove is placed in the passage between the two cells, the pipe from which passes along the top of the partition-wall. This arrangement is so far from producing the desired effect, that the fire, continued for the whole day, scarcely produces any sensible effect upon the temperature of the cells, as the air that is heated by the tube passes at once out of two gratings placed at the upper part of each cell. The cells are, in consequence, extremely cold in winter, being paved with stone, and very ill-lighted. As prisoners are sometimes detained here five or six, or even eight days, on remands, this objection must be admitted to have no small weight. Although the number of prisoners in the lock-up house, in the course of the last year, did not exceed 89 males and 30 females, the numbers at one time have sometimes attained 11 or 12, probably in consequence of the length of detention.

John Marshall, the superintendent, receives a salary of 75*l.* per annum, and 20*l.* towards the keep of a horse, he being required to convey all prisoners after commitment to Hereford Gaol.

The Bromyard district of police includes the parishes of Bromyard, Avenbury, Bishop's Froome, Bridenbury, Collington, Little Cowarne, Much Cowarne, Cradley, Edwin Ralph, Evesbach, Felton, Grendon Bishop, Grendon Warren, Hampton Charles, Linton, Moreton Jefferies, Norton, Brockhampton, Saltmarsh, Ocle Pilchard, Pencombe, Upper Sapey, Bishop Stanford, Stoke Bliss, Stoke Lacy, Tedstone Delamere, Tedstone Wafer, Thornbury, Ullingswick, Warton, Whitbourne, Winslow, and Woolfarlow. The most distant of these parishes is 21 miles from Hereford.

LEOMINSTER.—BOROUGH PRISON AND COUNTY LOCK-UP-HOUSE.

Leominster Borough Prison and County Lock-up-House.

This prison is very old and ruinous, and ought to be rebuilt, as it is quite unequal to the purposes of safe custody or of convenience. It contains three cells for prisoners; one on the ground-floor and two on the floor above. They are all boarded. They measure 14 feet by 10, and are 9 feet high. In one of the rooms which is designed for females, there is a fire-place, but there is no glass in any of the windows, and the rooms are stated, with much appearance of probability, to be very cold in winter. The prison is frequently visited by the borough magistrates, but no measures that I am aware of, are in contemplation to improve it. As it serves the double purpose of a place of temporary detention for the county and for the borough, there are often many prisoners in confinement at a time: although none are detained after committal for trial or on summary conviction, when they are immediately transferred to Hereford. They have, however, of late years, been sometimes detained a week, or even a fortnight on remands. In the last two years, no prisoner has been detained more than eight days.

The diet of the prisoners is provided by the resident police officer, who receives 8*d.* per day for each borough prisoner, and 1*s.* per day for every one belonging to the county. The reason of this singular distinction was not explained. When committed for trial, they are taken to Hereford County Gaol by the superintendent, who receives 8*d.* per mile each for conveying them, which is paid by the county. No chaplain is attached to the prison; but Bibles are allowed to such prisoners as can read. The surgeon of the workhouse would be required to see any prisoner who may be taken ill, but he is not required to attend unless sent for.

The subjoined return contains a classification of all the prisoners confined in this prison, from the 1st January, 1847, to the 31st December, 1848:—

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Herefordshire.

Leominster Borough Prison and County Lock-up-House.

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Committal for Trial.		Summarily Convicted.		Discharged by Magistrates.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Felony	40	11	5	..	6	8	70
Obtaining goods under false pretence	1	1	..	..	..	1	3
Vagrancy	..	..	7	1	8	2	18
Assault	..	..	13	..	4	1	18
Drunkenness	..	..	7	..	17	5	29
Malicious injury to property	..	..	7	1	..	..	8
Total	41	12	39	2	35	17	146

It is remarkable, that there should have been no persons confined for poaching; and also, that no debtors were in confinement, as this prison is designed to receive those belonging to the borough. The keeper is allowed accommodation for himself and family, and 30*s.* per week, besides the allowances before alluded to.

The Leominster district of county police embraces the parishes of Leominster, Aymestry, Bodenham, Brimfield, Croft, Docklow, Eye, Eyton, Farlow, Ford, Hatfield, Hope-under-Dinmore, Humber, Kimbolton, Kingsland, Laysters, Little Hereford, Luckton, Lurton, Middleton-on-the-Hill, Monkland, Newton, Orleton, Puddlestone, Richard's Castle, Rochford, Stoke Prior, Shobdon, and Yarpole. The greatest distance of any of these from Hereford is 29 miles.

Devonshire.

Exeter County Gaol.

EXETER.—COUNTY GAOL.

Prisoners in confinement.

The following was the number and description of prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection (May 2, 1849):—

	Above 17.		Under 17.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Prisoners convicted of felony	32	3	7	..	42
Prisoners convicted of misdemeanors	15	2	..	..	17
Prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of felony	35	5	2	1	43
Prisoners committed on charge of misdemeanor or for want of sureties.	8	1	1	..	10
	90	11	10	1	112

The above total, although considerably below the highest number which has been recorded in the past year, is much above the average daily number, which consisted of 63 males and 21 females; the excess here, as in the House of Correction, being seen to be of the male prisoners only. In noticing these numbers, however, it is necessary to point out the difference in the mode of making the returns in the Devon county prisons from that which prevails in most other establishments of the same kind; for the returns of these prisons, although they are within the same walls, and under the management of the same governor, are made distinctly. One effect of this arrangement is to make a great apparent fluctuation in the numbers of prisoners; the Gaol being, of course, most full on the eve of the assizes and sessions, while the contrary condition prevails in the House of Correction.

Comparative numbers.

The total number of commitments in the past year has fallen below that in the year preceding by 56, as will be seen by the following Table, which presents the total of committals for the two successive years:—

PRISONERS.	1847.			1848.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
At the commencement of the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	54	23	77	56	25	81
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	..	..	..	3	2	5
Summary convictions	17	1	18	14	11	25
Committed during the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	499	137	636	410	110	520
Rendered in Court for trial	78	14	92	56	22	78
Transferred to other Governors for trial	..	..	..	5	9	14
Summary convictions	121	34	155	173	35	208
Received from other Governors:—						
Prisoners for trial	..	..	..	3	..	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	1	1	1	..	1
Committed for examination, but afterwards discharged	2	2	2	6	..	6
	772	289	981	727	214	941

Of 279 prisoners, sentenced to imprisonment, the sentences have been as follows:— Sentences.

	Sentenced by Court.	Sentenced summarily.
Under 14 days . .	49	9
„ 1 month . .	16	57
„ 2 „ . .	1	59
„ 3 „ . .	2	20
„ 6 „ . .	1	20
„ 1 year . .	2	20
„ 2 „ . .	..	3
Unlimited . . .	..	20
	71	208

The manner in which the Gaol prisoners were employed at the time of my last inspection, will be found stated at the conclusion of the report on the House of Correction. Employment.

I examined cursorily the prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection, who, with the exception of those to be hereafter referred to as in the Infirmary, appeared in good health. Three prisoners, when called upon to state their complaints, pointed to their shoes as being in a very bad state. This defect was immediately remedied by the governor, who directed that new shoes should be given to them.

One prisoner, W. P., complained that his bedding was in a filthy state, and that he had been compelled to wear his shirt three weeks. With reference to these complaints, I made a careful examination of the bedding in the Infirmary, which was that particularly described by the prisoner, and found it to be extremely clean, and free from any suspicion of vermin existing in it, and I also inquired of other prisoners, who declared that they had never had reason to make any complaint of the kind. Upon inquiry into the remaining part of his charge, it was found to be equally groundless; for it was distinctly proved upon the evidence of the officers, as well as of other prisoners, that W. P., who had been a chimney-sweeper by trade, had had a clean shirt at the same time as the other prisoners, namely, on the previous Sunday, but that he had made an attempt to escape from the prison by going up the chimney to the roof of the ward, and that he had invented the story he related to me to account for his shirt being dirtied by his unlawful endeavour, and to lead to an inference that his present confinement in a dark cell, to which he had been consigned as a punishment for his offence, was unjust and tyrannical. W. T., another prisoner, also in confinement for having been an accomplice of the complainant in his attempt at escape, admitted the truth of the main facts proved to me by others. Complaints of prisoners.

In the school at the time of my visit were 14 prisoners, eight being boys, of whom five were under sentence of transportation, and the rest adults under summary conviction. The conduct of the school will be referred to hereafter under the head of "Instruction."

Several prisoners complained of not being allowed to take any exercise on Sundays, and of being shut up in their cells, sometimes three or four together, on that day in the intervals of Divine service. Upon inquiry, I found the fact to be as stated by the prisoners, the explanation being that, during the present state of insecurity of some parts of the prison in consequence of the repairs in progress, it was not considered safe to trust the prisoners in the airing-yards. As it did not appear to me, that the ground assigned was sufficient to authorize a practice so objectionable, but that all the dangers anticipated by the authorities might be guarded against by proper supervision, I recommended the governor to make the experiment of allowing the prisoners to take a sufficient amount of exercise in the presence of one or more officers. The very confined accommodation of the prison, which makes it often necessary to confine three or four male prisoners in a cell, renders it the more necessary to allow them the indulgence of exercise in the air, even although it might render necessary the temporary appointment of some supernumerary officers.

In the Infirmary were five male prisoners, two of whom, who belonged to the gaol, were suffering from complaints of no importance, and the other three from fever and pneumonia. The out-patients (males) were six in number, whose complaints it will not be necessary to particularize. The females in the Infirmary were eight in number; none of whose complaints were of an acute character, or of serious importance. The situation of the female Infirmary, it should be mentioned, is very objectionable, being approached by the same staircase as that of the males, situated upon the same floor or landing, and being so closely contiguous that there would be many opportunities for verbal communication being carried on, by prisoners inclined to break the rules in that particular. The new building will contain, among many other improvements, a remedy for this evil also. Infirmary.

The female prisoners, with the exception of the eight before alluded to as sick in the Infirmary, were all employed usefully at the time of my visit, either in washing for the prisoners, in mending or making prison clothing, or when unfit for either of these employments, in picking oakum. The accommodation for female prisoners is so much more extensive than that for males, that although all the females of both the Gaol and House of Correction are assembled in the former, it has been found possible to maintain the separation of convicted from untried prisoners required by the law, and the order and arrangement which were conspicuous throughout were very praiseworthy.

The clothing and bedding throughout the prison are very sufficient and of good quality, and I took occasion to satisfy myself of its clean condition. A custom still prevails here of requiring the prisoners to wear their own clothes until worn out, and then clothing them at the expense of the county. This has some advantage, as it renders unnecessary Clothing.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Devonshire.

Exeter County Gaol.

the keeping a large number of old clothes in store. But it seems to me that the method adopted in many other large prisons, of providing prisoners committed for trial with a prison dress on admission, is altogether a better practice. By it escape is rendered more difficult, and prisoners are not tempted to come in rags to gaol, with a view of being better clothed on their discharge. I have been informed that instances are not wanting of prisoners, whose clothes were worn out, having committed offences for the purpose of gaining admission to prison, by which they knew they would obtain a new suit. By the plan I am advocating no such temptation is offered, but care is taken that the dress in which the prisoner was received shall receive no detriment during his confinement.

Diet.

The diet of this prison, as well as that of the House of Correction, has lately been revised, and the following dietary has very lately received the sanction of the Secretary of State. It will be seen that the principle of graduation of the quanties of food furnished to prisoners for different terms of imprisonment has been adhered to in the new schedule; but the periods for which the low diets are in future to be given have been somewhat extended, while one form (that of Class 3) has been introduced for prisoners whose terms do not exceed six weeks. In recommending the formula of Class 3 to the Secretary of State for his sanction, I have felt it my duty to add a recommendation that it should be regarded as adopted experimentally, as I feel some doubt whether it will be found in practice to be sufficient for the generality of prisoners for that term. I insert the Table entire, as it contains some peculiarities suggested by myself and concurred in by the magistrates, which may be useful in the consideration of the dietaries of other establishments of the same kind.

New dietary.

DIETARY.

Class 1.—Convicted prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days:—

Breakfast	1 pint of gruel.
Dinner	1 lb. of bread.
Supper	1 pint of gruel.

Class 2.—Convicted prisoners confined for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 21 days:—

	Males above 14 years of age.	Females and Children
Breakfast	1 pint gruel; 6 oz. bread.	1 pint gruel; 6 oz. bread.
Dinner	12 oz. bread.	8 oz. bread.
Supper	1 pint gruel; 6 oz. bread.	1 pint gruel; 6 oz. bread.

Prisoners of this class when employed at hard labour to have ½ pint of soup twice a-week.

Class 3.—Convicted prisoners for terms exceeding 21 days and not exceeding 6 weeks.

	Males above 14 years of age.	Females and Children.
Breakfast & Supper	1 pint gruel 6 oz bread.	1 pint gruel; 6 oz. bread.
Dinner:		
Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday	3 oz. dressed meat; 1 lb. potatoes.	2 oz. dressed meat; ¾ lb. potatoes.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday	½ pint soup; 1 lb potatoes.	½ pint soup; ¾ lb. potatoes.

Women in the laundry to have in addition 6 ozs. of bread daily.

Class 4.—Convicted prisoners at hard labour for terms exceeding 6 weeks and not exceeding 3 months; and convicted prisoners not at hard labour, for terms exceeding 6 weeks:—

	Males above 14 years of age	Females and Children.
Breakfast & Supper.	1 pint gruel; 8 oz. bread.	1 pint gruel; 6 oz. bread.
Dinner for 4 days.	3 oz. dressed meat; 1 lb. potatoes.	2 oz. dressed meat; 1 lb. potatoes.
Dinner for 3 days.	1 pint soup; 1 lb. potatoes.	½ pint soup; 1 lb. potatoes.

Male prisoners at hard labour, and females employed in the laundry, 6 ozs. additional bread at dinner.

Class 5.—Prisoners at hard labour whose sentence exceed 3 months:—

	Males above 14 years of age.	Females and Children.
Breakfast & Supper.	1 pint gruel; 8 oz. bread.	1 pint gruel; 6 oz. bread.
Dinner for 4 days.	4 oz. dressed meat; 1 lb. potatoes; 6 oz. bread.	3 oz. dressed meat; 1 lb. potatoes; 4 oz. bread.
Dinner for 3 days.	1 pint soup; 1 lb. potatoes; 6 oz. bread.	1 pint soup; 1 lb. potatoes; 4 oz. bread.

Prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement to have the ordinary diet of their respective classes.

Prisoners before trial, when the period between commitment and trial—

Shall not exceed 3 weeks . . . . . as Class 3.
Shall exceed 3 weeks, but shall not exceed 3 months . as Class 4, with extra bread.
Shall exceed 3 months . . . . . as Class 5.

Misdemeanants of the first division the same as prisoners before trial.

Prisoners under punishment for prison offences for terms not exceeding 3 days:—1 lb. bread per diem.

Prisoners in close confinement for prison offences, under the provisions of 4th Geo. IV., c. 64, s. 42:—The diet of Class 2.

Debtors who do not maintain themselves:—The diet of Class 4 with extra bread.

Debtors committed under the 8th and 9th Vict., c. 127, and the 9th and 10th Vict., c. 95.

If for terms not exceeding 6 weeks . . . the diet of Class 3.
If committed for longer terms . . . . the diet of Class 4.

Four oz. split peas made into a pudding, may be substituted for 1 lb. of potatoes occasionally, but that change must not be made more than three times a-week.

Note.—The soup to contain, per pint, 3 oz. cooked meat, without bone, 3 oz. potatoes, 1 oz. barley, rice, or oatmeal, and 1 oz. of onions or leeks, with pepper and salt. The gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel to be seasoned with salt.

Before I leave the subject of diet I should refer to a very general complaint made by the prisoners against the rice gruel which has for some time past been given, instead of that made from oatmeal. As the ground of this complaint has been since removed by the adoption of the new dietary, I should not have thought it necessary to advert to the subject, except for the purpose of remarking, that the substitution of rice for oatmeal in gruel, as sometimes made by magistrates, involves a great deduction from the nutritious matter of the prisoner's food, rice consisting almost wholly of starch, and only scantily possessing the albuminous constituents which abound in the grains of the oat, barley, and other cerealia, commonly used in this country as food.

Cost of diet.

The cost of the dietary which has just been superseded, has been calculated with much exactness, and furnishes a strong argument in favour of the adoption of a more perfectly graduated schedule, such as that which has been substituted for it. To render this apparent it will be necessary to insert the former dietary for a comparison with the present.

ABSTRACT of SCHEDULE of DIET lately in use.

Dietary per Week.	Terms of Imprisonment.		Bread.	Meat when Cooked.	Potatoes.	Gruel.	Cost per Head per annum.
			Ozs.	Ozs.	Lbs.	Pints.	£. s. d.
Class 1.	Convicted prisoners confined for any term not exceeding 3 days	Males and Females	112	..	..	14	2 15 3
Class 2.	Convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 3 days, and not exceeding 14 days . .	Males .	168	..	..	14	3 14 2½
		Females.	126	..	..	14	3 0 8
Class 3.	Convicted prisoners for any term exceeding 14 days	Males and Females	112	14	10½	14	6 8 4½
Class 4.	Prisoners for examination, before trial, and misdemeanants of the 1st division, who do not maintain themselves . .	Males .	140	28	10½	14	8 17 1½
		Females.	112	21	7	14	6 15 11½

It will be seen, by examination of the above tables, that the very high average cost of the dietary arose from the want of more minute subdivision of formulæ; from disregard of which principle it resulted, as a matter of necessity, that as the greater number of persons are committed for terms exceeding 14 days, but not exceeding three months, a large proportion of the prisoners were receiving a much fuller dietary than was necessary for the terms of their sentences. By a further extension of the principle of graduation in the Schedule lately adopted, this evil will be remedied, and while the prison diet will cease to operate as a temptation to the commission of small offences, the long-sentenced prisoners will be furnished with an amount of nourishment as large as before.

Religious instruction.

Prayers selected from the Liturgy of the Church of England are read daily by the chaplain; the full services twice on Sundays, Good Friday, and Christmas-day, once by the chaplain, and once by the assistant chaplain. The sacrament is administered once a quarter. Prayers at the infirmary three times a-week, exclusive of occasional visitations of the sick.

Scholastic instruction.

Since my last inspection, the attendance at school has become more numerous by the admission of a limited number of adults. As soon as any prisoner is convicted and sentenced for more than one month, the option is given to him of being admitted into the school. If he accepts the offer, he remains in the school class during his stay, unless he forfeits the privilege by misconduct. There were, at the time of my visit, 86 attending the adult school. The boys all attend the school, unless their conduct is such as to render them likely to contaminate others. One boy is now suffering under that exclusion; he

III. Southern and Western District.

Devonshire.

Exeter County Gaol.

has been four times convicted of felony. There is not at present sufficient room for the classes, in consequence of the restricted room which is occasioned by the new buildings in progress, which takes away four airing-yards, four day-rooms, and 24 sleeping cells. The difficulty was increased at the time of my visit by the great number of prisoners in the two prisons, exceeding, as it did, by 100 the average number for the preceding year. The chaplain, in a late report to the quarter sessions, speaks with much gratification of the general desire manifested among the prisoners in the Bridewell to attend the school opened for adults, to which 192 have been admitted during the year, and of whom upwards of 50 have learned to read decently, who were either wholly ignorant of the alphabet, or whose attainments did not reach beyond it on entering the prison.

The degree of education of the juvenile prisoners admitted within the year is observed upon in the following passage of the same report:—

> The number of juvenile offenders amounts to 120, showing an increase of 49 upon the committals of the previous year. I have not been able to ascertain to what cause this excess is to be ascribed: with scarcely an exception their offences appear to have been by no means of a grave character; but it is certainly a matter for serious regret that so many youths should, at their early age, have become the inmates of a prison.
>
> Their attainments in reading and repetition on entering the prison were as follows:—

Reading.	Repetition.
16 were ignorant of the alphabet.	21 could not repeat the Lord's prayer.
60 knew the letters.	43 could repeat the Lord's prayer.
41 could read imperfectly.	51 could repeat part of the Catechism.
3 could read well.	5 could repeat the whole Catechism.

Destruction of books.

The chaplain speaks highly of the assiduity and success of the schoolmaster in the execution of his duties. He also complains of the great destruction which takes place annually in the books of the prison, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance that can be employed, and which he distinctly traces to a necessity which it would conduce to economy to supply by less costly means. This has already been done in the greater number of those prisons under the separate system in which books are supplied with the greatest liberality to prisoners, and in which it has been found impossible to preserve the books without some such precaution. In this prison, the chaplain is obliged very much to limit the distribution of books from the cause I have mentioned.

Punishments

The punishments in the year have been rather severe than numerous, the whole number having only reached 115 in the year: 87 having consisted of confinement in dark, and 28 in solitary cells. Handcuffs, whipping, and stoppage of diet, have not been at all practised.

Debtors.

No kinds of labour, except washing and needlework by the females, are performed in this prison, which is entirely filled with untried prisoners, and the convicted who are not sentenced to labour.

Although a gaol, this prison contains no debtors, who are all confined at the Sheriff's Ward, in another part of Exeter; an arrangement well worthy of imitation elsewhere, as the discipline which it is necessary to pursue with debtors renders it undesirable to keep them in near proximity to criminal prisoners.

Expenditure.

The expenditure for the year has amounted to 2,228*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, of which the following are among the largest items:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Total cost of prison diet	755	19	8
Clothing and bedding	125	12	1
Extra allowances by order of the surgeon	32	5	5
Fuel	154	2	6
Officers' salaries	796	12	6

Receipts.

The receipts in aid of the prison funds have amounted to 368*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*, about 352*l.* of which has been paid by the Treasury for the maintenance of convicted prisoners, and the removal of transports. The average daily cost of each prisoner to the county is about 1*s.* 11½*d.*

Staff.

The staff consists of the following officers:—

The governor.	The schoolmaster.
The chaplain.	Four male turnkeys.
The assistant chaplain.	The cook.
The surgeon.	Two female turnkeys.
The matron.	The nurse of the women's infirmary.

The following Table shows the number of prisoners committed for trial to the County Gaol from the several boroughs of the county in the course of the four years ending with the 31st December, 1848; the first column of numbers exhibiting the whole number of such committals, and the remaining columns the results of the several prosecutions:—

Boroughs.	Whole Number.	No Prosecution.	No Bill.	Acquitted.	Convicted.
Ashburton . . .	25	..	2	4	19
Barnstaple . . .	3	..	..	..	3
Bideford . . .	2	1	1	..	..
Bradninch . . .	2	..	..	2	..
Devonport . . .	299	1	8	40	250
Honiton . . .	32	1	3	10	18
Okehampton . .	4	..	..	1	3
Plymouth . . .	29	..	1	11	17
Plympton . . .	1	..	..	..	1
Tavistock . . .	51	..	3	9	39
Tiverton . . .	5	..	..	2	3
Great Torrington .	25	..	3	7	15
Totness . . .	21	2	..	1	18
Total . .	499	5	21	87	386

A question having arisen some time since as to the right of the sheriff to interfere under certain circumstances in the treatment of prisoners under sentence of death, which may be in point in other prisons, I have thought it right briefly to advert to the particulars for the information of those interested.

Seven men were convicted of piracy and murder and sentenced to die.

The sheriff of Devon interfered with their treatment in prison, and insisted that he had the right of ordering *the manner of their confinement, their food, and their treatment in general,* without reference to the visiting justices or the rules of the prison. In the exercise of this supposed right he varied the dietary, ordered the governor in what particular cells they should be placed, prohibited their being seen by any one, except a magistrate, without his own permission, and gave other directions to the governor at variance with the rules and regulations of the prison. The visiting justices remonstrated with the sheriff on this interference. But the latter, insisting that he had the legal authority so to act, the visiting justices gave orders to the governor to obey in every respect the rules and regulations of the prison, and to treat the convicted pirates in precisely the same manner as other convicted felons. They contended that the sheriff had the *keeping* of the gaol only; but that the control of it, and of *all* the prisoners therein, was in the visiting justices, under the rules and regulations of the prison.

The sheriff, feeling dissatisfied, took the opinion of counsel on the question, and the case submitted, with the opinion thereon, are subjoined:—

Your opinion is requested on the following points:—

1st. Who has the control of the common gaol of the county?

2ndly. If you should be of opinion that the high sheriff has the control, to what extent does his power go; does it extend as well over all the prisoners before as after trial?

3rdly. Are prisoners under sentence of death under his direction and control under the 9th Geo. IV., cap. 31, sec. 86, exclusive of the interference of the visiting justices?

4thly. In case the visiting justices persist in exercising their alleged powers of visiting and directing the diet of, and other matters relating to, the convicted murderers before referred to, what step should the sheriff take to prevent any interference with his office in this respect?

OPINION.

1st. The sheriff has the legal custody of all the prisoners in the common gaol, but he can hardly be said to have the control of it, since the passing of the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, which regulates entirely the treatment of the prisoners.

2ndly. It appears to me that the provisions of the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, extend to all prisoners both before and after trial; and, according to the language of the 12th section, the sheriff, as well as all other persons, is bound by the rules and regulations made pursuant to that Act.

3rdly. The 6th section of the 9th Geo. IV., cap. 31, is expressly repealed by the 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 30. I am not aware, therefore, that there is any greater power in the sheriff over prisoners under sentence of death for murder than in any other case after conviction. And I think that, as regards their diet and management in the gaol, they are equally under the rules laid down in the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, and those established by the justices, with the rest of the prisoners in the gaol. It follows from the opinion above expressed, that I cannot recommend the sheriff to take any steps against the magistrates, or to object to their interference.

EXETER.—COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Exeter County House of Correction.

The following was the number and description of prisoners in confinement on the last day of inspection, May 3, 1849.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Devonshire.

Exeter County House of Correction.

Prisoners on the last day of inspection, with remarks.

	Above 17.		Under 17.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions :—					
Felons	82	17	5	3	107
Misdemeanants	7	..	1	..	8
Summary convctions :—					
Misdemeanants	26	7	..	..	33
Vagrants	16	5	4	..	25
	131	29	10	3	173

Here, as in the gaol, the number in confinement at the time of my inspection was much below the highest number reported in the course of the preceding year, which had reached 179 males and 46 females; and, although the number exceeded the average daily amount by reason of the accession of prisoners, consequent on the late sessions and Lent assizes, the number of males only exceeded that average by five, and that of females by one. This is a very satisfactory circumstance, when contrasted with the increase generally observable in most of the prisons of the district.

Intermediate sessions.

One cause which has operated in keeping down the average number of prisoners both here and in the gaol, is the practice pursued by the magistrates of this county, which I have not met with elsewhere except in London, of holding sessions every month or six weeks, as they may appear to be required, for the purpose of trying prisoners. Although I am told that this practice has met with opposition, and that it is only regarded as a temporary measure, I cannot but think that such frequent gaol deliveries are productive of much advantage both morally and economically considered; and that the good to be expected from them is not at all counterbalanced by the small amount of inconvenience to jurors, which was stated to be the principal ground of objection to them. These intermediate sessions are said to be held under authority of a statute of the second year of Henry V.

Upon this subject the chaplain observes, in his report to the visiting justices at the last October sessions:—

> I feel it my duty to state, that the number of persons tried at the assizes and sessions during the year, has been 646, and that of these no less than 163 were either acquitted or had no bills preferred against them—a result which seems strongly to point out the advantage of the more frequent delivery of the gaol, both as a matter of justice to the accused and of relief to the prisons; which, while the new buildings and alterations are in the course of erection, are necessarily so straitened in room, as to render it important to adopt every available means of keeping the number of prisoners as low as possible.

Increase of commitments.

There has been a large increase in the number of commitments in the past year as compared with 1847, which is entirely referable to the class of summary convictions; the convictions by assizes and sessions having experienced a considerable reduction.

The total number in the two consecutive years has been as follows:—

Comparative table.

PRISONERS.	1847.			1848.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
At the commencement of the year :—						
Prisoners for trial	..	..	..	1	..	1
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	44	11	55	60	8	68
Summary convictions	43	7	50	42	14	56
Committed during the year :—						
Prisoners for trial	3	..	3	3	..	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions (received from other governors)	300	89	389	273	80	353
Summary Convictions	400	174	574	713	180	893
	790	281	1,071	1,092	282	1,374

Sentences.

Of 1246 prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, the sentences have been as follow:—

	Sentenced by Court.	Sentenced Summarily.
Under 14 days	..	64
„ 1 month	23	349
„ 2 „	107	345
„ 3 „	64	77
„ 6 „	76	56
„ 1 year	46	..
„ 2 „	36	2
„ 3 „	1	..
	353	893

Exeter County House of Correction.

The yard No. 1, contained 75 male prisoners, all sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour except 13, who were under sentence of transportation. A large temporary shed had been built in this yard, in consequence of the occupation of the site of the treadmill by the new works going on (which will be hereafter more particularly referred to), and in this all the men were employed in picking oakum, that employment alternating at different parts of the day with tread-wheel labour. One of these, P. G., an Irish Roman Catholic, complained that he was excluded from the school on account of his religion. On inquiry I found that this statement was incorrect; the real fact being, that the chaplain, who exercises a discretionary power, entrusted to him by the magistrates, of selecting prisoners to be admitted to the school, had not included this man in consequence of an opinion, derived from observation, that he was not of a character to be benefited by the instruction conveyed there. Another prisoner, H. H., having complained of being unfit for labour on account of weakness, the case was referred to be brought under the notice of the surgeon. This man who had been more than 14 months in confinement was much exhausted in strength.

In No. 3 yard there were 32 prisoners employed on the tread-wheel, from whom I heard no complaints.

No. 4 yard contained 31 prisoners, all employed in tread-wheel labour. Of these 13 were summarily convicted of misdemeanor; 13 were vagrants; 3 were misdemeanants convicted at the sessions, and 2 were under sentence by naval courts-martial. No complaints were made by any of these prisoners in the course of my inspection of them. In the solitary cells connected with this yard, I found a man who was undergoing *three consecutive months* of solitary confinement, being a part of a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment passed upon him by a naval court-martial. Sentences of solitary confinement of such long duration, which are often passed by military courts under authority of the Mutiny Act, present an anomaly to those of civil jurisdictions, which, as is well known, cannot now be legally extended beyond a month at one time. Without presuming to offer an opinion on the propriety of this distinction, I feel called upon to express my opinion, which was supported by the appearance of the individual I am now alluding to, that sentences of solitary confinement of so long duration are calculated to do irreparable injury to the health, mental as well as bodily, of prisoners subjected to them.

Embarrassment occasioned by new buildings.

This prison, which at the best of times is very deficient in accommodation, for the number of prisoners ordinarily confined in it, is now, in an unusual degree, confined for room by reason of the buildings now in progress of construction on a part of its site, and which will be hereafter more particularly described. No less than four day-rooms, four airing-yards, and 24 sleeping cells have been, by this cause, withdrawn from the usual accommodation, which has rendered necessary the construction and occupation by day, of the shed above described, for the employment of prisoners in hard labour, and by night, has created a necessity for increasing the number of prisoners in the already crowded sleeping cells. This is a grievance of only a temporary nature, and the advanced state of the new building gives the best assurance that it will not exist much longer.

Female prisoners.

It will be observed, that no allusion has been made in this report to female prisoners, although 32 prisoners of that sex are enumerated above. This omission arises from the fact, that it is the custom to lodge all the female prisoners belonging to the House of Correction in the cells of the gaol, the females' wing of that prison being much more spacious than is required for its own purposes; and that all these prisoners, as well as those of the gaol, are employed by day in the operations of washing, needlework, &c., under the superintendence of a single matron, jointly attached to the two prisons.

State of the prison buildings.

The buildings now occupied by the prisoners were in good repair; and, although from the reasons before assigned, they were in some parts in a state of unavoidable disorder, there was no want of cleanliness observable in the wards, nor in the persons of the prisoners.

Diet.

The same remark applies with equal truth to the bedding and clothing of prisoners, which were in sufficient quantity, and very clean.

The dietary of this prison, as well as that of the gaol, has lately come under the serious consideration of the magistrates, and has been the subject of more than one communication with the Home Office. By direction of the Secretary of State, I have conferred with the visiting justices on the subject, and the dietary inserted in the above report on the gaol, has been the result of that conference. It will be seen, that the most material points in which the new Schedule of Diet differs from that of the "Official Regulations for Prisons," are the extension of the diet of class 2, from 14 to 21 days; and the reduction, in a considerable degree, of that of class 3, for prisoners confined for more than three, and less than six weeks. In the admissibility of the former change I entirely concur; but I feel some doubt whether the latter will be found, in all cases, sufficient to sustain the strength of prisoners confined for six weeks. It having, however, been stated to be the opinion of a very large body of the magistrates, derived in some measure from an intimate local knowledge of the habits and mode of living of the neighbouring population, that the quantity of food therein prescribed would be found sufficient, I have concurred in the recommendation that the amendments of the dietary should receive the certificate of the Secretary of State, in order to its being adopted experimentally. While these sheets are passing through the press, I am informed by the governor, that the use of the new dietary has been commenced, and that the visiting justices fully expect that it will work well. This opinion is confirmed by the chairman, in a letter I have received from him on the subject.

Health.

From a cursory inspection of all the prisoners in confinement, I am enabled to state my opinion, that the health of the prison is generally good. The number of sick at the time

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Exeter County House of Correction.

of my visit will be found under the head of the Gaol; the Infirmary for both divisions of the prison being situated on that side. The Infirmary accommodation is sufficiently spacious, and the rooms are airy and convenient; but there is much objection to the near proximity of the rooms for male and female patients. This will hereafter be remedied in the building now in course of erection. The greatest number of sick among the prisoners of the House of Correction, at any one time in the course of the past year, was 18; and the whole number of sick recorded in the course of the year, has consisted of 42 cases of slight indisposition, and 111 of sufficient importance to be treated in the Infirmary. One male prisoner, 18 years of age, under sentence of one month's imprisonment, became insane in the prison, and was delivered over to his friends on the 16th July, 1848. It is stated, that this prisoner is known to have been insane on a former occasion. Four deaths have occurred within the last year. William Ley, aged 29, died of small-pox 18 days after his admission; John Hillman, aged 66, died of influenza three weeks after admission; John Ensor, aged 49, died from ulceration of the intestines 18 days after reception; and Betsy Scoble, who was taken to the Infirmary on her first reception in the prison, died from hœmatemisis (vomiting of blood), after 41 days. No epidemic has prevailed since the last report.

Punishments.

The punishments for prison offences have been less numerous than severe; for although no prisoners have been put in irons, and none have been flogged, 136 have been placed in dark, and 237 in light, solitary cells; while the stoppages of diet have only amounted to 20. Here, as in other prisons in the associated system, the mode of discipline operates in swelling the number of prison punishments by the temptations and facilities to wrong-doing which it furnishes to the prisoner.

Moral and religious instruction.

The chaplain and schoolmaster belonging to this prison are the same as those of the gaol, under which head will be found all the information upon the means of moral and religious instruction adopted in both prisons.

Labour.

The only description of labour which is ordinarily practised in this prison, is the tread-mill; for, although, as stated above, a large number of prisoners are now employed in picking oakum, that form of industry is only adopted from the want of room to place all the hard-labour prisoners at one time on the wheel.

Books and expenditure.

The governor's books are very well kept, and with so great regularity, as to furnish great facility for procuring all statistical returns which may be required. The expenditure for the year has amounted, exclusively of repairs, to 2,937*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.*, of which the following are the largest items:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Total cost of prison diet	1,408	10	3½
Clothing and bedding	279	10	1¾
Extra allowances, by order of the surgeon	53	16	2
Fuel	102	15	0
Officers' salaries	869	12	6

The receipts in aid of the prison funds have amounted to 1,304*l.* 5*s.* 6½*d.*, the whole of which, with the exception of 26*l.* for the subsistence of military prisoners, has been paid by the Treasury for the maintenance of prisoners convicted at assizes and sessions. The average daily cost of each prisoner to the county is about 6½*d.*

Staff of officers.

The staff of officers consists of the following:—

The governor.
The chaplain.
The assistant-chaplain.
The surgeon.
The matron.
The infirmary nurse.
The schoolmaster.
The cook.

} Who hold the same offices in the gaol.

The deputy-governor.
The chief turnkey.
Five male turnkeys.
The chapel clerk.
Two female turnkeys.

The following statement of the manner in which the prisoners of the two prisons were employed on the occasion of the last inspection, has been reserved to the end, in consequence of the circumstance before alluded to, namely, the joint accommodation and employment of the females of the Gaol and Bridewell, in the former prison.

Modes of employment of the prisoners in the Gaol and Bridewell of the County of Devon, at Exeter, on the 3rd May, 1849:—

Male prisoners sentenced to transportation:	
Adults picking oakum	32
Boys in school	5
Other male prisoners:	
As tailors	6
Cooking	2
Cleansing the prison	5
On the tread-wheels	52

Picking oakum	71	
In solitary confinement	3	
Sick in the Infirmary	5	
Unemployed from various causes, including the unconvicted	59	
		240
Female prisoners:		
In the laundry	12	
Sewing	16	
Cleaning	2	
Picking oakum	4	
Nursing children	2	
Sick in Infirmary	8	
Nurse in ditto	1	
		45
		285

EXETER.—NEW COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Exeter New County Gaol and House of Correction.

Plans certified by the Secretary of State are now being carried into effect for substituting, for the present county gaol and house of correction, a single building on the separate system, calculated to accommodate male and female prisoners. In order to save expense to the county, a portion of the existing buildings, which admits of conversion to the new form, will be retained which, although a considerable advantage on the ground of economy, gives rise to much embarrassment at the present time, in consequence of the limitation which it occasions in the present extent of accommodation. As the new building will be constructed upon a plan admitting of its being extended to any degree that can possibly be required, it may be anticipated that its completion will be followed before long by the abandonment of the present borough prisons of Bradninch, Barnstaple, Bideford, and South Molton, the only excuse for whose continuance (if, indeed, any can be found) is rested upon the want of accommodation in the county gaol.

The building is advancing with all the rapidity which is consistent with its perfect construction, and a considerable part of the main building containing cells was approaching completion at the time of my recent inspection. With respect to the prospect of benefit which may be anticipated from its substitution for the present prison, it is impossible not to join in the sentiments expressed by the chaplain in the following passage extracted from a recent report to the quarter sessions:—

> I beg to be allowed to express my unfeigned gratification in at length witnessing the progress made towards the reconstruction of the prison upon the new model, so necessary for the improvement of the discipline. The contamination arising from an unrestricted communication among prisoners must be palpable to every one at all conversant with prison matters; but to no one can they cause so much mortification as to the chaplain, whose duties are to be performed in the midst of it. To this baneful source must he mainly ascribe the manifold failures of his exertions for the amendment of those, who are for a time the objects of his spiritual charge. From the separate system may be anticipated the most beneficial results, as the one above all others most likely, under the Divine blessing, to foster and to bring to maturity the seeds of holy impressions, which a prisoner may receive from the daily chapel services, from private admonition, from reading the Bible, and from the warnings of conscience. At the least, it will afford the consolation that if he do not leave the prison a better man than when he entered it, he will not have found it (as he now too often does), a school of vice to harden him in sin.

EXETER.—SHERIFF'S WARD.

Exeter Sheriff's Ward.

This prison is situated in the parish of St. Thomas, a suburb of Exeter; and although some of its officers are identical with those of the County Gaol and House of Correction, it is under the management of a separate governor. The constitution of this prison resembles, in many particulars, that of the greater number of debtors' prisons of the last century, now almost obsolete. The governor, being the proprietor of the furniture of the rooms, receives rent from the sheriff's debtors according to the accommodation afforded by their rooms. This does not apply to the prisoners committed by the Judges of county courts, who are lodged gratuitously. In the course of the year ending with Michaelmas, 1848, the rents paid by the sheriff's debtors were at the following rates:—

Rents paid by debtors.

		s.	d.	
6	Debtors paid rent at the rate of	0	6	per week.
10	,, ,,	1	3	,,
33	,, ,,	2	6	,,
4	,, ,,	5	0	,,
1	,, ,,	10	6	,,

This being the only debtors' prison in the county of Devon, all the county debtors are received here as well as those from most of the borough jurisdictions; the city of Exeter and the boroughs of Tiverton and Plymouth are, I believe, the only exceptions. It consists of a central building, containing the apartments of the governor and the chapel, and two wings. The back part of the right wing is chiefly devoted to the prisoners committed by the county courts, the left wing being inhabited by the poorer sheriffs' debtors, and the front of the right wing to those who pay the highest rent for their accommodation. On

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Exeter Sheriff's Ward.

the ground floor of the left wing is a room for a turnkey, which is very much out of repair, some of the joists supporting the floor having given way in consequence of decay, rendering the floor in some parts unsafe to walk upon. In this wing there are 16 rooms for debtors, besides day-rooms and apartments for female prisoners, which are approached by a door from the passages of the men as well as by a side-door below. Several of the rooms were unoccupied at the time of my inspection, and filled with lumber of various kinds. The rooms which were inhabited by debtors contained generally two beds and as many inmates; for each of which rent was paid, varying from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each, the poorer beds being stuffed with straw and those of better quality with flock or feathers; each gradation being paid for at a varying rate. One room in this wing had a single bed, and overlooked the airing-yard. For this, I was informed that 5*s.* were paid. A door from the upper floor leads into the chapel, from which by a corresponding door the "gentlemen's rooms" are approached. These rooms, eight in number, are somewhat better furnished and have only a single bed. The rent of these is 10*s.* 6*d.* per week, in which is included the privilege of using the front court for exercise, to which the female debtors are also admitted, though, I presume, not at the same time with the males. The back of the right wing belongs to the county court debtors as before stated, where they are lodged by two and three in a room.

Description of accommodation.

Airing-yard.

Behind the building is an extensive area used as an airing-yard by the inferior classes of debtors, and in which they are generally permitted to play at bowls. This permission had, however, been suspended a short time before my inspection, the reason assigned for the prohibition being, that injury had been done by the bowls to the lower part of the wall. If this were the only reason, it could have been obviated by placing a skirting of planks around the part devoted to the game. In a corner of the yard is an ash-pit, into which all kinds of refuse is thrown, and which is not emptied with sufficient regularity to ensure its being free from offensive effluvia. On pointing this out to the turnkey, I was informed that it is not usual to empty it until it is filled, which may require several weeks. This nuisance should be abated by the ash-pit being cleaned at short intervals.

Complaints of prisoners.

Several of the prisoners complained (as it appeared to me with much reason) of the want of cleanliness of the bedding, the sheets, when any are allowed, being washed only once a month, and the blankets being cleaned only once a-year. This statement was admitted by the turnkey to be true, and I can testify that it was supported by the appearance of the bedding, much of which I examined. The blankets, and coverlets too, were so completely worn out, and those which were not full of holes were so covered with patches, that they would have been condemned as unfit for use in any criminal prison in the district. As the poorer debtors are not allowed any sheets, the unfrequency with which the blankets are cleaned is a more serious evil to them than to the individuals who have the advantage of those indulgences.

The dilapidated state of the bedding is one of the bad consequences of the system prevailing here of making the governor the purveyor of these articles; and it appears to me that it would be much better that they should be found by the county; that all prisoners should be allowed sheets; and that the entire bedding should be thoroughly cleaned at short intervals, as is the case in all well-conducted criminal prisons.

The governor was absent on the day of my inspection; but I was given to understand that one cause of the deficient state of the bedding, was the expectation that, on the completion of the new county gaol, the debtors would be removed thither and put under different management.

Some of the prisoners complained of a practice which they considered extortionate, of charging 1*d.* upon every pot of beer admitted for their use, for the purpose of remunerating the turnkey for his trouble in serving it to them. On inquiry, I found that the custom is of long standing, and that it has arisen from the inconvenience felt from strangers being admitted to carry beer into the prison. There can be no doubt of the objections which exist to the admission of strangers for the delivery of beer to the prisoners; but it seems to me that some better regulation might be adopted for avoiding it than one which involves a mulct seriously felt by persons usually in very necessitous circumstances; the produce of which to the turnkey is so small, that it would be fully compensated for by a small addition to his salary.

Diet.

The dietary of the poor debtors is at present upon a very objectionable footing; the governor being allowed by the county 3*s.* 6*d.* a-head per week for feeding them according to a fixed scale. This custom which was formerly very common in all prisons, has been very generally abandoned, and there appears to be no good reason why the prisoners should not be directly supplied with food by the county, as in the other prisons, especially as a new dietary for debtors as well as criminals has recently been adopted by the magistrates with the approval of the Secretary of State.

Number of prisoners.

The number of debtors in confinement in the course of the year ending at Michaelmas, 1848, has been as follows:—

	Sheriffs' Debtors.		Committed by County Courts.		Total.
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	
In confinement at the commencement of the year	11	..	3	..	14
Received during the year	41	2	47	2	92
	52	2	50	2	106

The largest number of prisoners in confinement at one time in the course of the last three years, has been—

In 1847	22
In 1848	29
In 1849	33

The total amount of the salaries of the governor and turnkey, the only officers exclusively belonging to this prison, according to the last return in my possession, is 125*l.*, besides which, the governor receives 81*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* for the use of furniture, and by fees.

Staff.

The chaplain and surgeon are the same officers as those attached to the county gaol, no distinct salaries being paid to them beyond those mentioned in the report on that prison.

EXETER.—CITY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Exeter City Gaol and House of Correction. Prisoners on the day of inspection.

Although the last inspection of this prison was made on the eve of the quarter sessions, the number of prisoners in confinement was considerably below the daily average of the previous year. They consisted of the following classes:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	8	6	14
Remanded for further examination .	1	..	1
Convicted felons	4	3	7
,, misdemeanants . . .	3	..	3
Summary convictions	8*	3	11
	24	12	36

* One of these is also committed for trial at the Sessions.

The following Table exhibits the nature of the offences of the convicted prisoners, with their several sentences, and some other particulars:—

List of Prisoners under Sentence of Sessions and Assizes, and also under Summary Convictions before Magistrates, in the Exeter City Gaol, June 26, 1849.

Name.	Age.	Specific Offence.	Date of Committal.	Date of Trial.	By what Court tried.	Sentence.
H. W. . .	37	Stealing 5 yards of plaid stuff, a snuff-box, and other articles.	July 3, 1847 . .	July 21, 1847 .	City Sessions . .	Imprisoned 1 calendar month, hard labour, and then to be transported 7 years.
T. N.* . .	24	Having more than 3 counterfeit sixpences in his possession.	April 28, 1848 .	June 26, 1848 .	,, . .	Imprisoned 3 years, hard labour.
J. C. . .	25	Uttering counterfeit coin.	April 28, ,, .	June 26, ,, .	,, . .	Imprisoned 18 calendar months, hard labour.
J. C. . .	19	Forgery	April 4, ,, .	July 22, ,, .	,, . .	Imprisoned 15 calendar months, hard labour.
J. F. . .	30	An assault upon a police constable in the execution of his duty.	May 26, ,, .	July 22, ,, .	City Assize . . .	Imprisoned 1 year, hard labour.
*M. A. T. .	44	Stealing 2 yards of Tweed cloth.	February 3, 1849 .	March 16, 1849.	City Sessions . .	Imprisoned 6 calendar months, hard labour.
*A. D. .	24	Stealing 1¾ yards of kerseymere, and 2 yards of Paramatta.	March 5, ,, .	March 16, ,,	,, . .	Transported 7 years.
C. T. . .	17	Stealing a spring-balance.	March 19, ,, .	March 23, ,,	City Assize . . .	Imprisoned 6 calendar months, hard labour, 1 week solitary.
J. T. . .	17	Stealing a piece of madrepore, and divers working tools.	March 31, ,, .	April 9, ,,	City Sessions . .	Imprisoned 3 calendar months, hard labour, 14 days solitary.
*E. S. . .	22	Stealing 16 yards of silk.	April 9, ,, .	April 9, ,,	,, . .	Transported 10 years.
R. S. . .	78	Vagrancy . . .	April 30, ,, .	..	Summarily convicted.	Imprisoned 3 calendar months, hard labour.
A. R. . .	24	,, . . .	May 1, ,, .	..	,,	Imprisoned 2 calendar months, hard labour.
J. M'V. .	33	An assault . . .	May 21, ,, .	..	,,	Imprisoned 2 calendar months, or pay the sum of 5*l.*
J. H. . .	34	,, . . .	June 2, ,, .	..	,,	Imprisoned 2 calendar months, or pay the sum of 5*l.*
F. B. . .	11	Felony	June 13, ,, .	..	,,	Imprisoned 1 calendar month, hard labour, and to be once privately whipped.
R. P. . .	42	Using abusive language in the public street.	June 16, ,, .	..	,,	Imprisoned 14 days, or pay the sum of 8*s.* 6*d.*
*M. H. .	20	Being an idle and disorderly prostitute.	June 18, ,, .	..	,,	Imprisoned 14 days, hard labour.
T. G. . .	46	Vagrancy . . .	June 19, ,, .	..	,,	Imprisoned 14 days, hard labour.
*C. H. .	25	An assault . . .	June 20, ,, .	..	,,	Imprisoned 14 days, or pay the sum of 4*s.* 6*d.*
*E. M. .	32	Vagrancy. . . .	June 23, ,, .	..	,,	Imprisoned 1 calendar month, hard labour.
R. C. . .	79	,, ...	June 23, ,, .	..	,,	Imprisoned 1 week, hard labour.

The names marked thus (*) are female prisoners.

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Exeter City Gaol and House of Correction.

The untried prisoners are all for the session. Their offences and the dates of their commitments are shown below :—

Name.	Age.	Date of Commitment.	Specific Offence charged.
*E. E.	24	April 20, 1849	Stealing wearing apparel.
J. R.	19	April 23 ,,	,, a chain.
J. J.	21	April 25 ,,	Uttering counterfeit coin.
J. P.	18	April 27 ,,	Stealing a coach-spring.
W. B.	19		
T. G. M.	31	May 2 ,,	,, 6 lbs. of pork.
W. L.	18	May 11 ,,	,, three sovereigns.
*M. I.	30	May 12 ,,	,, a blanket, &c.
*E. H.	42	May 16 ,,	,, wearing apparel.
*E. M.	17	June 5 ,,	,, a tablecloth, &c.
*A. A.	21	June 8 ,,	,, one sovereign and a 5*s.* piece.
J. M.	18	June 14 ,,	Housebreaking.
E. P.	18		
*J. P.	24	June 22 ,,	Stealing a pair of shoes, &c.

The names marked thus (*) are females.

Employment of prisoners.

The employment of the prisoners above enumerated at the time of the inspection were as follow :—

MALE PRISONERS.

On the treadmill	3
Cleaning the prison	2
In tailor's work for the prison	1
Cooking	2
Excused from labour by order of the surgeon	2
Unemployed, being untried	7
,, not being sentenced to hard labour	7
	24

One of the above was in solitary confinement as a punishment for having endeavoured to escape from the prison—a punishment which must be regarded as somewhat severe in a prison in which more than ordinary temptation to attempts of this nature are presented by the defects of the walls, as will be hereafter more particularly stated.

No employment for prisoners not sentenced to labour.

With reference to the seven prisoners described as unemployed from not being sentenced to hard labour, it should be observed, that much demoralization might be avoided by providing employment of a light kind for prisoners not sentenced to hard labour and for prisoners before trial; it being, of course, optional with the latter whether they will perform it or remain idle. According to my experience, there is little doubt of their preferring the industrious alternative as a means of beguiling their time, in the greater number of instances. The women to whom this alternative is presented were all occupied either in washing or mending clothes for the prison, or in knitting.

On the night preceding my visit of inspection, no male prisoners had slept two in a bed or two in a cell, all being either placed singly or in threes. The crowded state of the prison, however, occasionally renders those violations of the law necessary. At my visit the number in confinement scarcely exceeded one-half of the maximum number in the previous year, although the annual returns show a steady increase in the average numbers. The following Table exhibits the total number of prisoners in the last two years :—

	1847			1848		
CRIMINAL PRISONERS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
In custody at the commencement of the year :—						
Prisoners for trial	5	4	9	11	5	16
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	4	3	7	8	3	11
Summary convictions	14	5	19	9	1	10
Received in the course of the year :—						
Prisoners for trial	70	31	101	53	27	80
Rendered in court for trial	10	4	14	5	2	7
Summary convictions	181	71	252	272	127	399
	284	118	402	358	165	523
DEBTORS.						
In custody at the commencement of the year	2	..	2	..	..	..
Admitted in the course of the year	16	..	16	17	1	18
	302	118	420	375	166	541

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The average daily number of prisoners in confinement and the maximum number at any one time were, as might be expected, lower in 1847 than in 1848.

	1847	1848
Greatest number of prisoners at any one time .	60	66
Average daily number	42	50

Sentences.

Of 326 prisoners in 1847 and 466 in 1848 convicted by courts and summarily, the sentences were as follow:—

	1847	1848
Under 14 days . . .	151	232
„ 1 month . . .	60	97
„ 2 „ . . .	64	74
„ 3 „ . . .	11	16
„ 6 „ . . .	17	21
„ 1 year . . .	9	9
„ 2 „ . . .	2	4
Above 3 „ . . .	..	1
Transportation . . .	12	12
Total . . .	326	466

The above results seem to indicate much consistency and uniformity of practice in the courts and magistracy.

Illegal association.

I observed an illegal association of the different classes of prisoners which, although formerly by no means uncommon, has of late years been very properly abandoned in the greater number of prisons, namely, the employment of convicted prisoners for cooking and other purposes in the day-rooms of the untried. As an example, I may mention that a convicted prisoner was located in the day-room, No. 3, belonging to untried prisoners, as cook of the room.

Prison van.

The prisoners for trial at the sessions are taken to the Town Hall through the streets, linked together, or if they can pay for a fly and prefer riding they are allowed to do so. This practice is very objectionable on many grounds, and might be obviated by having a partitioned van, which could drive up to the back of the yard in which are situated the cells in which they are detained during the trials. This would prevent the exposure of untried prisoners to the public gaze, and, at the same time, would disappoint attempts at escape and communication with persons in the crowd; the attainment of which ends would well compensate for the small outlay I have recommended for effecting them. The prison is at so short a distance from the Town Hall, that the four cells of the police station behind the Town Hall are, probably, quite sufficient for the purpose of detention during the trials, from which they are removed back to the gaol at night.

There were no complaints made by prisoners; a circumstance which is generally observed in prisons on the plan of that now under description, in which the prisoners are herded together without discrimination, without employment, and without supervision, and, therefore, lead tolerably comfortable lives.

Defective construction and insufficient extent.

The construction of this prison is very bad, and its size quite insufficient for the number of prisoners generally confined therein. It possesses, besides, no facilities for carrying out any classification, or, indeed, any system worthy of the name of prison discipline. It is situated within the town, being surrounded by dwelling-houses on two sides. The boundary wall is very low and insecure, and being made of stone in the rough, might easily be scaled, and the walls of the airing-yards might be climbed by any person of ordinary activity. There is no separate division for boys. The prison faces the S.E. by S., the governor's apartments and those for debtors, and the sleeping-rooms for prisoners under summary conviction being placed in the front of the building, and the divisions for other criminal prisoners at the back. The treadmill is built into the wall at the north-east corner of the enclosure, and is very inconveniently situated on the score of ventilation as well as being out of the way of supervision; which, in a prison so ill provided with officers, is alone a considerable evil. The day-rooms for male prisoners are four in number, each measuring 11 feet 5 inches by 8 feet 3 inches, in each of which is a fireplace in which the cooking is performed, there being no general cookhouse for the service of the prison. A very small airing-yard opens from each of these day-rooms. The sleeping-cells are situated in small passages over them, and amount to 12 in all for male prisoners, exclusive of the poor debtors' division, to be hereafter described, and which is now devoted to prisoners under summary conviction. Eight of the 12 cells measure 8 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 3 inches, and are, therefore, only fit for the accommodation of a single prisoner. The other four are 12 feet 7 inches by 11 feet 4 inches, and are provided with five beds in each; for which number of prisoners they are obviously insufficient, although as many as nine have formerly been located in them. As there are no infirmaries, these large cells and those of the females' side are used for that purpose, although entirely unsuited to it. The division described in former Reports as devoted to poor debtors, is now given to prisoners summarily convicted, being also occasionally used for the relief of other parts of the prison when over-filled. It consists of three large rooms

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on as many floors, the two upper floors at the time of my inspection being used as dormitories, and the ground floor as a kind of workroom. In this one convicted prisoner was working as a tailor, of course without any supervision. The dormitories contain no bedsteads of any kind, but the floor of each has six pens or wooden divisions on the floor, which have a most discreditable appearance: I took occasion to observe upon this arrangement in a former Report, at the time of the publication of which these rooms were used for poor debtors. It is scarcely less unseemly under their present destination. In a building adjoining the lodge-gate are two good receiving cells and a bath, built subsequently to the rest of the prison and of a better construction. The cells measure 8 feet by 6 feet, and the bath-room connected with them is 13 feet by 8 feet, with a cistern and copper, the former containing 15 hogsheads of water. In these cells the prisoners are examined by the turnkey or the governor before they are removed into the other parts of the prison; but no provision is made for their being examined by the surgeon, according to the salutary custom, almost invariably observed elsewhere, for the prevention of contagious disease.

Females' prison.

The females' division consists of the same number of cells and day-rooms as that of the males, with the exception of that additional portion above described as given over to the latter from its being no longer wanted for the debtors. They have also two airing-yards. The cells and day-rooms of this division are also of similar size to those before described as belonging to the men; the amount of accommodation, therefore, for females is greater than that for males in proportion to their smaller numbers. There are no reception cells for women. There is no place for drying clothes, nor any sufficient laundry. The clothes are dried in a passage of the females' prison, a practice as inconvenient as it is unwholesome.

Debtors' division.

In the left wing of the prison, on its front aspect, is the division appropriated for debtors, who have a communication with the chapel on their upper floor. The male debtors have six rooms for their accommodation, and are permitted to use the front court (planted as a garden) for exercising. The female debtors are placed in a room behind the chapel, in which one was confined at the time of my inspection, and are allowed to use the same airing-yard with the males at a different time. This is as good a shift as can be made in a prison so destitute of convenient divisions.

Chapel.

The chapel is as inconvenient as the rest of the prison. It contains four divisions for criminal prisoners, and one for male debtors. The female debtors, when there are any, must sit with the matron, and in sight of the male prisoners.

The sleeping cells of all the prisoners, except debtors, must be exceedingly close, as they are unprovided with the means of artificial ventilation, and they depend for warmth upon the heat emitted from the bodies of the prisoners. It hardly needs to be said, that they are not lighted at night.

The only thing that can be said in favour of this prison as a building, is, that it is kept clean. It is in a remarkable degree deficient in those qualities which mere attention to cleanliness cannot supply. It is ill-constructed, even when considered with reference to the smaller number of prisoners formerly detained in it, and when the increasing numbers of its inmates are considered, its deficiency of room is conspicuously evident. It would be impossible to point out in what manner its numerous defects are to be remedied, except by an entire reconstruction of the building upon a much extended site; and I feel no hesitation in saying that this beneficial measure ought not to be longer delayed, unless, indeed, some arrangement can be come to with the county magistrates for the reception into their excellent prison (now in progress of erection) of the prisoners of the borough.

Drainage.

The drainage of the prison is better than at the times of my former visits. The greater number of the drains have lately been trapped, so that there is now no offensive odour arising from them; and it is in contemplation to trap the main drain. It is advisable that beyond this the magistrates should refrain from laying out money upon a prison which must shortly be either rebuilt, or abandoned altogether.

Supply of water.

The supply of water is sufficiently abundant, and of the same quality as that supplied by the same water company to the town. Besides this supply, there is a pump of very good water.

Bedding and clothing.

The bedding is in sufficient quantity, and of good quality. The blankets are frequently cleaned at the fulling-mill in the neighbourhood, which precaution is rendered absolutely needful by the want of sheets, which are not allowed. Convicted prisoners are said to be completely clothed by the borough, their own clothes being retained for their use on discharge. This, however, is not strictly true, as a prisoner, J. C., under sentence of 18 months' imprisonment, proved in the presence of the governor (who admitted the main facts of his statement), that he had been without a neckerchief for several weeks, although he had repeatedly applied for it, and also that he has been obliged to wear out his own shirts.

Prisoners are allowed on their discharge from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* each, according to the distance they will have to travel to their homes.

Diet.

The dietary of this prison is one of the worst in England in the means it possesses of sustaining health. It is as follows, modified, it will be observed, according to the number of times a prisoner has been committed, by which it is made the direct means of inflicting punishment,—a principle almost universally abandoned as unsound in other prisons.

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DIETARY.

		Bread, Daily.	Bacon, Weekly.	Potatoes, Weekly.
Prisoners.		lbs. ozs.	lbs.	lbs.
Before trial, and to hard labour after trial	Males	1 6	1	10
	Females	1 0	1	..
After trial, and not to hard labour	Males / Females	1 0	1	7
UNDER SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.				
Vagrants.				
To hard labour, for the first offence	Males	1 6	..	10
	Females	1 0	..	7
Second offence, under 60 years of age	Males	1 0	..	7
	Females	1 0	..	7
If above 60 years, same as first offence.				
Not to hard labour, for the first offence	Males	1 0	..	7
	Females	1 0	..	..
Second offence, or more	Males	1 0	..	..
	Females	1 0	..	..
Assaults, Breaches of the Peace, &c.				
To hard labour, for the first offence, for the first month; or second offence, if above 60 years of age	Males	1 6	..	10
	Females	1 0	..	7
After that period	Males	1 6	1	10
	Females	1 0	1	7
Second offence, or more, if under 60 years, for the first month	Males	1 6	..	..
	Females	1 0	..	..
After that period	Males	1 6	..	7
	Females	1 0	..	7
Not to hard labour, for the first offence	Males	1 0	..	7
	Females	1 0	..	7
Second offence, or more, for the first month	Males	1 0	..	..
	Females	1 0	..	..
After that period	Males	1 0	..	7
	Females	1 0	..	7

No bacon is given to prisoners in solitary confinement.
All persons under summary conviction for not more than one week to have only 1 lb. of bread daily.

N.B.—Prisoners before trial, and those committed for want of sureties, to be allowed two moderate dinners from their friends weekly.

Upon this subject there is little to be added to the remarks made in the last Report, from which I extract the following passage:—

The above scale of diet is objectionable on many grounds, but principally from its insufficient quantity, especially for those prisoners who may be committed a second or third time to the prison. With reference to these, the reduction of diet is made a means of punishment, and prisoners who are re-committed (possibly from having been driven to the offence of vagrancy in consequence of threatened starvation) are deprived of their former allowance of potatoes at a time when their increased wants render a supporting diet more than usually necessary. From frequent observation of the debilitating effects of a bread and water diet on prisoners, I have no hesitation in saying that the greater number of prisoners (especially if at hard labour) will suffer from a month of such regimen a degree of deterioration of strength, which no subsequent extra allowances of food will enable them to recover from before they leave the prison, so as to be able to earn their subsistence. In this manner it is that punishment, by mistaken severity, often becomes the parent of crime. This reasoning also applies to the deduction of bacon which is made from the diet of prisoners under solitary confinement by order of Court; these prisoners, from the depressing circumstances under which they are placed, requiring an increase rather than a reduction of the already scanty nourishment. To these objections may be added the daily sameness of the dietary, and the omission from it of the hot breakfast and supper of gruel, which are now so universally adopted in other prisons. I may add, that the surgeon's opinion of the insufficiency of the diet, from personal observation of its effects in this prison, is strongly confirmatory of the above reasoning.

The surgeon assures me that it is almost invariably necessary to raise the diet by extra allowances before the prisoners have been in confinement three months; to this he has known only one exception, and he feels no doubt that in that case the prisoner had some secret means of getting additional food beyond that allowed by the prison.

The bread examined by me was of good quality, and I learned that neither it nor any other article of food is bought by contract.

The surgeon (who receives a salary of only 30*l.* per annum) supplies all medicines which may be wanted. He is only required to attend once a week, unless sent for on account of sickness, but he is in the habit of attending much more frequently. He is not required to see prisoners on admission, or to record the state of their health on admission and discharge. Neither is he required to make any periodical examination of the prisoners, or to visit prisoners in solitary confinement, although he generally does so for his own satisfaction. After this detail of omissions, it is almost needless to observe that the provisions of the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64, sec. 33, are not properly carried out. No epidemic has prevailed in the prison in the last few years. It has already been said that

Health.

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there is no apartment set apart for the purposes of an infirmary, neither is any nurse employed; the prisoners being required to perform that duty towards each other recipro cally. In consequence of the want of an infirmary and of a nurse, it was necessary in a recent case to place a prisoner with inflammation of the chest in a cell with three others, in order that he might be near the turnkey.

Exeter City Gaol and House of Correction.

Religious instruction.

The chaplain is required to attend on Sundays at half-past 9, and on Wednesdays and Fridays at half-past 12, on each of which days he performs Divine service, the service on Sunday being followed by a sermon. He is sometimes present on other days of the week, when sent for in case of a sick prisoner wishing to see him. When a prisoner is in solitary confinement for punishment, he sees him if he happen to come to the prison for other purposes, but he does not come expressly for that purpose. If, however, a prisoner be dangerously ill, he visits him, as a matter of course, daily. He frequently instructs the juvenile prisoners collectively, in the chapel, and selects books for them from those he has in store. There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress. The sacrament is administered once a quarter, or oftener, if required. On the Sunday before my last inspection, it was received by three prisoners, and some of the officers. The chaplain reports annually to the sessions, but his reports are not inserted in his journal, which appears to record only his visits.

No separate book is kept by the governor to record the punishments inflicted.

Labour.

The only labour for male prisoners is an unproductive treadmill. Formerly it used to beat flax, and the machinery for that application of its power is still attached to it. Now that there is no longer any soft substance for the beaters to strike against, the din produced by this cause is enough to disturb the quiet of the prison, and indeed of the neighbourhood.

Complaint.

A convicted prisoner complained to me that he had not been permitted to see his friends before his trial, by which he considered that he had been unjustly used, and that his defence was somewhat prejudiced. Upon inquiry, I learned that the prisoner's complaint was well-founded, the rule observed in the prison being, that a discretionary power is exercised by the governor of excluding *all persons who are not known to him,* or *who are known to be of bad character.* I am clearly of opinion that neither the governor nor the magistrates are justified in refusing admission to the friends of prisoners, upon either of the grounds here stated; and I am borne out by the practice in all large prisons, when I state that the 16th clause of the 10th section of the 4 Geo. IV., cap. 64, entitles an untried prisoner to receive visits from his friends under proper restrictions "for the maintenance of good order an discipline," whether such friends be or be not known to the authorities of the prison, or whether their character be or be not unexceptionable. With respect to the latter condition, it may be observed that the visitors of prisoners in gaols do not generally belong to the category of respectable members of society.

Staff.

The staff of officers consists of—

	£.	s.	d.
The governor, whose salary amounts to . . .	130	16	8
The chaplain ,, ,, . . .	60	0	0
The surgeon ,, ,, . . .	30	0	0
The matron ,, ,, . . .	20	0	0
The head turnkey ,, ,, . . .	35	0	0
The inner turnkey ,, ,, . . .	30	0	0
The cost of prisoners' diet is	339	3	4
The cost of prison clothing and bedding . . .	23	15	9
Fuel and light	70	12	7

The only receipts of the prison are stated to be the amount paid by the Treasury for the maintenance of convicted prisoners—176*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

EXETER.—CITY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Exeter City Lock-up House.

Accommodation.

In the yard behind the Town-hall are situated four cells, which are used for the double purpose of a lock-up house for night-charges, and a place of detention for prisoners awaiting their trials at the City Quarter Sessions. Each cell measures 10 feet 8 inches, by 5 feet 2 inches, with a height of from 9 to 10 feet. They are not provided with any means of artificial heat, or of forced ventilation, but each door has a grated opening, with shutters capable of being closed at the will of the prisoners. In the opposite wall is a very small aperture by which a feeble current of air is effected in favourable weather. A barrack bed, upon which there is no bedding or straw, occupies two-thirds of each cell, and a covered bucket is placed in each for the necessities of the prisoners. Male prisoners are never kept here for more than one night, as the magistrates sit daily in the Town-hall, except on Sunday; on which day, if there be any in confinement, they are accommodated in the City Prison. Female prisoners are always removed at night to the City Prison, except when they are intoxicated.

There is no resident officer, nor any contiguous building in which such an officer could reside, but the cells are regularly delivered over to the policeman on duty for the time, whose duty it is to visit them every half hour, in case of any prisoner requiring assistance. Occasionally there have been three prisoners at a time in a cell, but such an occurrence is very rare, four being the largest number of prisoners usually brought in on a single night. During the quarter sessions the cells are, in a great measure, given up to the use of the governor of the gaol, who brings in a few prisoners at a time.

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Exeter City Lock-up House.

Considering the proximity of the gaol, and the use that is made of it in relieving the cells, the present lock-up house seems sufficient for the purposes of the borough; but it would be an undoubted advantage that it should be connected with a watch-house or other residence of an officer.

PLYMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Plymouth Borough Gaol.

No change has been made in this prison since the date of the Tenth Report, in which a full statement was made of the amount of accommodation it contained. The evils of association, without (in the case of the male prisoners) the supervision of a single officer, exist in the same force as before; neither has the unhealthiness of the prison been mitigated by any kind of provision for allowing the prisoners exercise in the air, or supplying them with employment or instruction. No chaplain has been appointed, as required by the 24th sec. of the 4th Geo. IV., cap 64.

That this prison is likely soon to be closed, and that it will shortly cease to furnish an example of all the worst abominations of the indiscriminate association of prisoners, must be a matter of congratulation to all well-wishers of humanity; and it will be seen by the succeeding article, that the new prison which is to supersede this school of depravity is approaching completion. It is devoutly to be hoped that an adequate staff of officers will be appointed, and other appliances adopted which will enable the visiting magistrates to take full advantage of the well-arranged building to which the prisoners will soon be removed; and that thus amends will eventually be made for the many years in which the provisions of the law have been disregarded in the old prison.

Prisoners in confinement.

At the time of my last inspection (30th April, 1849), the following were in confinement:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remanded for further examination*	6	..	6
Committed for trial for felony	4	2	6
Convicted of felony	8	1	9
„ assaults	5	..	5
„ furious driving	1	..	1
Drunkenness	..	1	1
	24	4	28

* Two of these prisoners were insane.

Sentences.

The sentences of the convicted prisoners then in confinement were as follows:—

Fourteen days' imprisonment and under	4
Three weeks „	1
Six „ „	1
Two months „	2
Four „ „	2
Six „ „	3
Twelve „ „	1
Unlimited „	1
Transportation	1
Total	16

The lower cells were extremely damp, and the prisoners complained with justice of being confined therein by day as well as by night. The gaoler explained that the cause of their being kept in the lower cells was the full state of the prison, which had already overcrowded the upper rooms. This, however, could not be regarded as a satisfactory explanation, inasmuch as if the convicted prisoners had been sent to Tiverton (as stipulated for by the Secretary of State), the prison would not have become overfilled. The lower cells were also very offensive at the time of my visit; a fact also noticed in the last Report.

No arrangement has been made since the last Report for the more regular attendance of the surgeon, that officer being sent for only in the case of the illness of a prisoner.

No chaplain or schoolmaster.

It has been already said, that there is no provision as required by law for the religious instruction of the prisoners, which is left entirely to accident. I am compelled to add, that no means are taken to compensate for this deficiency by engaging the services of a schoolmaster.

Among other complaints which must be made against the arrangements of this prison, is the absence of all intelligible records by which the state of the prison, with regard to numbers, at particular times, can be ascertained. This deficiency renders it extremely difficult to ascertain in what degree the provisions of the law have been observed or transgressed.

In a former Report, it was stated that arrangements were about to be made with the magistrates of Cornwall for the reception at Bodmin of convicted prisoners from this gaol as a temporary measure, pending the building of a new gaol. I have now to state, that that arrangement was not long continued, in consequence of the accommodation at Bodmin

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being found deficient, and that a similar arrangement was entered into by the town council with the borough of Tiverton for the reception of the Plymouth prisoners in that prison. Accordingly, in May, 1848, the prison of Tiverton contained 8 male and 4 female prisoners belonging to Plymouth; the largest number of such prisoners detained there at any one time having then been 9 male and 4 female prisoners.

Plymouth Borough Gaol.

In the course of the year ending with the day of my inspection, as it appears by a return with which I am favoured by the clerk of the peace, there have been confined in the gaol of Plymouth the prodigious number of 784 male and 221 female prisoners; and although the number in confinement at one time has sometimes attained to 42 male and 13 female prisoners, the entire number sent to Tiverton in the course of the year has been 16 male and 4 female prisoners.

Diet.

The dietary is very objectionable, being the same for prisoners of all terms of confinement; thus involving a very needless expenditure, and holding out a strong temptation to the commission of petty offences by vagrants and others. The weekly allowance of bread to adult males is 168 oz., and to women and boys 112 oz. Besides this, each prisoner has 1 quart of what is called "milk broth" daily for breakfast, 1 quart of soup on Thursdays and Fridays, and 1 pint of beef broth with ½ lb. of beef on Sundays. The male prisoners are allowed 1 lb. of potatoes on Sundays, and the females 1 lb. daily. The whole is supplied by contract from the workhouse; 36 lbs. of coarse beef, 10 gallons of peas, and 3½ lbs. of oatmeal, being allowed for making 40 gallons of pease soup; and 36 gallons of milk, and 7½ lbs. of oatmeal, for making 50 gallons of milk broth. By the return above alluded to, I learn that the cost of this diet for a year has only amounted to 123*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, which, but for the good authority upon which the statement rests, might be pronounced to be disproportionately small.

Clothing and bedding.

The cost of clothing and bedding during the same period has amounted to 27*l.* 19*s.* The amount of the officers' salaries is stated in the same return at 169*l.*; but it is necessary to observe that there is a material fallacy in the amount of this item, inasmuch as 144*l.* of this amount is paid to three officers of the corporation (two serjeants at mace and the town corporal), who have only incidentally the duty of looking after the gaol.

Deficient staff.

The only officers peculiarly belonging to the gaol are the matron, who is resident, and receives 5*l.* per annum for her services; and the surgeon (of course non-resident), who has a salary of 20*l.*

PLYMOUTH.—NEW BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Plymouth New Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

It is satisfactory to be able to state, as a sequel to the above, that a new prison for this borough is now in the course of erection, and that it is so rapidly advancing towards completion, as to afford a prospect of its being occupied in the course of a few weeks. It is built upon a plan, to adapt it for carrying out the separate system of discipline in all its integrity, and in a manner to do credit to the important borough for whose purposes it is designed.

Description of building.

The building is situated on the north-eastern side of Plymouth, near the Tavistock Road, and faces the south-west. It is chiefly built of lias, which also forms the material of the boundary-wall. The accommodation for prisoners is sufficiently ample; and the building is so constructed, and stands upon a plot of ground so extensive, as to admit of enlargement to any extent that may hereafter be found necessary.

The male prisoners are intended to occupy the main corridor and the right wing; the left wing being devoted to the females.

The principal corridor and the right wing have a continuous gallery carried round them, which is also extended into the left or females' wing, from which, however, the males' division is separated by a door having a peculiar lock.

Accommodation for males.

The principal corridor contains, besides a bath and a room for a warden, 11 cells on the ground-floor and 12 in the gallery. The right wing contains, for criminals, seven cells on the ground-floor and eight in the gallery. All the cells for criminal prisoners, female as well as male, are constructed on the same scale, being 13 feet in length by 7 in breadth, and having a height of 10 feet. Each cell contains a water-closet and wash-hand-basin (supplied from a cistern peculiar to it), and is ventilated in Mr. Haden's most perfect manner. The beds are of wood and made to turn up in the day-time, so as to leave room for the implements of the prisoner, and the pursuit of whatever trade he may be put to. A part of the bed, which does not turn up with the rest, is intended to be used as a seat by the prisoner by day. The tables at which the prisoners will take their meals are also fixed. Gas is laid on to all the cells; an advantage which cannot be too highly extolled, as affording means of profitably employing many hours in every winter's day, which in prisons not possessed of that advantage must be wasted in slothful inactivity. Alarums, to call the attention of the officers, are not yet fixed; but it is intended that they shall be on the construction of those at Pentonville Prison. The pavement of the lower floor is of stone; but the staircases and galleries are of slate, by which much lightness is attained. The floors of the cells on both floors are of a kind of concrete called Portland cement, which is said to be of a very durable quality. I am doubtful, however, if, like other instances of the like material that I have met with, it will not be open to the objection of giving rise to much dust.

Male debtors' rooms.

At the western extremity of the right wing, on the ground-floor, is a ward for debtors of the second class, consisting of a large day-room, and three sleeping-cells opening from it, resembling in all respects those before described for criminal prisoners, except that they

Plymouth New Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

are not furnished with the peculiar appliances for cleanliness, already described in the cells of those prisoners.

The division for debtors of the first class occupies the floor above that last described, and affords the same amount of accommodation. These divisions, as well as the cells, are connected with the warming and ventilating apparatus; but the day-rooms are also provided with open fire-places. This ward is probably large enough for the number of debtors likely to be imprisoned in it, and might even receive, by arrangement between the respective town-councils, the debtors from Devonport; by which means, the debtors' division in the new prison of Devonport might be altogether dispensed with.

Basement. The basement of the males' division, contains two dark cells for punishment, which are dry and well ventilated, and are shut off from all power of communicating sound by double doors. These, like the other cells, are provided with closets and basins.

Under the central hall of the males' division is situated the kitchen, which is of unnecessarily ample dimensions, probably, because the room was not much wanted for other purposes, and it was considered desirable to save the unnecessary cost of division-walls. The kitchen, in which every culinary operation is to be performed by steam, is very complete in its arrangements, and the process of supplying the meals to the prisoners, is facilitated as at Pentonville Prison, by the employment of a "lift," which will much economize the labour of the officers. It is important, that all practicable means of saving labour in prisons should be adopted, even at the cost of some additional outlay in the first instance, as the annual pay of an additional warder, whose services might be rendered necessary by the omission of such appliances, would be a much greater burthen on the public, than the sums originally required to be expended in their production. If this principle were always borne in view, it would justify many items of expenditure in the erection of prisons, which at the first view might appear referable to the category of needless extravagance.

The remainder of the basement of the males' division is devoted to store-rooms, larder, pantry, and coal-cellar, as well as to the apparatus for warming the prison, and that for supplying steam for culinary purposes.

Visiting rooms. The visiting-room, for men is situated, with the several offices and the magistrates' room, under the chapel, in the passage by which the prison is approached.

Females' prison. The females' division consists of a long corridor, having rooms on one side only, and receiving light from the other. It has a gallery in its whole length, in which are situated the cells, 14 in number, intended for the criminal prisoners. These are precisely of the size and construction already described. On the ground-floor of this corridor are the visiting-room for female prisoners, a bath-room, a reception-cell; a room equal to two cells in size for a mess-room of the female officers; two rooms for the matron; two sleeping-cells for female debtors, and the day-room for the same class of prisoners.

At the end of this corridor, a door leads to a good wash-house, in which there are four divisions for women to wash separately; and a drying-closet on a good construction is in progress towards completion, and a laundry and store-rooms.

In the basement of the females' division are two punishment-cells, which are too damp to be made any use of. This is owing to the ground not being excavated around them.

Registers. It should be mentioned that all the cells of the criminal prisoners are furnished with registers, by means of which, the air coming into the cells from the flues can at any time be turned off, and the air of the corridor admitted in its room. This is, in my opinion, a most salutary addition to all cells ventilated or warmed artificially, as it enables the cells to be supplied with cool air when warm air is not required, as, for instance, at night. My experience of the operation of the separate system has led me to refer, to the want of this power in certain prisons, a degree of injury to the health of prisoners which I have not unfrequently observed after long confinement. The diurnal fluctuation of temperature which naturally prevails in all countries distant from the line has, I am persuaded, a very beneficial effect in renewing the bodily powers, and the impediments to the operation of that law, afforded by the maintenance of an uniform temperature by day and night, in summer and winter, cannot fail to act injuriously on the economy of life. It would have been better that the prisoners should not have had the power of regulating the ingress of warm air, as they almost invariably prefer to keep the temperature as high as possible. The registers should only be capable of being turned from the outside of the cells.

Chapel. The chapel is very commodious, and well constructed to admit of the prisoners being kept under observation. The seats for criminal prisoners are divided from each other, and each is approached from behind, so that a prisoner, if taken ill during service, may be removed without disturbing others. If divided sittings are adopted at all, this method of construction is open to fewer objections than any other that I have seen, not only from the cause just mentioned, but also because the partitions between them admitting of being made more complete, the facilities of communication between prisoners in adjoining sittings are diminished. I am of opinion, however, that there is in reality more facility of communication in chapels upon the separate construction, than in those in which prisoners sit on open benches—since, in the latter, the prisoners are open to more uninterrupted inspection.

The chapel is divided down the middle for the two sexes of prisoners, and the debtors of either sex sit behind the criminals. The chapel is approached very conveniently from the galleries of the prison.

Infirmary. Behind the chapel is the infirmary, which is not so well arranged as the other parts of the prison, the rooms (two in number) being very small; but this is the less material in

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prisons on the separate system, in which prisoners can generally be treated in their cells, than in those of the old construction.

It has been before mentioned, that the area around the prison is very large with reference to the present requirements of the prison. In it are situated the separate yards for exercising criminal prisoners—16 for males and 8 for females, with those for male debtors of both classes, and for female debtors. There are also a carpenters' and a smiths' shop, which will be found no less beneficial in a disciplinary than in an economical point of view.

Devonshire.

Plymouth New Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

Governor's house.

The houses of the future governor and chaplain of the prison are situated on the exterior, in front of the prison. The former has no private communication with the prison, which has probably been omitted on the ground that such avenues are in general ill guarded, and likely to assist in the escape of prisoners. As, however, some advantages are attached to the existence of such communications, and as the coincident objections might be removed by making the door very strong, and carefully limiting the possession of the key to the governor himself, I think it would be better that it should have been made. A lodge for the porter might be very conveniently built in the angle between the gate and the governor's house. Although it is no doubt desirable to avoid unnecessary expenditure, as it is almost certain that this accommodation will be found necessary, it would probably be better that it should be done at once.

Porter's lodge.

The site of this prison is very well chosen and likely to prove very salubrious.

[*Note.*—While this Report was passing through the press, the new cells of this prison were certified, in order that they might be occupied after the July Sessions. The certificate (dated June 27, 1849) included 30 cells for male and 18 for female criminal prisoners.]

DEVONPORT.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Devonport Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

The borough of Devonport having in the last year obtained from the Crown a grant of quarter sessions, it has become necessary that it should be possessed of a sufficient prison for the detention of prisoners. As the neighbouring borough of Plymouth was also about to build a prison, many members of the town councils of both boroughs were desirous of uniting them in that object for the purposes of public convenience and economy, and great exertions were made to bring about that end. That that endeavour should have been defeated is much to be regretted, as independently of the economy which would have resulted in the first cost of building from such a combination, it would have had the effect of procuring a much more efficient management at a much smaller annual expenditure. It is manifest that the number of officers required in small prisons to overlook prisoners, and superintend their labour, does not increase in a direct ratio to the prisoners in confinement; besides which, the officers having the highest salaries, as the governor, chaplain, surgeon, matron, schoolmaster, trades'-instructors, as well as the cook and porter, would suffice for a moderately large prison as well as for one of smaller size. When it is considered what a very large proportion the salaries of the officers just enumerated bear to the whole annual expenditure of the prison, and that, by doubling the number of cells, the average cost of each is reduced by at least one-third, it will be admitted to be a matter of deep regret that so favourable an opportunity of consolidating the prisons of two important boroughs has been lost, more especially as their close contiguity would have bestowed advantages on the arrangement which could scarcely be hoped for in the case of any others in the kingdom.

Fruitless endeavour to unite with Plymouth.

The endeavour to unite the two prisons having proved fruitless, and that of Plymouth being considerably advanced, the town council of Devonport have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State, to plans for a prison for the purposes of their borough, to be built on a convenient site contiguous to the town; and contracts have been entered into, with a view to its being immediately commenced. From the disposition manifested by the authorities of the borough there can be no doubt that the plans will be carried out with every regard to economy and efficiency.

New prison commenced.

By the contract, it is engaged that the prison shall be completed by the 1st of September, 1850.

The borough, at Michaelmas, 1848, commenced the exercise of its power of holding quarter sessions, and has made a contract with the county for the maintenance of its prisoners in the county prison until the completion of its own. By the agreement entered into with the county, the prisoners from Devonport are to be clothed, supported, and maintained by the county, and provided with adequate medical attendance, in like manner, and under the like rules and regulations, as if such prisoners had been committed by any justice of the peace of the county; in consideration of which, the borough undertakes to pay 1*s.* a-day for the time during which every such prisoner shall remain in custody in the county gaol or house of correction. All expense of conveyance of prisoners to and from the borough and the county prison, to be paid by the town council of Devonport. The agreement concludes with the following clause:—

> That in case any difference shall arise between the parties to the said agreement touching the extent or meaning thereof, or respecting any account delivered as aforesaid, the same shall be referred to, and settled by one of the Prison Inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State to visit the County Prisons; and such Inspector shall have all such powers to arbitrate between the said parties as are comprised in the Act, passed in the 5th and 6th years of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to

encourage the establishment of District Courts and Prisons," and which enable any such Inspector to arbitrate between parties to any agreement made by virtue of the said last-mentioned Act; and his award shall be final and conclusive on all parties."

In the first sessions, held at Devonport on the 23rd October, 1848, 24 prisoners were tried, of whom 16 were convicted; the total disbursements on account of these prosecutions being as follows:—

Devonport Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

	£.	s.	d.
Prosecutors' expenses	45	8	6
Allowances to witnesses	25	10	0
Magistrates' certificates	25	5	0
Total	£96	3	6

At the Epiphany session, 1849, 10 were tried, of whom 7 were convicted, the expenses being as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prosecutors' expenses	20	4	6
Allowances to witnesses	7	12	6
Magistrates' certificates.	12	4	6
Total.	£40	1	6

I have inserted the above statement to show the saving which is likely to result to the borough, in the items of expense of prosecutions, from the prisoners being tried at Devonport rather than at Exeter.

The prisoners, while awaiting their trials, are placed in the cells at the back of the Town Hall, which have been fully described in a former Report. These cells are nine in number; and two rooms in the Guildhall are also set apart for the same purpose of accommodating the prisoners before their return to Exeter. Lock-up cells.

The present plan for the new prison includes 44 cells for male, and 16 for female prisoners, the division for debtors having been, for the present, omitted, in the expectation that an agreement may be made for their reception at the new prison of Plymouth. The plan will admit of extension to any required degree.

TIVERTON.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Tiverton Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

The following prisoners were in confinement on the day of the last inspection,—among whom, it will be observed, that there were no male prisoners for trial, although the inspection was made three days before the quarter sessions:— Prisoners in custody.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial at sessions	..	2	2
,, convicted of felony	13	1	14
Summary convictions	3	1	4
Total	16	4	20

There were no debtors in confinement.

The following is a list of these prisoners, with particulars respecting them:—

Name.	Age.	Date of Reception.	Date of Trial.	By what Court Tried.	Offence.	Sentence.
R. W.	46	Nov. 17, 1848.	..	Plymouth Sessions	Receiving stolen goods	12 months' hard labour.
B. N.	30	Dec. 18 ,,	Dec. 28, 1848	Tiverton Sessions	Stealing turkeys	7 years' transportation.
W. C.	36	Dec. 18 ,,	Dec. 28 ,,	,,	,,	,,
J. N.	25	Jan. 6, 1849	March 29, 1849	,,	Stealing watches	3 months' hard labour.
M. F.*	29	Jan. 27 ,,	March 29 ,,	,,	Shoplifting	,,
J. S.	36	Feb. 3 ,,	..	Plymouth Sessions	Felony	6 months' hard labour.
B. B.	19	Feb. 3 ,,	..	,,	,,	,,
J. T. L.	30	Feb. 3 ,,	..	,,	,,	,,
J. S.	51	Feb. 3 ,,	..	,,	,,	12 months' hard labour.
W. P.	40	Feb. 5 ,,	March 29, 1849	Tiverton Sessions	Stealing bedding	6 months' hard labour.
J. C.	16	May 11 ,,	..	Plymouth Sessions	Felony	,,
J. G. S.	16	May 11 ,,	..	,,	,,	,,
J. O.	18	May 11 ,,	..	,,	,,	,,
D. G.	15	May 11 ,,	..	,,	,,	12 months' hard labour.
S. C.*	21	May 18 ,,	For trial	..	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	
A. F.*	33	May 26 ,,	,,	..	Stealing knife and fork	
R. J.	17	June 12 ,,	..	Summarily	Vagrancy	1 month's imprisonment.
G. J.	18	June 12 ,,	..	,,	,,	,,
A. K.*	18	June 14 ,,	..	,,	,,	14 days' imprisonment.
W. D.	14	June 18 ,,	..	,,	Assault	1 month's imprisonment.

The names marked thus (*) are female prisoners.

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Tiverton Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

The following table exhibits the total number of prisoners confined in this prison in two successive years:—

	1847			1848		
CRIMINALS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In custody at the commencement of the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	4	..	4	2	1	3
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	1	1	2	6	1	7
Summary convictions	2	..	2	4	..	4
Received in the course of the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	16	3	19	16	..	16
Transferred to other governors for trial	1	..	1	..	..	..
Rendered in Court for trial	1	..	1	..	..	..
Summary convictions	42	8	50	65	9	74
Convicted prisoners received from other governors	6	1	7	11	10	21
Committed for examination, and afterwards discharged	15	3	18	32	2	34
	88	16	104	136	23	159
DEBTORS.						
Admitted in the course of the year	..		..	8	..	8
Total	88	16	104	144	23	167

The sentences of prisoners, convicted in 1847 and 1848, were as follows:—

	1847	1848
Under 14 days	21	23
,, 1 month	9	21
,, 2 ,,	24	31
,, 3 ,,	4	2
,, 6 ,,	8	11
,, 1 year	4	12
,, 2 ,,	..	2
Transportation	..	1
Total	70	103

The largest number of prisoners in confinement at any one time in the latter year was 24, 4 of whom were females. This number included the prisoners from Plymouth.

Employment.

All the male prisoners were employed in chipping stone on the day of inspection, except one, who was excused from labour on account of sickness. When employed in stone-breaking, the prisoners are placed at short distances from each other in the yards, but they are not concealed from the view of each other. This objection might be obviated by making them work in the airing-yards; or, still better, by running up a few dwarf walls in the open area behind the prison, so as to form a few labour sheds.

All the female prisoners were occupied in needlework, or in ironing for the service of the prison.

None of the prisoners, on being questioned, made any complaints.

The punishments for breaches of prison discipline are very few in this prison. Since the previous sessions there had not been any case calling for punishment.

Excess of accommodation.

The accommodation is far more than is required for the purposes of the borough, the prison having never, since its erection, been inconveniently filled, even though the number of prisoners who have been received from Plymouth, under a contract with that borough, has been considerable. There was, at the time of my inspection, no male prisoner who had been confined with any other since his reception, and only two women who had been so confined.

Construction.

This prison is well constructed, and having been only a short time built, is in very good repair. It was first occupied in February, 1847, the cells having been certified as fit for separate confinement early in that month. It faces the west, and has the airing-yards for females and debtors on that side; the men's airing-yards being placed on the eastern aspect. The main corridor contains 20 cells for male criminal prisoners, 10 being on the ground floor, and the remainder on a gallery of slate, which is approached by an iron staircase. From the gallery at the western extremity, a door leads to the chapel. The cells are furnished all alike, each containing a hammock and bedding, a table, a stool, and a corner shelf. They are all provided with water-closets and washing places, with a good separate supply of water for the use of each cell. A copy of the Bible and a Prayer-book are placed in each cell. The cells are of the most approved construction, and of large size, and by day are sufficiently lighted; but it is much to be lamented that they are not lighted in any manner at night, by which in the winter season much time is lost, which might be profitably occupied, if they were provided with that advantage. The ventilation of the cells is conducted on Mr. Haden's plan, and appears to be very perfect. Each cell is provided with an alarum to enable the prisoner to communicate with the officers of the prison.

The women's division occupies the south wing of the building. In consists of a corridor, having cells situate on one side only; three cells and the matron's room being below, and two cells and a sick-room, or infirmary for females, in the gallery above. They are fitted up exactly on the same plan as those of the men in all respects, having, like them, hammocks instead of beds.

The chapel, which is approached (as has been said) by a door from the gallery of the men's division, has also a similar door leading from the women's side. It is constructed in separate divisions, of which there are 22 for males, and nine for females; and as much space is left vacant for debtors, of whom the numbers are small. The accommodation for criminals might be much extended, if it were found necessary. A passage on the west side leads to the apartments of the governor.

In the passage on the ground-floor, which leads from the entrance to the part occupied by male criminal prisoners, are situated, on the right, a store-room, a dispensary, and a room for the meetings of the magistrates; and on the left, two reception-cells for males, and a room for a turnkey.

In the basement, besides the warming apparatus, coal stores, kitchens, and cellars, there are four cells, one dark for punishment, and the remaining three for vagrants committed for short periods. These are fitted up in all respects like the cells described above. There is also a bath in the basement, in which the male prisoners are washed on admission; but this is not used, as it might be, for the periodical ablution of prisoners, none being again washed, except those who are under long sentences of imprisonment.

The debtors' division, like that of the females, is a one-sided corridor, having three boarded rooms for debtors in a gallery above, and one room and a day-room below. One of these upper rooms and the day-room have fire-places. The debtors' division has a door communicating with the passage of the governor's bed-room floor, which would require to be strengthened, if criminals were confined there. This accommodation is so much beyond what is required for the small number of debtors committed, that it is probable that all the eastern division, comprising 20 cells, might be spared for other purposes; and as the new prison of Plymouth will render it no longer necessary to bring the prisoners from that borough to Tiverton, these 20 cells might be leased to the Government for the probationary confinement of transports: but, in that case, it would be necessary for the cells to be lighted with gas, and for the staff of the prison to be increased by the appointment of a schoolmaster, and two more warders. The present turnkey is also the schoolmaster.

I have to add to the above description of the building, that every part of it was extremely clean.

The only kind of labour performed in the prison, by male prisoners, is the stone-breaking, already alluded to, and that is not remunerative. There is no treadmill. Labour.

The prisoners walk to the Court at the time of the quarter sessions; which is very objectionable, as admitting of communication with strangers, as well as from exposing the untried prisoners to the gaze of the people, which it is one of the objects of the separate system to avoid. It would be much better that they should be conveyed in a van. Prison van.

The drainage of the prison is very good, and the courts and airing-yard are consequently very dry. Drainage.

The prison is well supplied with good water, by three pumps, in different parts.

The prison clothing is very defective, untried prisoners being obliged to wear their own clothes. This practice is very objectionable, as the clothes, the decent condition of which is so necessary to enable discharged prisoners to obtain employment, are generally worn out before their discharge. In this manner, by a false economy, is one of the doors shut against the return of the prisoner to honest habits. Convicted prisoners are clothed by the borough; the vagrants in blue, the rest in fustian. Clothes are allowed, in some cases, to prisoners on their discharge; but it would be much better that their own were preserved, which would not hold out any temptation to vagrants to come into the prison for the purpose of being clothed. Discharged prisoners are allowed 1*s.* to support them on the day of their discharge. Those from Plymouth, having so far to go to reach their home, are allowed 5*s.* Clothing.

The dietary is upon a very bad principle, being the same for all terms of confinement, and being on a liberal scale, holds out no small temptation to vagrants and others to come into prison for short terms. It consists, by the week, of 10½ lbs. of bread, 1 lb. of meat, 10½ lbs. of potatoes, 7 pints of soup made with 3 oz. of meat to a pint, and 14 pints of coffee or tea, with milk and sugar. During the late scarcity of potatoes, 3½ lbs. of bread have been substituted for them, and the use of potatoes has not yet been resumed. To obviate the objection of the diet being unnecessarily high for short-sentenced prisoners, the magistrates, on committing prisoners for terms not exceeding three weeks, are in the habit of prescribing a reduction of their diet, according to their judgment. This is an irregular mode of effecting some graduation of the diet, which ought to be the result of a fixed scale, sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The governor is allowed 6*d.* per day for supplying the full diet to each prisoner, and gives credit to the borough for the quantity of bread withheld from the exceptional cases by order of the magistrates. This is a very bad system, and has been long exploded in most prisons. Diet.

The surgeon attends daily and sees all sick prisoners, as well as those in solitary confinement. He sees all the prisoners two or three times a-week, but does not ask them any questions, unless they complain of illness. He, however, sees all prisoners on their reception, and records their then state of health. He also keeps a journal and a prescription-book, in which he enters in a full and intelligible manner, as required by law, all Health.

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medicines given to the prisoners. The infirmary for females is very sufficient; but there is no sick-room devoted to male prisoners.

The chaplain attends three times a-week, reading prayers on each of those days; and also preaching a sermon on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Good Friday. He likewise visits the prison occasionally to converse with prisoners. It has already been said, that the turnkey gives part of his time to the duty of a schoolmaster. He instructs the prisoners about an hour in the evening, and also occasionally in the day-time.

The punishments are few, and seldom severe.

Staff.

The staff of the prison comprises three resident officers, the governor, matron, and turnkey: and the chaplain and surgeon. Their salaries are as follows:—

	£.	s.	d.
Governor . . .	42	0	0
Chaplain . . .	52	10	0
Surgeon . . .	18	0	0
Matron . . .	10	0	0
Turnkey and Schoolmaster	20	0	0

Expenses.

The total expenses of the prison for the last year were, 466*l.* 13*s.* Of this sum, the following were some of the principal items:—

	£.	s.	d.
Prison diet . . .	184	12	6
Prison clothing . .	34	8	6
Bedding . . .	25	7	10
Fuel	35	14	10
Soap, candles, and gas .	7	1	0

PLYMPTON EARLE.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Plympton Earle Borough Lock-up House.

This prison is no longer used as a gaol, except for the confinement of persons in default of payment of fines for assault; all persons committed on charges of felony being removed to the County Gaol at Exeter.

It consists of two cells, in a building which was formerly employed as a poor-house and lunatic asylum. These cells are spacious and lofty, and in all respects sufficient for the limited purposes to which they are now applied. They have doors of solid iron, opening from a larger apartment, now used as a kind of station for the police. In this is an iron stove, which sufficiently serves the purpose of warming the cells, as well as the apartment in which it stands. The approach from without is by a double door, the inner of which is of solid iron.

The furniture of one of the cells consists of an iron bedstead, a mattress, and sufficient provision of blankets; the other contains only a kind of barrack-bed, without any bedding, its application being for prisoners locked up in a state of intoxication.

Five prisoners were detained in this lock-up house in 1847, all of whom were committed for assaults. In one case, the fine imposed not having been paid, the prisoner was detained seven days. In another, the imprisonment was for one day; and in the remaining three cases, the fines having been paid, the imprisonment was not continued beyond a portion of the day following conviction. In the year 1848, no prisoners at all were confined here.

The chief constable of police is under-keeper of the prison. There is no female officer, but the constable provides a female attendant in case of the commitment of females.

BIDEFORD.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Bideford Borough Gaol.

The building was originally a workhouse, and is extremely ill adapted in every respect for the purposes of a prison.

There were seven prisoners in confinement at the time of my last visit, six of whom were females.

The part of the prison intended for male prisoners, and, indeed, the only part which appears of sufficient strength to detain a man inclined to escape, consists of three cells on the ground floor, opening into a passage which communicates with a very confined slip of an airing-yard not more than three or four feet wide, and surrounded with very high walls.

In one of these cells a man was confined whose sentence was of six months' imprisonment, and who had been two months awaiting his trial. He was permitted free egress from his cell, that he might avail himself of the so-called airing-yard. In another of the men's cells in this passage a female prisoner was confined, so that the man was at liberty to converse with her all day, as the keeper was never within hearing, except at meal times. The remaining cell on this floor was used as a store for oakum. It should be mentioned, that these cells were so dark that their inmates could only see to read in very bright weather. When I was there it would have been impossible, as the sky was overcast.

The remaining females were in separate cells on the floor above, except when allowed to take exercise in a sort of loft, which also served the purpose of a chapel. There is no airing-yard for them, yet are they better off in this respect than the inmates of the other part of the prison, as, although confined to the building, they are more within reach of fresh air. One of the women was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with the man, the others for shorter terms.

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There is no prison dress, even for convicted prisoners, so that a prisoner who is long detained is sure to be discharged with his own clothes worn out, and unfit to undertake an employment, if he can obtain one.

There are no rules of any kind which have received the sanction of the Secretary of State.

There is no chaplain, but a neighbouring clergyman attends once a week gratuitously. No other instruction is given to prisoners, except what the females receive from some benevolent ladies who visit them.

The clergyman enters his attendances in a book, in which also the justices enter theirs. This is the only journal.

The keeper pretends to keep a register, but it is very badly kept, and being filled up long after the events recorded in it, cannot be depended upon. The keeper prevaricated so much in the information he gave me, that it became necessary to remind him of the penalties awarded by the Act, in the case of the suppression of information.

The surgeon does not attend, except when sent for, and is not paid by a regular salary. He does not record the medicines given to prisoners as required to do by law.

Diet.

Diet.—There is a regular scale of diet, in conformity with which the keeper is required to feed the prisoners. For this he receives from 4*d.* to 5*d.* per head per day. This is a very objectionable system, and leads to the prisoners being defrauded to eke out the slender stipend of the keeper. On the subject of diet, I may observe, that a custom prevails of giving to all prisoners after conviction a much less nutritious diet than before, by which long-sentenced prisoners are likely to suffer in their health. The weekly diet of male prisoners after conviction consists of 98 oz. of bread, 7 lbs. of potatoes, and 30 pints of gruel; whereas prisoners before trial have an addition of 6 oz. of cooked meat, 1½ pint of soup, and 10 oz. of suet pudding.

The keeper is also clerk of the market, and inspector of weights and measures.

The total number of prisoners in the past year has fallen below the preceding, there having been only 11 males and two females. Of these, one male and one female, were tried by the sessions, and the rest were cases of summary conviction.

The staff of the prison consists only of a gaoler and a matron, who is the wife of the gaoler. Their joint emoluments amount to 15*l.*, with lodging in the prison rent free.

BRADNINCH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Bradninch Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

This prison which, if it had any accommodation for a resident officer, would rank as a respectable lock-up house, is situated at the back of the Town Hall, on each side of which is a door leading to the males' and females' division respectively.

Construction.

The men's side has an airing-yard 18 feet by 9, paved with stone, and surrounded by a high wall; a day-room measuring 10 feet 10 inches by 10 feet 4 inches; and two night-cells, one of which measures 7 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 4 inches, and the other 11 feet 10 inches by 5 feet 11 inches. Each of the night-cells contained a single bed; the day-room, at the time of my visit, contained only a hassock and a Bible. All the rooms are floored with lime and sand.

The females' side very nearly resembles that of the men, the chief difference being that there is only one sleeping-room. The airing-yard is the same as that described. The day-room measures 10 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 10 inches. The sleeping-room is 7 feet 7 inches by 5 feet 10 inches, and contains a single bed. The only contents of the day-room were a stool and a Bible. A pair of stocks occupied the airing-yard of the women, but I was informed that when these instruments of discipline are used they are carried out into the street.

The number of prisoners confined in this prison is exceedingly small, and if it were only used as a lock-up house there would be little objection to be made to it on the ground of extent; but as it is employed also as a gaol before trial and a house of correction afterwards, the result is, that the individuals who may happen to be sentenced to imprisonment are generally kept in solitary confinement during the period of their sentences. An instance was related to me of a prisoner sentenced to three months' imprisonment having passed the whole of that time alone, and that too without any labour or employment, or any attempt at religious instruction, for the staff of the prison does not comprise a chaplain. That this should have been the case will not appear surprising when it is considered that the number of prisoners for several years past has only averaged three in the course of the year. The total number of prisoners for the last six years has been as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Prisoners in custody in the year 1843 .	4	1
,, ,, 1844 .	1	..
,, ,, 1845 .	5	..
,, ,, 1846 .	4	1
,, ,, 1847 .	3	..
,, ,, 1848 .	1	..
Total number in six years . .	18	2

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Bradninch Borough Gaol and House of Correction.

No record is kept of prisoners taken in by the police at night for drunkenness, &c.

There are no rules which have received the approval of the Secretary of State, as required by the 5 and 6 Will. IV. cap. 38.

There is no chaplain appointed as required by the 4th Geo. IV., cap. 64; but the man who keeps the key of the prison, and who is called the gaoler, is in the habit of taking any prisoner with him to church who desires to attend divine service?

There is no resident officer of either sex, so that the prisoners have no means of communicating with an officer in the intervals of his visits. A woman who cleans the Town Hall attends to female prisoners when there are any in confinement. The salary of the so-called gaoler is 6*l.* a-year, and that of the matron 1*l.* per annum.

There is no surgeon belonging to the prison, but the parish surgeon is sent for in case of illness.

There is no diet appointed for the prisoners, but the gaoler receives 3*s.* 6*d.* per week for each, which he lays out as they may desire.

It is much to be regretted that all the apparatus of quarter sessions, with its attendant expenses, should be kept up for the trial of two or three prisoners in the year, when the proximity of Exeter and the facility of railway travelling would enable the authorities of this borough to send prisoners to the county gaol in less than an hour, by which they would be subjected to proper discipline, instead of passing the terms of their imprisonment in demoralizing slothfulness.

Dartmouth Borough Gaol and Lock-up House.

DARTMOUTH.—BOROUGH GAOL AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This prison, which ranks as a very inferior lock-up house, consists of two cells, nominally devoted to male and female prisoners, which are very damp and offensive. Each cell is furnished with a barrack-bed, upon neither of which, was there any bedding at the time of my inspection; but I was informed that there is sufficient bedding for them, kept at the house of the keeper, at a short distance from the prison. The cells are not glazed, neither is there in them any fire-place, or other means of procuring warmth artificially. There are wooden shutters to the cells, which the prisoners are at liberty to close at their pleasure; thus procuring for themselves some protection from the cold, at the expense of light and ventilation.

The locks of the two cells are opened by different keys; but, as they are both kept by the gaoler, the Act of Parliament, which requires that female prisoners should be in the custody of a female officer, is virtually disregarded.

The borough of Dartmouth having quarter sessions, prisoners are sometimes detained in the cells above described for many weeks, and even for months, awaiting their trials. On one occasion, within the last few years, five male prisoners were so detained, who were afterwards sentenced to transportation. Prisoners for trial at the assizes are removed, when fully committed, to Exeter county gaol, and those who have been convicted at the Dartmouth sessions and sentenced to imprisonment, are also removed thither. The borough has a contract with the county for the maintenance of all their prisoners, at the rate of 9*d.* per day.

The cells at the time of inspection, were in a very dirty and neglected state. If put into repair, and kept clean and dry, they might be used, without impropriety, for the detention of prisoners for a single night; but, it is obvious, that they are totally unfit for the purpose to which they are applied, of keeping prisoners for trial. Until a better prison be built, all cases committed for trial, and all summary convictions should, in my opinion, be removed to Exeter.

Pembrokeshire.

Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction.

HAVERFORDWEST.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The following prisoners were in confinement on the 25th day of September, 1848, exclusive of the insane person to be afterwards alluded to.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners for trial	2	1	3
,, convicted of felony . .	6	..	6
,, ,, misdemeanor	2	..	2
,, ,, summarily . .	12	4	16
Debtors	7	..	7
	29	5	34

The following is a statement of their offences and sentences:—

Prisoners' Names.	Offences.	By what Court Tried.	Date of Conviction or Committal.	Term of Imprisonment.
			1848.	
J. H.	Assaulting a constable in the execution of his duty	Assizes	March 5	18 calendar months, with hard labour.
A. G.	Housebreaking, and stealing therein	Sessions	,, 15	8 ,, ,,
T. D.	Stealing a watch	,,	June 27	4 ,, ,,
W. P.	,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	8 ,, ,,
E. G.	Being an incorrigible rogue	,,	,, ,,	4 ,, ,,
P. M.	Stealing a blanket	Assizes	July 26	3 ,, ,,
H. F.	Housebreaking, and stealing therein	,,	,, ,,	6 ,, ,,
J. E.	Horse-stealing	,,	,, ,,	18 ,, ,,
J. P.	Being a rogue and vagabond	By Magistrates	July 4	3 ,, ,,
T. G.	Stealing a quantity of plate	,,	,, 28	Remains for trial.
J. H.	Stealing in a shop	,,	,, 29	,, ,,
W. S.	Being a rogue and vagabond	,,	August 13	2 calendar months, with hard labour.
W. R.	Stealing a pound of bread	,,	,, 24	3 calendar months, with hard labour, or pay 5*l.* 8*s.*
W. S.	Vagrancy	,,	Sept. 6	2 calendar months, with hard labour
W. G.	,,	,,	,, ,,	2 ,, ,,
H. J.	Deserting his family	,,	,, ,,	1 ,, ,,
T. P.	,, ,,	,,	,, 13	3 ,, ,,
T. M.	Breach of contract, being a servant in husbandry	,,	,, 16	1 month, with hard labour.
W. J.	Nonpayment of costs in recovering poor's rates	,,	,, 19	10 days, with hard labour.
H. H.	Vagrancy	,,	,, 23	1 month, with hard labour.
G. S.	,,	,,	,, 25	10 days, with hard labour.
W. T.	,,	,,	,, ,,	10 ,, ,,
Female Prisoners				
M. A.	Stealing sundry articles of furniture	,,	July 10	Remains for trial.
E. J.	Want of sureties to keep the peace	,,	,, 18	3 months, or find sureties.
R. R.	,, ,,	,,	August 7	6 months, or find sureties.
M. J.	A certain offence against the laws and statutes of Excise.	,,	Sept. 20	Until payment of 25*l.*
H. L.	,, ,, ,, ,,	,,	,, ,,	Until payment of 50*l.*

SUMMARY.

22 males, 5 females	27
Debtors, 7 males	7
Total	34

The following table exhibits the comparative number of prisoners in custody in two successive years:—

	1847			1848		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CRIMINALS.						
In custody at the commencement of the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	10	4	14	3	..	3
Convicted by Courts	15	4	19	9	2	11
Summary convictions	6	..	6	7	4	11
Received in the course of the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	25	11	36	25	6	31
Rendered in Court for trial	33	4	37	14	1	15
Summary convictions	124	35	159	211	25	236
Prisoners committed for examination, and afterwards discharged	1	..	1	6	..	6
	214	58	272	275	38	313
DEBTORS.						
In custody at commencement of the year	1	1	2	2	..	2
Received during the year	17	1	18	29	1	30
Total	232	60	292	306	39	345

The large number of persons rendered in Court for trial seems to indicate that an unusual number of criminal charges were bailed in the former year.

The greatest number in confinement in 1847, at any one time, was 49 males and 7 females; in 1848, 41 males and 5 females.

The subjoined table exhibits the sentences of all the convicted prisoners in confinement during the last six years:—

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

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Sentences of Convicted Prisoners.	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
Under 14 days	21	46	27	18	27	34
,, 1 month	53	57	47	50	53	107
,, 2 months	68	209	130	57	59	73
,, 3 ,,	20	28	24	16	24	20
,, 6 ,,	15	18	14	12	11	15
,, 1 year	8	9	6	11	9	4
,, 2 years	6	1	7	12	5	2
,, 3 ,,	..	..	1	..	..	..
Transportation	6	2	7	3	4	3
Total	200	370	263	179	192	258

Site and construction.

This prison is the only building for the reception of prisoners for the county of Pembroke, and the town and county of Haverfordwest. It has a very elevated site, inasmuch as it occupies the keep of the old castle of Haverfordwest, and some land adjoining on the same level. This circumstance has been taken advantage of in the drainage of the prison, which is very good.

The prison has been built at three different epochs, and as these have been somewhat widely distant, the different portions contain accommodations indicative of the modes of discipline prevalent at the several times of their construction.

The oldest part of the prison consists of a line of building at least 60 or 70 years old, built against the south wall of the castle, which forms, indeed, one of its sides. It consists of two floors of cells or rooms, and a division for the treadmill. The lower floor has a passage leading to six cells, which are now used for untried male prisoners, and a dark cell for punishment. One of the light cells is larger than the rest, it being about 12 feet square; the other five are nearly of one size, measuring 12 feet by 6. They are all about 9 feet in height. The dark cell is on the other side of the passage being constructed in the thickness of the outer wall. It is of very irregular form, but contains about 49 superficial feet, and is nearly as high as the others before described.

The six cells are very dry and warm, although not very well lighted in consequence of the immense thickness of the front wall, which, in imitation of that of the castle, is built on a most massive scale, by which a great deal of room is lost. The wall is between 5 and 6 feet in thickness. There are no means of procuring artificial warmth or ventilation employed, therefore, it may safely be predicated of them, that they must be very close and offensive when crowded, as they sometimes are, with prisoners. There is an iron bedstead, with good bedding, in each cell; each of which, at the time of my visit, was occupied by only a single prisoner, although there is often occasion to put three prisoners in a cell, and, consequently, in a bed.

There is a small airing-yard belonging to this division, which is approached through a passage, forming, also, the day-room for the untried male prisoners. In it were two prisoners, at the time of my visit, awaiting their trials at the sessions.

The dark cell before described, is very badly situated, being nearly opposite to the day-room, by which prisoners confined in the former, might, if they called loudly, be heard in the latter. It is very badly ventilated; and, to a person long confined therein, must be close to the verge of suffocation.

From this, two prisoners escaped, in the spring of 1848, by taking out the frame of a window in the wall, and letting themselves down by their bed-clothes about 20 feet; the cell door having been left open for the sake of airing the cell.

The next yard is for the use of convicted prisoners sentenced to hard labour, and through it is the approach to the remaining parts of the old building, being the treadmill and the upper floor of cells.

The treadmill, which is applied to the purpose of grinding corn, was worked by 10 prisoners at the time of my visit, five of whom were working, and the remainder at rest. A miller was superintending the work of the prisoners, he being, with the solitary exception of the governor, the only male officer in the employ of the magistrates.

The day-room adjoining the mill, into which prisoners are allowed to come whose turn it is to be off the wheel, contained also three prisoners, who were excused from labour by the surgeon on various grounds. They were sitting before a fire picking oakum. This room is 15 feet square, and has a height of 16 feet. Next to this, in the passage, is a sleeping-room, measuring 15 feet by 6 feet 6 inches, in which I was informed that only one prisoner slept at the time of my visit. The next room, which measures 15 feet by 14 feet, is set apart for the sick, and contained no inmates. It had in it two iron bedsteads, and I was told that more were brought in when called for by the exigencies of the prisoners. A high flight of stairs leads down to the airing-yard immediately beyond this room, the remaining part of the passage being shut off by a door. In it are three cells, one used as an itch ward, and the other two as solitary cells, when there are any prisoners in custody sentenced to solitary confinement. When that is not the case, as at the time of my visit, they are used as sleeping-cells for other prisoners. There is also a dark cell in this part, similar to that down stairs, for the purpose of punishment, and which is open to the same objections as that described. The airing-yard of this division is sufficiently large.

The building I have now described formerly constituted the whole of the prison, and

Haverfordwest County Gaol and House of Correction.

Case of a lunatic not being a criminal.

that too at a time when, there being no lunatic asylum, the gaol was used also as a place of confinement for the insane. Many years ago the prison belonging to the town and county of Haverfordwest was purchased by the county of Pembroke for the purposes of a lunatic asylum, and since that time the prisoners of the town have been sent to the county prison, their maintenance being paid for by the town. Since the removal of the lunatics to the asylum no insane cases have been sent to the county gaol; but for some cause, of which I have in vain sought an explanation, one lunatic, who has never been a criminal, has been, and still is, detained in the prison. This individual is Lewis Landry, now 75 years of age, who has been an inmate of this prison no less than 40 years, having been sent hither in 1808, when the building was employed for the reception of lunatics. That the detention of this individual in the prison has been dictated by a benevolent object there can be no doubt, but as it is contrary to law, and as he occupies two cells in the building, which is much too small for its proper occupants, it is highly objectionable that it should be persisted in. I allude to it, however, on this occasion more particularly for the purpose of noticing the secret manner in which his detention has been effected. At neither of my former visits to this prison had I been informed of the peculiarity of the case, and the mention of him in the gaol returns sent up to the Secretary of State annually, pursuant to the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd Vict., cap. 56, is couched in terms calculated to mislead the authorities at the Home Office as to the cause of his being in the prison, by making it appear that he is a criminal. The answers to the several questions run thus :—

> Is there any insane prisoner in confinement?—One. State his name, age, and for what offence committed?—Lewis Landry, aged 75; being unruly when at large. How long has he been in confinement?—Thirty-nine years. How long has he been insane?—Forty years.

This information, being unaccompanied by any explanation in the "General Observations," can lead to no other than an erroneous impression as to the cause of the committal and detention of the individual in question.

In the year 1814 an addition was made to the prison, by the erection of the building on the north side, now inhabited by the debtors and the insane person just alluded to. Like that on the other side, this building is placed against the wall which forms one of its sides; and, though constructed with less solidity than that before described, it partakes also of the character of the locality. Below stairs are two convenient rooms for debtors (one of them at present occupied by the miller), and a large kitchen or day-room. On the upper floor are five rooms, one of large size over the day-room, measuring 18 feet by 12 feet, in which two debtors were lodged, and four of smaller size, about 12 feet by 9 feet. The other cells of the lower floor, having a joint area of about 18 feet by 9 feet, are occupied (as stated above) by the lunatic inmate, who is allowed to keep the key of them, and walk in and out as he thinks proper. They are in a very filthy state, as no person besides himself is permitted to enter them.

The debtors have a part of the area in front of this building as an airing-yard.

In the middle of the space enclosed by the castle walls is a small building, part of which is used as a store, and the remaining part as a cook-house and bath-room for male prisoners.

The remainder of the prison accommodation consists of a line of building to the west of the Castle, and facing the south, which is designed for prisoners not sentenced to hard labour and for female prisoners. It was erected in 1819 or 1820, and contains also the apartments for the matron, the chapel, and the platform, upon which the drop is erected on occasions of capital punishment being inflicted—happily a rare circumstance in this county. This building is divided longitudinally, by a walled partition, into two equal parts.

The parts occupied by male prisoners and female debtors are on the south side; the females' prison, the matron's apartments, the bakehouse, the wash-house, and laundry being on the north side. There seems to have been an oversight in this, as it would have been better to have had the females' yard and the wash-house, &c., on the sunny side, instead of the female debtors' yard, which is very rarely used; and the males' cells seldom used, except for sleeping-cells.

The part belonging to the male prisoners consists of three cells and a day-room on the ground-floor, and 11 sleeping-cells above. The day-room is large, and the sleeping-cells measure 8 feet 10 inches by 6 feet 11 inches, a very sufficient size for fitting them for separate confinement if they were warmed and ventilated; at present, however, although tolerably dry, they cannot of course be certified for that purpose. They have all brick floors, and contain iron bedsteads with sufficient bedding. The remainder of the accommodation in this front of the building, consists of four cells and a day-room on the ground-floor for female debtors. Each of these divisions has its separate airing-yard; and as the male prisoners are never admitted to the upper cells, at a time when the female debtors may be taking exercise, the circumstance of the females' yard being overlooked from the males' cells is not of very material consequence. It might, however, have been better to have prevented the possibility of any communication by placing the chapel on this side, and the debtors, with the other females, on the other side.

The females' prison contains on the ground-floor, first, the division for convicted prisoners, consisting of a large day-room and a sleeping-cell on the ground-floor, and three sleeping-cells above. These are of the same dimensions as those of the males already described. In the day-room were three women, and an infant child belonging to one of the number. They were carding wool, spinning, and working for the service of the prison. The only female awaiting her trial was of this number; an association which, although not in accordance

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to law, I could not seriously blame, as the untried prisoner, who was very deaf and delicate in health, was thereby saved from entire solitude. The remaining female prisoners, two in number, were engaged in making barley bread for the prison. In the bakehouse was situated one of the baths for female prisoners, the other being placed in a sort of store-room. At the other end of the females' division are situated a day-room, and one cell on the ground-floor, for prisoners before trial, and three cells above for the same class of prisoners. Both these and the convicted prisoners, have a separate airing-yard.

Between the cells of the untried and those of the convicted females, on the upper floor, is placed the chapel, which is divided into four divisions on each side for male and female prisoners, three for criminals, and one for debtors of either sex.

Rules.

No rules have ever been certified by the Secretary of State as fit to be enforced in this prison: there are, however, sets of rules and regulations, printed on several sheets of paper, for the purpose, apparently, of their suspension in the day-rooms of the several classes of prisoners, and which appear to be, for the most part, taken from the official code. These rules are observed as far as it is convenient to carry them out, but otherwise they are admitted to be entirely disregarded. In explanation of this defective discipline, it should, however, be stated that the neglect in the observance of the rules arises partly from the defective staff of officers, there not being a sufficient number of persons employed to carry them out, and partly also from the inadequate remuneration of those employed. For example, it is ordered that no convicted prisoner, shall by signs, words, or otherwise, hold communication with any other prisoner. This rule is, of course, violated continuously, from morning to night, as such prisoners are allowed to be together in their day-rooms without the supervision of an officer, nor can this be amended until some officers are appointed to overlook them. At present the only male discipline officers paid by the county are the governor and the miller, the latter being employed in overlooking the prisoners actually on the wheel from an elevated situation above it. The governor employs, and himself pays, a person to assist him, but this individual cannot, of course, overlook all the classes at the same time.

As an example of the second kind of neglect to which I have alluded, may be mentioned that of the rule which provides for examination by the surgeon of every prisoner, in a reception-cell, before he is received into the ward of the prison to which he is to be ultimately consigned. This is never done: first, because there is no reception cell to keep him in, and, secondly, because the surgeon, not being required to give any regular attendance at the prison, which would not be consistent with the small amount of his salary, is not sent for unless doubt is felt by the governor as to the state of any prisoner's health. In this manner is that excellent rule defeated, whose object is to preserve the inmates of the prison from contamination by a diseased prisoner, at least in those cases (not at all few in number) in which the critical eye of an experienced medical man is required to detect the diseased condition.

Religious instruction.

I cannot find that the rules contain any provision for the regular attendance of the chaplain. That officer, however, attends at the prison twice a-week, besides Sunday, and reads a selection of prayers from the Liturgy of the Church; on Sunday he also preaches a sermon. On the days on which the chaplain does not visit the prison, prayers are read by the governor.

Secular instruction.

There is no schoolmaster or schoolmistress employed to instruct the prisoners, neither is the chaplain engaged to give them any instruction beyond that involved in the services. I am informed, however, that he sees and speaks to every prisoner once in each month. The insufficiency of such moral and religious teaching needs no comment. There are no books in the prison except Bibles and Prayer books, with a few religious tracts and spelling-books. The last-named appliances of scholastic teaching can scarcely be of much avail without a schoolmaster.

Medical attendance.

The surgeon keeps no record of the medicines prescribed for the sick, as required by an express Act of Parliament.

Diet.

The diet of this prison is very objectionable for many reasons: first, from its containing no animal constituents; secondly, from its containing no potatoes or other anti-scorbutic vegetable; thirdly, from its being the same for all prisoners, whatever may be the duration of their confinement, their age or sex; and fourthly, from its being the same for all days in the year. It consists daily of—

Barley bread . . .	40 ounces.
Butter	1 ounce.
Gruel	2 pints.
Tea	1½ „
Milk pottage . . .	2 „

It is obvious that the above schedule is extravagantly high for the greater number of the prisoners who are committed for short periods of imprisonment, and no less so that the absence from it of animal matter, and of fresh vegetables, renders it very unfit for prisoners undergoing hard labour on the wheel, and for those confined, with or without hard labour, for lengthened periods.

The Secretary of State, to whom I represented the objectionable state of the dietary in this prison, brought it under the notice of the magistrates in 1845, but no change has been made in its nature or amount since that time. It cannot be urged in opposition to the change proposed, that it would add to the expenses of the prison, inasmuch as about three-fifths of all the convicted prisoners in the year were sentenced for less than one month, and not more than one-tenth for more than three months, as will be seen by the tabular view of the

sentences in a preceding part of this Report. The saving effected by reducing the diet of the short-sentenced prisoners would far more than compensate for the additions I propose to that of those longer in prison, while the change would very much tend to reduce the large amount of summary commitments. At one of my visits I found four cases of scurvy among the prisoners.

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Prisoners for trial are now allowed to maintain themselves, and to purchase beer. There is no regulation analogous to this that I am aware of, in any other considerable prison, and there appears to be much objection to its continuance here.

The total expenses of the prison for the last year was 867*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, of which the following were some of the principal items:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Cost of prison diet	214	3	1
Prison clothing	37	3	3
Prison bedding	3	18	8
Extra allowances by the surgeon	27	3	0
Fuel	60	18	0
Soap and candles	24	7	0
Officers' salaries	329	8	0

The large amount of the surgeon's extra allowance is probably owing to the unwholesomeness of the diet. Under the head of salaries it may be mentioned that the governor, whose salary is 148*l.* 16*s.*, pays the wages of the only turnkey employed in the prison.

HAVERFORDWEST.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Haverfordwest Lock-up House.

The town prison, or lock-up house, of this borough, contains two cells, used indifferently for male or female prisoners, measuring 13 feet long by 8 feet in width. One of these, situated next to the street, receives light by a grated window, through which implements to escape, or any other small articles, might be handed, except the shutter were kept closed, by which light and air would be excluded, not only from this but from the adjoining cell—the latter having no independent window, but being lighted and receiving air from that next the street. This mode of lighting one cell from another is also open to the objection of allowing conversation between the inmates of the adjoining cells—in all cases to be avoided, but in the case of prisoners of different sexes being in confinement, more especially improper.

The floor of the cells is of stone, and, together with the walls, is very damp, even in summer. In the colder seasons, the cells must be unfit for the habitation of prisoners, even for a night. There is a bench to lie on, but no bedding, nor even straw is allowed. As the cells contain no fireplaces, and are not artificially warmed, the cruel severity of the discipline I have described needs no comment.

Mr. Pyne, the chief constable of the town, has the charge of the cells, and in consideration of his double duty, receives 12*s.* a-week, a suit of clothes annually, and a greatcoat once in two years.

The whole number of prisoners confined in the lock-up house in the year preceding my inspection was 41 males and 6 females. The greatest number at one time was 3, and the longest time of confinement was two nights, which must occur whenever prisoners are committed on Saturday night.

TENBY.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Tenby Lock-up House.

This lock-up is the property of the town, and considering the use that is made of it probably ranks as the worst place of this description in the principality. It contains two cells, each measuring 9 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 10 inches, and having a height of 11 feet in the middle of their domed ceilings. Each cell has a privy in it without any drain whatever. There is a small barrack-bed in each cell, one of which has some bedding upon it, and the other none. There is no proper ventilation, nor any means of procuring artificial warmth; at the time of my inspection the water was literally running down the walls. This was partly occasioned by water having gained admission through two holes in the roof, but was chiefly owing to the land at the back of the house being half as high as the building. There is a small yard attached to the lock-up house, but it is so insecure that no prisoner can be trusted in it from an apprehension of his effecting his escape.

Mr. Howells, the constable, who has 12*s.* per week as an officer of police, has the care of the lock-up house, and receives 5*d.* a-mile for conveying prisoners to Haverfordwest when committed for trial. No proper register is kept which would enable me to report the number of committals to the lock-up house, or of those to the county gaol; but I ascertained that the former were very many and the latter very few, only about three in the year. From inquiries I made in well-informed quarters, I have no reason to doubt that the small number arises partly from the bad condition of the lock-up house, which leads to the prisoners being discharged as soon as possible to get rid of them, and partly from a wish to avoid the expense of sending them to Haverfordwest.

In conclusion, I have to urge, in the strongest terms, upon every ground of justice and

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of humanity, that this lock-up house be replaced by a building in which the ends of justice can be accomplished without danger to the lives or health of the offenders it may be necessary to confine therein.

Pembrokeshire.

Fishguard County Lock-up House.

FISHGUARD.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This lock-up house, like most of those belonging to the county of Pembroke, is attached to a dwelling-house, the residence of the superintendent and his family. Mr. T. Lloyd, the officer in question, having been absent with prisoners at the time of my inspection, the information I was able to procure respecting it was almost limited to the results of my own observation.

It contains two cells, one of which measures 8 feet 4 inches, by 6 feet 5 inches, and having a height of 9 feet; the other, with the same height, measures 10 feet 4 inches by 8 feet 4 inches. The ventilation is better than that of most buildings of this description, and the cells appeared to be tolerably dry, and, having glass windows, are not particularly cold. Each cell contains an iron bedstead, with a straw mattress and a sufficient covering of rugs. The floors are of stone. The cell doors are of iron, and the cells generally are very secure from attempts at escape.

Women are seldom in confinement here; when they are, they are, of course, kept in one of the cells, and the men in the other. The number of male prisoners is occasionally large, eight having sometimes been confined in one cell, and five in the other. The length of detention varies with the number of remands, as prisoners are not removed to Haverfordwest until committed for trial. It has occasionally happened that they have been here for a week or more.

Kilgerran County Lock-up House.

KILGERRAN.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

The superintendent of this lock-up is Mr. William Allen, who has good quarters, and a salary of 52 guineas per annum, without any other allowances, except 6*d.* per meal for each prisoner in confinement On the ground-floor are two cells for prisoners, measuring 9 feet by 8 feet, and 9 feet 6 inches high. Each cell contains an iron bedstead and a few rugs. The cells are considered to be ventilated and warmed by means of pipes leading from the front parlour, a good fire being kept up in that room (at the officer's expense) for the purpose. The apparatus was not in operation at the time of my inspection; but from its construction, I am inclined to doubt its efficiency in conveying warm air into the cells, although I am ready to admit its extracting power. The apparatus was constructed by Mr. W. Owens, of Haverfordwest.

The number of persons confined at one time in this lock-up house has occasionally amounted to seven males and two females, and as they are sometimes detained on remands for a week, it is important that the point just adverted to should be satisfactorily determined.

The district attached to this place of detention is so large that, it appears to me, that it would tend to the diminution of offences if the officer were allowed a horse. The arguments for this are very well put in the following passage, which I extract from the officer's report book,—a record, which it is only just to say, is much better kept than any similar one I have met with in other establishments of this nature:—

> In my report of the 13th of October last, I enclosed a rough outline which I had taken of the district which comprises the space of 50 miles, more or less; and I therefore have no need of pointing out the absolute necessity of a horse, in cases of emergency, when my service is required at a distance from this place. In all cases, indeed, when obliged to hire a horse, much time is unavoidably lost, as I am *compelled* to send to Cardigan, a distance of *three miles*. I beg to acquaint your worships, that vagrants traverse the district in lesser numbers, and as many as there are, are found to keep more to the centre. If different portions of the district were ridden over weekly, and thus an opportunity given to the district constables to confer with each other, it would in my humble opinion, conduce in a short time to the ridding the county entirely of vagrants.

Nine prisoners were sent from this lock-up house to Haverfordwest for trial, from Michaelmas, 1847, to Michaelmas, 1848.

Narberth County Lock-up House.

NARBERTH.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This building contains, besides the quarters of the officer, two cells for prisoners, measuring 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; the doors of which are strongly cased with iron. They have iron bedsteads and good bedding, but are extremely damp and offensive from the want of ventilation; for, although the same apparatus exists here as at Kilgerran, it is found to be quite ineffectual, either in warming or ventilating the cells. This state of the cells makes them unfit for the continued confinement of prisoners; but there is no airing-yard, and prisoners are sometimes detained for several days. At the time of my inspection there were two men in confinement, who had been there two days, and were likely to be there another day before they would be taken before a magistrate. It was stated to me, that men have often been kept on remands for eight days, and that when the cells are full, they have occasionally slept five or six in a bed. The prisoners in custody in 1847, amounted to 28 males and three females. During that time, the longest period of confinement was eight days; and the largest number in custody at any one time was four.

The superintendent, John Meyrick, has very good quarters for himself and family; a salary

of one guinea a-week, and an allowance in addition for keeping up a fire to warm the cells,—no similar allowance being made to the officer at Kilgerran for the like purpose. He is required to make a regular return to quarter sessions, on the state of crime in the district.

Pembrokeshire.

PEMBROKE.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Pembroke County Lock-up House.

The station to which this is attached had only been occupied two months at the time of my inspection. It is an old house in the town of Pembroke, to which two new cells have recently been built on. They measure 10 feet 5 inches by 8 feet, and are nine feet in height. The cells, which are but ill-ventilated, contain each a small iron bedstead, large enough for a single prisoner, and good bedding; and are provided with glass windows. The doors are sheeted with iron, and the cells generally are sufficiently strong. Only three prisoners have yet been confined in the cells, and only one of these at a time; the longest confinement three days.

The passage which leads to the cells is shut off with a strong iron gate, and a window contained in the passage is barred. There is a yard belonging to the house, but it is surrounded by too low a wall to be safely used for exercise.

The county magistrates hold their petty sessions in one of the rooms.

Sidney Gage, the superintendent, has quarters in the house; one guinea per week salary, and a mileage allowance for taking prisoners to Haverfordwest.

The ventilation, which is the same as that at Kilgerran, is not found to work well.

PEMBROKE.—BOROUGH LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Pembroke Borough Lock-up House.

The lock-up house for the borough of Pembroke is a large detached building, unconnected with any dwelling-house of an officer. In ancient times it formed a part of the Castle, which accounts for the enormous thickness of its walls. It consists of two rooms, one measuring 12 feet by 11 feet 3 inches, the other 11 feet 3 inches square. They are lighted by windows in the thick wall, having a grating on the outer and on the inner surface. The windows have no glass but a shutter is placed between the gratings, which the prisoners are at liberty to close at their option.

There is no grate or other means of procuring warmth in either cell. One cell has a small iron bedstead without any bedding, but the other contains neither bedstead, bench, nor bedding of any kind. It is my opinion that barrack beds and bedding should be provided, and that the building should be warmed, if indeed it is intended to continue the occupation, which seemed to be doubtful.

No account or register is kept by any body whatever of the number of prisoners admitted, or even of those committed for trial to Haverfordwest. This should be immediately amended by the proper authorities.

The chief constable, who has the care of the lock-up house, has a salary of only 20 guineas a-year, without quarters or any other perquisite. There is a small allowance for summonses and warrants, which scarcely amounts to 2*l.* annually to each constable. The younger officer has 5*d.* per mile for conveying prisoners to Haverfordwest. This amounts to 4*s.* 2*d.* a prisoner.

The many defects of this prison require the immediate attention of the authorities.

PATER.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Pater Lock-up House.

The lock-up for the use of the dock and neighbourhood is a small detached building placed over a water-course by the side of the road, and far removed from the observation of any officer. It contains two cells, one of which is intended for females. They must be very damp and cold, being built upon the ground close to a ditch which is flooded in rainy weather, and having stone floors. Each cell contains a bench (which, when occupied, is not even covered with straw), but neither bedsteads nor bedding. Sometimes two or three prisoners are put in of a night, but they are taken over to Pembroke in the morning. From the exposed and unprotected situation of this building, and the obvious facility with which it may be broken from within or from without, I am disposed to think that few, except drunken, prisoners would be long detained in it.

Radnorshire.

PRESTEIGN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Presteign County Gaol and House of Correction.

This is, in my opinion, one of the worst county prisons in Wales, and consequently in the whole district. It is built upon low flat ground, where good drainage is scarcely attainable. It is insufficiently officered for convenience and even for security, and its small extent and injudicious form and arrangement, render it impossible to carry out in it the classification of prisoners required by law. Besides these defects, I must add that less is attempted here in the way of moral or religious instruction than in any other county prison with which I am acquainted.

Construction.

The prison consists of three divisions, a right and left wing, and a division of about the same size placed at right angles to these. The accommodation for male prisoners occupies the two wings, the females and debtors being located in the central building.

Males' gaol.

The gaol of the male prisoners occupies the left wing of the building. It consists of a day-

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Radnorshire.

Presteign County Gaol and House of Correction.

room and airing-yard, the latter so damp from the want of drainage, as to be frequently useless to the prisoners, four cells on the ground-floor and five above, besides a dark cell for punishment, resembling the rest in all particulars except in having its window closed. The sleeping-cells measure 8 feet 2 inches by 7 feet 2 inches, and have a mean height of 7 feet. The windows are unprovided with glass, but have shutters by which the winter's cold may be imperfectly excluded. The floors are of tiles, and like the walls, which are whitewashed upon the rough stone, are extremely damp, even in summer, especially those on the ground-floor. Each cell contains an iron bedstead and a bed stuffed with straw: the rest of the bedding appeared sufficiently good, and the stock quite sufficient. Except the bed, the cell contained no furniture. Some of the cells contained a copy of the "Manual of Instruction and Devotion," supplied to the prisoners by the the kindness of the chaplain; the prison library only containing a few Bibles and Prayer-books in the day-rooms, although, as I am informed by the governor, 2*l.* had lately been laid out in tracts, which had not then arrived.

In the day-room and airing-yard of this division must be associated all the prisoners awaiting their trials at assizes and sessions, who may be detained here for periods varying from three months to eight, without employment or instruction, and with no other religious teaching than the weekly ministration of the chaplain, whose salary is only 26*l.* per annum.

Males' house of correction.

The opposite wing of the building is appropriated to convicted male prisoners, and is called the House of Correction. It is not to be inferred, however, that all convicted prisoners are confined therein, for in consequence of there being only one airing-yard, which is used for stone-breaking by those sentenced to hard labour, such as are not sentenced to hard labour are put with the untried on the gaol side, in violation of the law, which requires the separation of the untried from the convicted prisoners. At the time of my last visit, T. P. convicted at the June sessions, 1848, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, was confined with J. V., who was awaiting his trial at the next spring assizes on the charge of cutting and maiming. The case would not be much altered for the better if the first of these prisoners were placed with those sentenced to hard labour; but I mention the case to show the inadequate accommodation of the prison, which does not admit of the classification required by law.

This division, like that of the other side, contains an airing-yard, a day-room, four sleeping-cells, and one for punishment on the ground-floor, and five sleeping-cells above. The same description which has been given of the cells on the gaol side will equally well apply to these, except that those I am describing are if possible more comfortless and unhealthy, from being more damp than the others. The airing-yard is frequently flooded with water even in summer, in consequence of bad drainage: in proof of which I may cite a passage from the chaplain's journal, of the date of the 17th of August, 1848, in which he complains that the water in the House of Correction yard is half-way-over the boots of the prisoners.

At the time of a previous inspection of the gaol, I had recommended that as the upper cells were less damp than those on the ground-floor, the prisoners should be allowed to sleep in the former whenever their numbers should not require the latter to be used. This recommendation, the adoption of which would have somewhat mitigated the existing evil, has been disregarded; but it is only justice to the keeper to observe, that the present plan is persisted in partly, if not chiefly, from the difficulties imposed upon him by the want of sufficient assistance, the county not allowing him a turnkey, except for half-an-hour in the morning and evening at the times of unlocking and locking-up the prisoners.

Danger of violence.

I take this occasion of observing upon the great injury arising to the service from the defective manner in which this prison is officered, since it puts it into the power of the prisoners to escape at any time they may conspire to do so, and that either with or without violence to the governor. It is impossible that it should escape the clearsightedness of prisoners meditating an outrage of this kind, that the governor, the only male officer in the prison, may be at any time overpowered, deprived of his keys, and locked up in a cell, when he places himself in their power, as he does many times a day, by coming into their airing-yards. I have here supposed the prisoners actuated by no feeling of personal vindictiveness against the governor; but if any malicious disposition to assail the life of that officer should be combined with the desire of escape, any fatal consequences that may ensue, will be chargeable upon the neglect on the part of the authorities to ensure the safe custody of the prisoners, and the personal safety of their officers, by engaging sufficient assistance.

The fear of violence, too, is not the only reason for providing the permanent assistance of a turnkey. The facility of escape through the boundary wall, by the aid of the instruments used in stone-breaking, or of any others that may be thrown over to the prisoners by accomplices on the outside, renders a more frequent observation of them necessary than can be given by a single individual.*

Complaints of prisoners.

Bitter complaints were made to me by all the male prisoners of the insufficiency of the diet; complaints which I consider to be very well founded in the case of, at least, such as were confined for long terms. I felt so strongly impressed with its insufficiency for the maintenance of the prisoners' health, that I wrote a recommendation on the spot to the Secretary of State for its improvement. The diet then consisted of bread and gruel only for prisoners for all terms.†

Labour.

The only hard labour in the prison is stone-breaking; each man being required to break a cubic yard of stone daily, to the size required for mending the roads. The men complained to me of the hardship of being obliged to break so large a quantity; but as it is less than that broken by men at liberty, I have no doubt that, with an improved diet, they would do it without difficulty or repining.

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* I have lately been informed that a turnkey was appointed permanently soon after my visit.

† At the time of this Report going to press the dietary is still under consideration.

The only dress belonging to the gaol is parti-coloured, so that untried prisoners, if their clothes are such as to be unfit for wear, must be clothed as convicted felons. Prison dress.

There is no bath in the prison, except a monstrous tub designed for that purpose, but which is too large to be removed into any part of the prison in which a prisoner can be safely trusted to use it. Prisoners can only wash themselves in the yards; and the only vessels they can employ for the purpose are their urinals—a degrading and disgusting necessity which ought not to be imposed upon them. A single towel is allowed for each ward, which is changed once a week, a practice not likely to teach the prisoners those habits of cleanliness which it is so desirable to inculcate. No bath.

The central divisions of the prison remains to be described. It is devoted to female prisoners of all classes, and to debtors of both sexes; of the latter class, however, there are seldom any in confinement. The portion designed for debtors consists of a day-room and five sleeping-rooms, at the further end of the passage. That for the women consists of two sleeping-rooms and a day-room. They are all glazed, have tiled floors, and are of the same size as the cells before described; but they are so closely contiguous to each other that there would be no difficulty in the female prisoners and the debtors conversing together. Females and debtors' prison.

In one of the cells on the ground-floor of this division, the male turnkey, when there has been one, has been in the habit of sleeping.

I observed, in going round this part of the prison, that the 3rd clause of the 6th section of the 2 and 3 Vic. c. 56, which requires that "the wards, cells, and yards, allotted to female prisoners shall be locked by keys in the custody of the matron, &c.," was not observed, as the governor had them in his possession. This appeared, however, to be the result of want of information on his part as to the state of the law, which I explained to him.

Two female prisoners escaped from this part of the prison on the 24th May, 1848, one of whom, who had either been retaken or recommitted on another charge, was in confinement at the time of my inspection. By the account given by this woman of the mode in which the escape was effected, it would appear to have been chiefly owing to the want of an officer to assist the matron in locking up the cells at night. Escapes.

The prison is no longer used as a lock-up house, a building having been erected expressly for that purpose, which will be reported upon below.

The number of prisoners in confinement, at the time of my last visit (September 9, 1848), was as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For trial	1	2	3
Convicted for felony . . .	5	1	6
Total . . .	6	3	9

The prison at that time contained no prisoners under summary conviction.

The particulars of these cases were as follow:—

FOR TRIAL.

Name.	Age.	Date of Committal.	Assizes or Sessions.	Offence charged.
J. V. .	24	Sept. 8, 1848 .	Assizes .	Cutting and wounding.
A. J.* .	71	Aug. 22 ,, .	Sessions .	
M. J.*.	27	Aug. 22 ,, .	Sessions .	

* Females.

CONVICTED PRISONERS.

Name.	Age.	Committed.	Tried.	Offence.	Sentence.
T. B. .	36	Feb. 15, 1848 .	Mar. 25, 1848 .	Stealing a smock-frock .	6 months' hard labour.
J. J. .	44	April 5 ,, .	April 7 ,, .	,, coals . . .	9 months' hard labour.
J. S. .	24	May 10 ,, .	June 30 ,, .	Passing counterfeit coin	10 months' hard labour.
J. J. .	25	..	..	Obtaining money under false pretences,	12 months' imprisonment.
T. P. .	17	April 18 ,, .	June 30 ,, .	A violent assault . .	12 months' imprisonment.
E. P*.	20	July 6 ,, .	Aug. 9 ,, .	Stealing wearing apparel	6 months' imprisonment, the last week solitary.

* Female.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Radnorshire.

Presteign County Gaol and House of Correction.

The following table exhibits a large increase of crime in the last as compared with the previous year:—

Criminals.	1847 Males.	1847 Females.	1847 Total.	1848 Males.	1848 Females.	1848 Total.
In custody at the commencement of the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	7	2	9	3	..	3
Convicted prisoners						
Received in the course of the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	11	4	15	28	6	34
Summary convictions	27	6	33	49	13	62
	45	12	57	80	19	99
Debtors.						
In custody at the commencement of the year . .	1	..	1	..	..	..
Admitted in the course of the year	3	..	3	1	..	1
Total	49	12	61	81	19	100

The sentences of convicted prisoners have been as follows:—

	1847	1848
Under 14 days . . .	12	16
,, 1 month . . .	15	23
,, 2 ,, . . .	5	20
,, 3 ,, . . .	3	4
,, 6 ,, . . .	4	4
,, 1 year . . .	1	3
,, 2 ,, . . .	..	2
Transportation . . .	2	8
Total . . .	42	80

The largest number for many years, at any one time, has been 27, three of whom were women.

Religious instruction.

The chaplain is only required to attend once a-week, on Sundays, when he reads prayers and preaches a sermon. The gentleman, however, who now holds that office attends sometimes on other days and converses with prisoners. There is no schoolmaster nor schoolmistress; and the library of the prison is limited to Bibles, Prayer-books, and a few religious tracts.

Health.

The surgeon is required to visit the prison twice a-week; and when prisoners require his attendance he comes more frequently. He keeps a journal, in which the information is very sparing; he omits to insert therein, as required by law, the medicines he prescribes for the prisoners. His attendances appear to be very regular.

There is no infirmary for the sick of either sex—an addition which is much needed, from the dampness and discomfort of the ordinary sleeping-cells.

The surgeon is not required to make periodical examinations of the prisoners, or to examine them on their admission and discharge.

Punishment.

The punishments for prison offences are of course few in number, for as there is no supervision of the prisoners, those breaches of order which are the common sources of punishment may be committed without discovery.

Rules.

There is no recognized code of rules for the government of the prison which has received any legal confirmation.

The staff of the prison now consists of three resident officers, the chaplain, and the surgeon. Their salaries are as follow:—

	£.	s.	d.
Governor . . .	80	0	0
Matron . . .	8	0	0
Turnkey . . .	24	12	0
Chaplain . . .	26	5	0
Surgeon . . .	21	0	0

Expenditure.

Inclusive of the salaries, the expenses of conducting the prison for the year amount to 190*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* The following are some of the items:—

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of prison diet . .	71	14	9
Prison clothing . . .	3	2	0
Bedding	15	2	1
Fuel	28	11	6
Soap and candles . .	7	8	2

The cost of prison diet, per head per annum, is 6*l.* 15*s.*

PRESTEIGN.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Radnorshire.
Presteign County Lock-up House.

This building is closely contiguous to the county gaol, being intended for the detention of charges until they shall be committed for trial. Unfortunately it is built on one floor, and on the ground, a mode of construction ill suited to the humid climate of this part of Wales; the consequence of which is, that the rooms of the officer's family, as well as the cells of the prisoners, are very damp and unwholesome. The part occupied by the officer and his family consists of two damp rooms, rendered additionally comfortless by being paved with stone, one of which is used as a kitchen, the other as a bed-room for the whole family. This officer receives 1*l.* per week, but has no allowance for coals. I consider these apartments as unfit for the residence of a family, with proper regard for health, and my opinion derives some support from the sanitary history of the inmates since it has been in use. The officer last appointed to the situation before the present occupant, a strong and healthy young man, died of acute rheumatism, after repeated attacks, some time since, and the present family suffer from the same disease. I would recommend that an additional floor be built, which would enable the family to sleep, and even to live above stairs, and that the present room should be used as a police office. The cells for prisoners are two in number, one intended for those of either sex. They measure 9 feet by 6 feet 7 inches, and are 9 feet high. They are paved with stone, and exceedingly damp, and in each of them is an offensive privy. They are not warmed by any artificial means, although this might easily be done by means of a stove in the passage, having pipes passing through the cells. This contrivance would also dry the passage, and make the apartments of the officer a little more habitable.

The number of prisoners received here in the year previous to my inspection was 56, 12 of whom were females. The largest number in confinement at once has been four males, and three females; and the longest time for which any have hitherto been confined on remands, has been for men, six days, and for women, three. I do not hesitate to say, however, that a residence in these cells in damp or cold seasons, even for the periods I have mentioned, is enough to occasion fatal disease in persons of ordinary susceptibility.

KNIGHTON.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Knighton County Lock-up House.

This lock-up house is built upon the same plan as that at Presteign, over which, however, it has the advantage of being situated in an elevated, and consequently less unhealthy, situation than its neighbour. It is confined to the ground-floor, the front, having a kitchen and bed-room, being inhabited by the superintendent and his family. The cells of the prisoners are 9 feet 6 inches long, by 6 feet 6 inches wide, and are sufficiently high; but they are very damp and cold, and neither warmed nor properly ventilated.

A narrow bench is placed in each cell for prisoners to lie on, but neither bedding nor straw is allowed in addition. Females are rarely in confinement in this and other rural lock-up houses, so that the two cells are generally available for men; but if a woman were committed simultaneously with the men, all the latter must be placed in one cell, and as there have been occasionally four men in the cells at one time, the accommodation would be so scanty on such occasions, as to require some to sleep on the damp floor.

In the year ending September 1, 1848, the total number in confinement was 52, eight of whom were females. Only four of these prisoners were kept here more than one night, and the greatest number in confinement at any one time during the period referred to, was four.

Joseph Constance, the superintendent, receives 1*l.* a-week without any other allowance, except quarters.

RHAYADER.—COUNTY LOCK-UP-HOUSE.

Rhayader County Lock-up House.

This building, which is upon the same plan as the lock-up-houses of Presteign and Knighton, is exceedingly damp and cold. The cells, which are two in number, are of the same dimensions as those already described at the other two stations. As in them, too, no bedding is allowed, but 4*s.* per quarter are paid to the superintendent to find straw for the cells. There are no means employed for warming or drying them artificially; and as the price of fuel is very high in this locality (coals being no less than 2*l.* per ton), and as no allowance is made to the superintendent for firing, it is not to be expected that the house should be otherwise than extremely damp and miserable. When it is considered that the period of imprisonment passed in lock-up houses is a part of that in which the law assumes the innocence of the prisoner, inasmuch as it precedes his trial, the want of sympathy in his feelings, and the disregard of his bodily health manifested in shutting him up for several days in a cold damp dungeon, without the commonest defence from its injurious influences, must be regarded as a striking exception to the usual mode of feeling and acting in a country having generally no small claims to the credit of an enlarged benevolence.

William Jones, the superintendent, receives 52*l.* per annum, and an allowance of 6*d.* per mile for conveying to the county gaol the prisoners committed for trial. He was unable to give any account of the number of persons confined or committed in the course of the year, as no books are kept. Four is the largest number who have been in confinement at one time.

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

NEW RADNOR.—BOROUGH GAOL.

Radnorshire.

New Radnor Borough Gaol.

This prison, the accommodations of which would hardly entitle it to rank as a good lock-up house, is liable to be used for the confinement of debtors for long, and criminals for shorter periods. It is true that no debtor has been confined here for some years; but as I am informed that the new court at Kington has jurisdiction in this borough, it is always possible for some to be committed here. Even if it were only used as a lock-up house, it would stand in need of much improvement, as it is in a very dirty and ruinous condition.

Construction.

The prison consists of two large rooms or cells, at the back of the house occupied by the gaoler, opening into an airing-yard which is skirted by the new town hall, lately built at considerable expense by the corporation. Both of the cells are on the ground level, and open into the same airing-yard. One of them measures 11 feet 2 inches by 8 feet; the other, 12 feet 4 inches by 8 feet. They are both extremely damp; for although there is a fire-place in each, no fire is allowed, except in winter, and when there are prisoners in them. Each cell has an iron bedstead, with a chaff mattress and bedding. This is the whole stock of clothing belonging to the gaol, except two shirts. Let a prisoner be ever so entirely destitute, there are not the means of furnishing him with coat, trousers, shoes, or any other necessaries. At the time of my last visit there were no occupants of these cells; and one of them was employed by the son of the gaoler as a store for his stock-in-trade as a corn-chandler; and in the other were spread out the contents of a barrel of damaged herrings, in the hope of stopping their decay. This fact is quite in keeping with the general unfitness of the establishment I am describing, for the purposes of a prison, the filthy and neglected state of which has been pointed out by my predecessor, Dr. Hawkins.

The airing-yard, which is extremely damp from the want of drainage, is used by prisoners of both sexes; but the cells are kept for the men, women being lodged in the gaoler's house. I was informed by the gaoler that it is not uncommon for the water from the airing-yards to run into the cells in wet weather.

Prisoners, it is hardly necessary to say, are not visited by any chaplain or surgeon, no such officers being attached to the prison.

Diet.

Their diet consists of two pounds of bread, and three pints of gruel daily, whatever may be the duration of their confinement.

When committed for trial they they are sent to the County Gaol of Presteign.

Cardiganshire.

Cardigan County Gaol and House of Correction.

CARDIGAN.—COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Construction.

This prison, although it has not been built more than 30 years, having been designed by the late Mr. Nash, is, owing to the inferiority of the materials of which it is constructed, and to the slovenliness of the work, one of the most insecure gaols in the principality. It presents towards the road a front having the appearance of solidity; but the visible surface which gives it the appearance of being built of stone, consists merely of a facing of that material; the walls being built of loose rubble, held together with mud with scarcely any mixture of lime, and liable to be breached by the aid of the feeblest iron tools of which prisoners may become possessed, either through the carelessness of the officers or workpeople employed in the prison, or by the aid of accomplices from without. This has been recently proved by two occurrences (not the first of their kind), which took place on the 18th of May and the 7th of November, 1848. On the first of those days, two men, named Martin and Davis, being in the airing-yard with another prisoner at half-past six o'clock, locked their companion in the day-room, and then went up-stairs to a cell at the end of the wing in which they were confined. Here they set to work diligently with a piece of iron hooping, about a foot long, and the handle of a saucepan, with which weak instruments they succeeded in making a large breach in the wall, on the level of the wall of a small court which abutted upon the building, along which, or the iron grating covering the yard, they easily walked to the top of the boundary-wall, from whence they made their escape, and have never been retaken. The other incident to which I have alluded took place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. William Davies and John Bradshaw, under sentence of 10 years' transportation, and John Clifford, under sentence of imprisonment, made a breach in the west wall of the wheel-room, by means of some of the iron bars of the railing of the room. The operation was completed, and the escape effected in 20 minutes; and although they were shortly afterwards missed and closely followed, they eluded pursuit under the darkness of the evening. When the structure of the walls throughout the prison is taken into account, it is far less surprising that these men should have escaped than that their example should not be followed by many others. The county surveyor has been commissioned by the magistrates to make a report upon the state of the building, which will, it is to be hoped, lead to the construction ere long of a more secure prison, as well as one better suited to the carrying out of a rational reformatory discipline, which it will be seen in the sequel is far from being the case at present.

The part of the building devoted to the reception of prisoners consists of three, about equal divisions, radiating at right angles from a large open space, which is not of any particular use except as an approach to the other parts mentioned, and which is open to the objection of wasting much room. The three divisions are allotted as follows:—Each division for the purposes of description may be considered to be divided longitudinally into two parts; in that on the right is situated the gaol, in each part of which there are a day-room and a sleeping-cell on the ground-floor, and two sleeping-cells above. The upper cells have bedsteads and sufficient bedding, consisting of a mattress stuffed with straw, two blankets, and a coverlet; the

Cardiganshire.

Cardigan County Gaol and House of Correction.

lower sleeping-cell has in it only a barrack-bed, upon which bedding is put as required for the number of prisoners who may be obliged to be put into it. Each division of the gaol has an airing-yard belonging to it, that on the left having an iron grated cover, placed with the intention of preventing escape from the yard. It was over this grating that the two prisoners, Martin and Davis, passed to gain the boundary-wall.

Before I quit this subject, it is my duty to notice the careless security of the authorities in allowing the prisoners, over whom there is no kind of supervision, from the want of a sufficient staff of officers, to have access at all hours of the day to the cells above stairs where, like Martin and Davis, they may work uninterruptedly in breaching the walls; and that after the repeated proofs afforded by prisoners of the facility of effecting escape. If the communication between the upper and lower parts of these buildings were cut off by means of an iron door, to be closed in the day-time, a great obstacle would be thereby opposed to the repetition of these attempts.

The next wing in order is that opposite the entrance. It is divided like the last described into a house of correction for the felons and another for the misdemeanants. Each division contains a day-room and two sleeping-cells on the ground-floor, and three cells up stairs. One of the sleeping-cells on the ground-floor is used as a reception-cell. As in those of the other wing, the lower rooms are furnished only with barrack-beds, in order to provide for an indefinite number of prisoners. In the winter, when the prison is crowded, and sometimes contains 30 or 40 prisoners, it is occasionally necessary to place four or five in one of these cells, and consequently in one bed.

The cells throughout the prison measure 10 feet 6 inches by 8 feet, and have a height of 10 feet 4 inches.

The wing I have described has two airing-yards, one of which contains the treadmill, which is worked on both its sides, and does no profitable work. The labour on the wheel in this prison is more severe than the average, as the prisoners rest only five minutes and work 10. At Haverfordwest, and in many other prisons, the rest is of equal length with the spell of work. At my last visit, although there were nine prisoners under sentence of hard labour, only two were working on the wheel, the rest having been excused from labour by the surgeon on account of some bodily infirmity. These were employed in picking oakum.

The third wing of the building is divided in the same manner as those before described, one half being given to the female criminals and the other to the male debtors. Any female debtor who may be in confinement is placed with the criminal prisoners. This is the more objectionable, as the females have only one division for all classes, convicted as well as untried: a female debtor must therefore be associated with the very worst characters of her sex in the prison. This division contains one day-room and one sleeping-cell on the ground-floor, and two sleeping-cells up stairs.

The division for male debtors has the same amount of accommodation as that just described as appertaining to the females. Both they and the female prisoners have a separate airing-yard. As there are now no debtors in confinement, their cells are used by prisoners picking oakum.

Drainage.

The drainage of the prison is very defective, as is shown by the wet airing-yards and the damp floors of the cells and passages. When I made my last visit there had not been any rain for many days, but some of the yards were nevertheless so damp as not to be fit for use. The ground-floor also throughout the building was even then very damp, the prison being built entirely on the ground.

Rules.

No rules for the government of the prison have ever received, as I am informed, the approval of the Secretary of State; and, as a consequence, the clerk of the peace has never complied with the provisions of the 5th and 6th Will. IV., cap. 38, by sending them up annually for revision.

Health.

The surgeon is only engaged to attend twice a-week, and does not, as required by law, enter in his books, in the English language, the medicines prescribed by him for the sick. As might be expected, scurvy raged here last year with unusual severity, for, in addition to the deficient diet and dampness of the prison, there was a great scarcity of potatoes, which caused the prisoners to be deprived for a long time of that vegetable. A case was related to me of one prisoner who was so much reduced by the disease as to have been reported by the surgeon as unfit for discharge at the end of his sentence. He persisted, however, in going, and could not, of course, be detained, even for his benefit, against his will. Before he had proceeded many yards he fell, and was obliged to pay a person to assist him away. The gentleman who now does the duty of surgeon has not yet received any appointment from the quarter sessions.

One death occurred, on the 18th April, 1848, by lumbar abscess. The prisoner had been between four and five months confined, about four months of which were before his trial.

Diet.

The diet of prisoners under long sentences is in my opinion very insufficient. A diet table was shown to me at my visit, approved by eight visiting justices, who had instructed the gaoler to adopt it by an order dated the 11th March, 1848; but as this had not received the sanction of the Secretary of State, I felt it incumbent on me to address the chairman of quarter sessions on the subject, as well as upon the absence of rules, in order that these matters might be considered at the then approaching October sessions

Religious Instruction.

The chaplain attends three times a-week. On Sundays he reads prayers and preaches a sermon; on Mondays and Fridays he comes and converses with the prisoners.

No means of scholastic instruction are provided for the prisoners; and the only books for their use are Bibles and Prayer-books, in the English and Welsh languages.

At the time of my last visit the prison contained 12 convicted prisoners, and two awaiting

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

Cardiganshire.

Cardigan County Gaol and House of Correction.

their trial. There was nothing remarkable in the offences of the former: their sentences were as follow:—

1	sentenced to	15	months'	imprisonment.
1	„	12	„	„
1	„	8	„	„
2	„	6	„	„
3	„	3	„	„
2	„	2	„	„
1	„	1	„	„
1	„	14	days'	„

One of these, Titus Jones, was believed to be insane by the officers of the prison, and had been examined by two surgeons in the presence of some of the visiting justices, but they could not come to the same conclusion. I saw him, but not being able to speak Welsh, nor he English, my examination of him was equally inconclusive.

The following table shows a large increase in the number of commitments in the last year as compared with the preceding:—

	1847			1848		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CRIMINALS.						
In custody at the commencement of the year:—						
Prisoners for trial	3	1	4	1	1	2
Convicted at Assizes and Sessions	7	..	7	9	1	10
Summary convictions	1	..	1	2	1	3
Received during the year:						
Prisoners for trial	21	3	24	17	3	20
Rendered in Court	3	3	6	6	..	6
Summary convictions	58	10	68	124	9	133
Committed for examination, and afterwards discharged	14	2	16	9	..	9
	107	19	126	168	15	183
DEBTORS,						
At the commencement of the year	1	..	1	..	1	1
Received during the year	..	1	1	6	..	6
Total	108	20	128	174	16	190

The following were the sentences of the prisoners convicted during the same period:—

	1847	1848
Under 14 days	8	20
„ 1 month	25	37
„ 2 „	29	51
„ 3 „	9	13
„ 6 „	11	20
„ 1 year	2	4
„ 2 „	8	1
Transportation	1	3
Total	93	149

The greatest number of prisoners in confinement at the same time in the year 1848 was 42, more than sufficient to put two prisoners into every bed in the prison.

Used as a lock-up house.

Before I conclude, I must refer to the inconvenience which arises from the gaol being employed as a lock-up house for the town, by which arrangement drunk and disorderly persons are brought in at all hours of the night, to the great disturbance of the prison, and of the small staff of officers. This being done under the authority of an order of quarter sessions, dated Midsummer Sessions, 1844, I have felt it my duty to bring this matter also under the notice of the chairman.

Since my last visit to this gaol, the son of the governor has been appointed turnkey, with a salary of 30*l.* per annum. Before this change was effected, the governor had no assistant whatever, and there is still much need of another.

In consequence of the defective discipline of this prison, the number of punishments for prison offences is very large in relation to the total number of prisoners.

Expenditure.

The expenses of the prison for the last year have amounted to 572*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* The following are some of the principal items:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Cost of prison diet	192	14	0
„ clothing	36	1	7
„ bedding	7	6	0
„ fuel	21	8	9
„ soap and candles	11	16	0
„ officers' salaries	210	0	0

The prison is very deficient in proper clothing, both for convicted and for untried prisoners. The stock should be sufficient to clothe all classes of prisoners, not only to save their own for use after their discharge, but also as a means of discovery in the case of escape.

Cardiganshire.

ABERYSTWITH.—COUNTY GAOL AND LOCK-UP HOUSE.

Aberystwith County Gaol and House of Correction.

Constitution.

This prison, which has usually been described as the "Town Gaol," is in fact maintained by the county, the town paying for the permission of lodging prisoners in it. It is more deserving, from its construction and from its general destination, of the appellation of a lock-up house than of that of a gaol, but as prisoners for trial at the county quarter sessions are detained here from the time of their first apprehension, the appliances of the building and of the establishment generally, must be viewed with reference rather to its latter than to its former application.

To what uses applied.

As there is no lock-up house belonging to the county nearer than Aberayron, 16 miles, offenders are brought hither from a very large district of the county; and although prisoners committed for the assizes are removed at once to Cardigan County Gaol as well as those sentenced to imprisonment at the quarter sessions, yet as all prisoners primarily committed here for the sessions are retained until the period of the sessions, it sometimes happens unavoidably that many are simultaneously confined. From the description I am about to give, it will, I think appear, that the prison is signally deficient in the proper requisites for the detention and accommodation of prisoners under such circumstances.

Scarcely any prisoners under summary conviction are committed by the county magistrates to this prison, for as such commitments generally include hard labour, the prisoners are sent forthwith to Cardigan. Thus it happens that nearly all the summary convictions received here are from the town. It sometimes occurs, however, that such cases are committed by the county magistrates to this prison; as, for instance, where a prisoner is committed to prison in default of payment of a fine. At the time of my last inspection, a man was in confinement under summary conviction for two months. The only other prisoners at that time, were two men awaiting their trials at the sessions for housebreaking, who, having been committed soon after the previous sessions, would pass nearly three months here before they could be tried.

Construction.

The prison contains two cells or rooms for prisoners, one for those of either sex; the larger (intended for males) measuring 19 feet 4 inches by 15 feet 5 inches; the other 15 feet 9 inches by 15 feet 5 inches. Each cell has a fire-place, and coals are liberally allowed for them, as well as for the apartments of the keeper. The men's cell contains four large bedsteads, and very good bedding. It is needless to remark, that the classification required by Acts of Parliament cannot be maintained, even in appearance, with only a single cell, however large and abundantly furnished; and it is no less obvious, that wherever two male prisoners alone are in confinement, the provisions of a special Act of Parliament must be infringed by placing them together, as the second cell is never used for male prisoners. The gaoler has known as many as 12 prisoners to have been lodged in this room at once, being an average of three to each bed. In the course of the last year there has been as many as nine.

Airing-yard.

The area at the back of the prison is divided into an airing-yard for females, surrounded by a wall, which at one part is only 5 feet high; and an airing-yard for the men, by which it is surrounded on two sides. At the corner of the women's airing-yard, there is a building of the same height with the general boundary wall, which is used for lodging drunken people, who might disturb the other prisoners or defile the bedding. At a distance of 3½ feet from this, and actually built against the general boundary wall, is another building of equal height. As might readily be anticipated, this point is chosen by persons desirous of escaping from the prison, three escapes at least having already taken place by this route. The last was effected in October, 1846, by Evan Richardson, who had been committed on a charge of breaking out of Carnarvon Gaol, where he was under sentence of transportation; a feat which might have awakened suspicion of his power of overcoming the comparatively trifling obstacles to freedom, presented by that of Aberystwith. After his escape from the latter, he committed another robbery and was retaken, when he was sentenced to an additional term of seven years' transportation. It only remains to be added to the history of the individual, who availed himself in the manner above related of the misplaced confidence of the authorities, that he had five years before made his escape over the same part of the wall in company with another prisoner; and that no precaution whatever has yet been adopted to prevent a repetition of the exploit. As there is scarcely a corner of the airing-yard from which a good climber might not make his escape, and as the prison only has the services of a single male officer, whose other duty requires that he should be occasionally absent, I cannot but feel it to be matter of some surprise, that prisoners committed upon charges of a serious nature, should ever be detained long enough to be tried at the sessions.

Insecurity.

Escapes.

Clothing.

One of the three prisoners in custody at the time of my inspection was without shoes, having been deprived of them at the time of his commitment, to be employed as a part of the evidence against him on his trial. Having stated my opinion to the gaoler of the hardship of the case, I learned from him that the magistrates do not allow shoes, or any other clothing to those who are destitute. The prison as stated above is maintained entirely by the county, the borough merely paying a fixed annual sum for the privilege of using it.

Diet.

The only diet for prisoners, whatever may be the terms of their imprisonment, consists

III. SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DISTRICT.

of 1½lbs. of bread, and three messes of gruel; each mess containing 2 ozs. of oatmeal. These are given in equal portions three times a-day. The diet here described is more than enough for the shortest, and not sufficient for the longest terms for which prisoners are detained here.

Cardiganshire. Aberystwith County Gaol and Lock-up House.

Debtors.

Debtors are rarely committed to this prison, except, indeed, those committed by the Commissioners of Bankruptcy for fraud. They have a diet as follows:—For breakfast, one pint of gruel and 8 ozs. of bread; for supper, the same; for dinner, three days in the week, one pint of soup, 8 ozs. of bread; on the other four days, 3 ozs. meat, half-pound potatoes, 8 ozs. of bread.

Formerly, the quarter sessions were held at Aberystwith once in the year; at Lampeter once, and twice at Cardigan. Now, they are always held at Aberayron.

Aberayron County Lock-up House.

ABERAYRON.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

This is conveniently situated with reference to the court in which the quarter sessions are held—an object of much importance, inasmuch as the prisoners must be confined in the cells of this lock-up house during the continuance of the sessions.

Construction.

It consists of two cells for prisoners on the ground floor, and the like number of rooms for the superintendent and his family on the floor above, having an independent approach to them from the street. Originally there were no rooms above the cells, and consequently no accommodation for a resident officer; but the magistrates had the upper floor added to the building, in consequence of the escape of a prisoner who cut his way through the ceiling of one of the cells and escaped by the roof. One of the cells measures 22 feet by 10 feet, with a height of 7 feet 6 inches. The other, with the same height, is 10 feet square. There is a water-closet contiguous to the cells. Each cell has a grating with a slide, and a large barred window, in which there is no glass. There are two wooden bedsteads in one cell, and one in the other; and at the time of my inspection, Captain Freeman, the chief constable of the county police, had received instructions to purchase good bedding for them. It rarely happens that prisoners remain here more than a single night on the occasions of the quarter sessions; in fact, the only prisoners who are ever detained here for more than that time, are such as are apprehended in this neighbourhood too late in the day to be taken before a magistrate; for when these are committed for trial, they are removed at once to Cardigan.

The resident officer, James Hickes, receives 17*s.* 3*d.* per week, out of which a deduction of 1*s.* per week is made for his lodging. He is also allowed 4*d.* per meal for each prisoner, as long as he remains in his custody, and 1½*d.* per mile for conveying a prisoner to Cardigan. This allowance is made on the supposition that every prisoner will be able to walk, although the distance amounts to 23 miles, and there is no lock-up house on the way at which they may rest a night; if, however, a prisoner is unable to walk he must be conveyed in a car, for which no allowance is made by the county.

NOTE CONCERNING HEREFORD COUNTY GAOL.

The July quarter sessions of the county of Hereford having confirmed the order of the Midsummer sessions, alluded to at page 17, relative to the removal of the governor of the gaol, and having also determined that the late governor should be admitted one of the candidates to succeed to the vacant office (although he had not complied with the condition required by the advertisements, of sending his testimonials before a given day), proceeded to ballot for the several candidates. The ballot terminated in favour of Captain Napleton, one of the new candidates.

NOTE CONCERNING THE NEW COUNTY GAOL AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION OF EXETER.

It is most satisfactory to be able to add to the account of this new prison, at page 37 of the Report, that the magistrates assembled at the recent July sessions, have voted a sum of money for the completion of the eastern wing of the building, and thus adapting the whole building to the carrying out of the separate system. This determination of the county magistrates will involve such an extension of the accommodation, as will enable the town-council of the city to avail themselves of the proposal to lodge their prisoners in the county prison, which I cannot but regard as a far better arrangement for the interests of the borough and the promotion of good discipline, than the building of a new prison for the city prisoners. The perfection of discipline, and the economy of government in prisons, generally bear a direct ratio to the size of a prison establishment.

London: Printed by W. CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. C. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IV.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

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IV.

FOURTEENTH REPORT ON THE PRISONS IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Hampstead, March 22, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to present my Fourteenth Annual Report as an Inspector of Prisons; this Report being the second since I had charge of my present district.

The chief prisons upon which I report for the first time on the present occasion are those at York, Northallerton, Beverley, and Hull. — Chief prisons reported on for first time.

In some of the prisons reported upon last year considerable improvements have been made, although very much remains to be accomplished before even the best of them can be regarded as in a satisfactory condition. Indeed, owing to the present state of the law, and to the want of a better system for the establishment and direction of prisons in England, and owing to the want also of more general and fixed views in the public mind as to the real objects of prison discipline, and as to the best means of attaining these objects, it is at present very difficult to effect large improvements of any kind. — Improvements made in prisons reported on last year.

Among the prisons where improvements have taken place, I may particularize those at Chester, Knutsford, Liverpool, Wakefield, and Kendal.

I am sorry to say that there has been again a considerable increase in the number of prisoners. In 1846, the average number of prisoners in the district was about 3300; in 1847, it was about 4000; and, in 1848, about 5100: thus showing an increase last year of 27 per cent. as compared with 1847, and of 54 per cent. as compared with 1846. This increase became greater and greater as the year advanced; the number in the last quarter having been considerably larger than the general average for the year. — Increase in number of prisoners.

Last year, like 1847, shows an increase in the number of prisoners at every large prison in the district without exception.

The chief causes of the increase which has taken place appear to have been the continued depression in trade (with the idleness and temptations arising from it), and the continued influx of Irish. It must be remarked, however, that a certain portion of the increase has no reference to the amount of crime in the country, as it has been caused by an unusual delay in removing convicts under sentence of transportation. — Causes of increase.

At Liverpool, while the number of persons brought before the magistrates in the prosperous year of 1844 was but little more than 15,000, the number last year was 22,000, of whom nearly 9000 were Irish.

Part of the increase again seems to be attributable to the greater difficulty which the casual poor have had of late in obtaining admission to the workhouses. — Difficulty in obtaining admission to workhouses

In October last the Mayor of Beverley stated as follows:—

"I have had occasion, during the last few weeks, to send several parties to "the Borough Gaol, who, in my opinion, ought to have been admitted for a "night's lodging into the Union workhouse. They had received an order for "admission from the relieving officer, but were subsequently refused by the "master of the workhouse."

The following is taken from the Journal of the Governor of the County Prison at Beverley:—

"*April* 15, 1848.—Received C. O. a prisoner, committed from Beverley, on "a charge of felony. 'I observed him looking very ill, and he said he had been "so for eight or nine days. He made the following statement to me:—'I

" ' I slept in the Beverley Union on Monday night; on Tuesday morning I
" ' asked them to let me remain, I was so very ill; they refused me. * *
" ' I was then so ill and weak, and had no money, I did not know what to do.
" ' I saw a spade at a shop door, I went and took it, and called at the consta-
" ' ble's house with it, to tell him I had stolen it; he was not in. I then sold
" ' it, and, after I had got something to eat, I went and informed the prosecutor,
" ' and was then apprehended.' I sent for the surgeon, who stated that the man
" was suffering from fever. He was removed into the hospital."

At the prison at Hexham I found two boys, who stated, that a few nights before they, with four other boys, had applied to the relieving officer for assistance, as they were strangers, and had not the means of getting a lodging, but that he had refused to give them any relief; that thereupon they had determined to break his windows, in order to get a lodging somewhere, even if it were in the prison; that they had cast lots to settle who should break his windows, and that the office had fallen on one of them.

At Durham, I called the attention of the Poor Law Inspector to the case of a young boy who appeared to be quite destitute, but who nevertheless was for a considerable time refused relief by the parish officers. Had it not been for the kindness of one of the prison officers in first relieving the boy himself (the expense of which was afterwards defrayed by the liberality of one of the visiting justices), and in bringing the case before the board of guardians, it is probable that this boy would have been driven into crime.

At Kendal, the keeper of the prison stated, that in most of the cases of wilful damage last year, the parties had committed the offences on purpose to be sent to prison, as appeared by their own statements before the committing magistrates.

One of the prisoners at Kendal, an Irishman, acknowledged to me that he had broken windows to get into prison. He said he had done so twice at two different villages. In both cases, he said, he had applied to the relieving officer, but could not get assistance or any place to lie in for the night. On the second occasion he broke 12 panes of glass.

At Northallerton, the Chaplain of the Prison, speaking of the general health of the prisoners, said, " Last winter it was dreadful, owing in great part to the " diseased and miserable state in which many of the prisoners were admitted. " Many of them told me that they had purposely got into prison for food and " shelter."

Commitments for offences in workhouses.

Many persons also are committed to prison who have been admitted into workhouses, but who misconduct themselves there, the misconduct apparently arising in many cases from mismanagement in the workhouse, and in some from the circumstance of a neighbouring prison being more attractive than the workhouse, owing, occasionally, to a difference in the dietary. Be the cause what it may, it need scarcely be observed, that it is important that it should always be brought to light and removed.

The Mayor of Richmond in Yorkshire stated, that many of the persons committed to the prison of that town are paupers who break the windows of the workhouse, and commit other offences, with the avowed intention of getting into the prison, where they say they are much more comfortable than at the workhouse.

The Governor of the Prison at Northallerton stated as follows:—

" The number of prisoners of late has been far greater than I ever knew it
" during the 22 years that I have held the office of governor. It first began
" materially to increase the winter before last, but last winter the number was
" greater than ever. Before last winter the greatest number at any one time had
" been 125, but it then rose to 209. This large increase consisted, to a consider-
" able extent, of vagrants; and a large portion of these were Irish. Very many
" of the vagrants are committed for refusing to work, and breaking windows
" when in the workhouse. On the occasion of the prison being so full, the majo-
" rity of the vagrants were in prison for offences of this kind. From the Bedale
" workhouse we had 47 prisoners in gaol, and from the Easingwold workhouse
" 20. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of prisoners I think
" there has been no increase of crime among the resident inhabitants of the
" North Riding; indeed, as respects serious offences, I believe there has been a
" decrease.

It appears to be very desirable, with regard both to prisons and workhouses, that every one who asks for admission should at once be received, without reference, in the case of the workhouse, to the degree or cause of destitution; and without demanding, as regards the prison, that the applicant should qualify himself for admission by committing an offence. But whether in the workhouse or in the prison, it is evidently necessary for the interests of society at large that every inmate should be compelled (unless he be ill) to perform at least as great a quantity of work, for his food and shelter, as he would have to do out of prison; and that so long as he is costing a single penny, either to his parish or to the State, his food, clothing, bedding, and comforts of all kinds, should be on the lowest scale consistent with the preservation of health.

Prisons and workhouses should be open to all who desire admission.

One well-known consequence of the want of the means by which every destitute person who is willing to submit to proper regulations can readily obtain relief, is the practice of alms-giving, which acts as an encouragement to all kinds of fraud and deception, and sometimes, as will be seen by reference to the Report on the prison at Morpeth, to cruelty also. In the case referred to, a man stole a child to carry out with him when begging; and, in order to render it a greater object of pity, seriously maimed it.

Alms-giving, and its consequences.

It seems at present to be a frequent practice to receive casual poor into a vagrant ward in the evening, with scarcely any attempt to classify them, and then to give them their supper, bed, and breakfast, before requiring them to do any work; thus reversing the natural order of labouring first and eating afterwards, and often putting the vagrant into a position, in which, having got all that he wanted (namely, free quarters for the night and a supply of food), he is anxious to sally out again to recommence his trade of begging, and is therefore frequently refractory when it is attempted to detain him and set him to work. The present state of the law however presents a difficulty, I believe, in changing this unwise course of proceeding.

Natural order of working first and eating afterwards often reversed as regards casual poor in workhouses.

Both as respects prisons and workhouses, a great object to aim at, as well for the sake of economy as for the cure of most kinds of bad management, is to render the places self-supporting.

Both prisons and workhouses should, as far as possible, be made self-supporting.

At present many vagrants appear to look to a workhouse or a prison as their regular winter abode; but, if these parties were compelled to earn their own maintenance, so far as possible, day by day, and before being allowed to depart, to make up by their labour or otherwise for any deficiency, the confinement, besides being more severe, would last much longer than they desired, and would serve, as it ought to do, as a punishment.

There can be no doubt that as regards vagrants, at least, some of our prisons are not at present sufficiently deterring; nay, that they are made positively attractive.

Some prisons not at present sufficiently deterring.

The following is taken from the last Report of the Chaplain of the County Prison at Northallerton:—

"The situation and feelings of this vagrant class of persons, who, in the "North Riding, at least, constitute the great bulk of our criminal population, "seem to set at nought all attempts at their improvement. They are un- "deterred by the zeal and activity of the police-officer,—they are not reclaimed "by the discipline of the prison,—they are uninfluenced by any advice or in- "struction that can be given them,—and consequently, when liberated, they "resume their former habits, their crimes, and their associates. The chaplain "would further observe, that with respect to the gaol there is at present some- "thing very anomalous. By many it is not, as formerly, regarded with "aversion, but as a place of refuge for the sick, the houseless, and the destitute, "for those, in short, who have none to help them. Whether or not this be a "healthful state of society in which such an anomaly prevails, or whether there "may not be in it something requiring the correcting hand of a paternal "Government, the chaplain is at a loss to determine."

The following appears in the last Report of the Chaplain of the prison at Kendal:—

"Clean apartments, and a sufficiency of wholesome food, contrast agreeably "with what they call the late bad times, and cause them to settle down with "remarkable complacency under their calamities. The deprivation of "liberty is doubtless, at first, a source of fitful annoyance to the oldest "offenders; but congenial companionship (the indulgence of which cannot be "effectually checked under the present system), which is seldom found want-

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" ing, rapidly reconciles them to their periodical home; while beginners, who " really are bowed down beneath a sense of their disgrace, are soon laughed " out of their novitiate, and become as shameless and hardened as the rest."

The Governor of the City Prison at York stated as follows:—

" When any prisoner comes in with clothing containing vermin we burn the " clothing, and when this prisoner goes out we give him some second-hand " clothing in place of that which has been burnt. When a prisoner's clothes " are very ragged also, or are deficient in any article, such as shoes, we fre- " quently give him other clothing, or a pair of shoes, as the case may be. The " prisoners in want of clothing, and who are thus supplied, are generally " vagrants, and especially Irish vagrants. Besides clothing we often give such " prisoners money to help them on their journey. In this way we often give " a prisoner on his liberation as much as 5*s.* in the form of clothing and " money, and frequently more than that. The great majority of the vagrants " are not sent to the prison for more than a week. I have no doubt that many " people would be glad to come to the prison for that time, or even longer, in " order to get the clothing and money which are given to those who appear to " be destitute. About a month ago three men were sent to this prison for " stealing a coat. Although it was an undoubted case of theft, they were " committed under the Vagrant Act, and for one week only. This I under- " stood was in consequence of the party from whom the coat was stolen being " unwilling to prosecute. It appeared from the statement of the police-officer " who apprehended them, that the men, in the most public manner, took the " coat from a hook at the door of a woollen-draper in the town. The coat " was hanging there exposed for sale. When charged with the theft, they at " once acknowledged it, and said they had taken the coat on purpose to be " sent to prison, that they might get something to eat. This they afterwards " repeated to the magistrate who examined them, and when they came to the " prison, to myself also. I have no doubt whatever of the truth of the state- " ment. Two of them were nearly naked. On leaving, all three were clad " afresh from head to foot at the expense of the prison, and each of them had " 3*d.* in money given to him. The cost of the clothing was about 6*s.* 6*d.* each, " on average; so that altogether more than 1*l.* was expended on these men at " their liberation. The men had not been sentenced to hard labour, and as " none others are required to do any work in this prison, they had passed their " week in idleness, having all the time been well fed and comfortably lodged. " Three or four days after these men had been received into the prison, and " while they were still with us, another man was committed for the very same " offence, namely, stealing a coat. When this man was taken into the yard " where the other three were, he was immediately recognized by them; and on " my putting a question to them on the subject, they admitted that he was " a companion of theirs. I have no doubt that this man, having seen that the " others had been so lightly dealt with, and that they had gained what they " wished, had committed the same offence, in the hope and expectation that " he should fare as they had done. The person, however, from whom he " stole the coat, was not like the other, unwilling to prosecute, and the magis- " trates therefore committed this prisoner to take his trial at the next quarter " sessions; and he now in confinement waiting for the arrival of that period. " These are far from being solitary cases of persons committing offences to get " into the prison. Last winter there were many such cases. In March last a " Scotchman, named W. H., was committed for seven days as a disorderly " vagabond. He passed the time in idleness. At the end he was liberated, " and was supplied with a shirt, jacket, trousers, and shoes, and 6*d.* in money. " When he left us he said that he should go off to Scotland, but he did not, in " fact, leave the town; and in four days after he was committed again for exposing " his person. It appeared that he had sold the jacket which we had given " him, and had torn the rest of his clothing to pieces. I have no doubt that " the jacket went for drink, and that he had torn his other clothing that he " might get back again to prison. Being again committed for simple im- " prisonment without hard labour, he again, in accordance with what has " hitherto been the practice of this prison, passed his time in idleness. At " the end of another week he was again discharged, clad once more at the " cost of the prison, and left with 6*d.* in his pocket. Five days afterwards " he was committed a third time, the offence being again that of exposing his

"person. This time, except that he had a rug wrapped round him, he was "quite naked. He said that he had again torn up his clothing to get back to "prison. This time he was committed for two months, and sentenced to hard "labour. At the expiration of this third imprisonment I told H. that if he "was committed again the magistrates would certainly have him severely "flogged, and this time he left the town, and I have not seen him since. It "had been suggested to me by one of the visiting justices, that I should try to "frighten him away."

Artificial punishments not necessary to make a prison deterring.

To render a prison deterring, it is not, in my opinion, necessary to resort to artificial punishments, such as flogging, tread-wheel labour or other unproductive work, or constant silence. Nor is that the most effectual plan. A system of treatment whose purpose is the moral improvement of the offender, and the formation of good habits, carries with it, if pursued with a just regard to economy, as much pain as artificial punishment. Early rising, hard work, plain fare, punctuality, and cleanliness, are naturally painful to those to whom indolence, irregularity, and vicious indulgence are habitual, and are well known to be, *in fact*, more terrible to the criminal class, and, therefore, more deterring. Further, this discipline confers upon the offender, habits and powers which greatly smooth his difficulty, upon his release, in gaining his livelihood by honest means. It therefore must tend to prevent the deterring influence from being, in his case, overpowered by the stern pressure of want.

Alleged excess in number of recommittals in Scotland as compared with number in England.

It has lately been stated on several occasions, in defence of treadwheel labour, flogging, &c., that in Scotland, where there are no treadwheels and no flogging, and where the silent system is but little used, the number of recommittals is greater than in England; and particular reference has been made to the General Prison at Perth. In my last Report, however (page 17), I showed that, even according to the returns, there was scarcely an appreciable difference between the number of recommittals in the two countries; and that, making due allowance for the greater difficulty of ascertaining the fact of a relapse into crime in England, owing to the circumstances which I explained, the real number of such relapses was probably considerably greater in England than in Scotland; and that when it was considered that the punishment of transportation, which prevents the possibility of a recommittal in this country, without reference to a prisoner's reformation, is much less resorted to in Scotland than in England, and that the temptation to steal is greater in Scotland, owing to the Scottish Poor Law not granting relief to the able-bodied, the number of recommittals, so far as prison discipline is concerned, may fairly be considered to be much *less* in Scotland than in England.

With respect to the General Prison at Perth, the number of recommittals to which has been greatly exaggerated, the circumstances are so peculiar as to afford no fair comparison with any other prison. A large portion of those who are sent to that prison have been previously several times in other prisons, and the return of subsequent recommittals is not confined to recommitments to that particular prison, as is generally the case elsewhere, but includes recommitments to any other prison in Scotland.

Prisons least repulsive at present to debtors.

Of all kinds of persons, those to whom under present circumstances the prisons must often be least repulsive, are debtors. The following is taken from my Report on the County Prison at York, page 28:—

Idleness and luxurious life of debtors.

"The number of debtors in this prison seems to be always very large; "many remain a long time, evincing no disposition to leave the place; and "when it is considered what a very comfortable life they pass, with large airy "rooms to dwell in, no work to do, plenty of company to associate with, "spacious grounds to walk in, and with the county funds ready to purchase "food for them if they have not property of their own, all surprise on this "score must cease; the wonder really being that there are not ten times as "many debtors; which there probably would be were the attractions of the "place generally known. In fact, this prison, like many other debtors' prisons, "is a luxurious kind of poorhouse—*workhouse* would indeed be a mis-"nomer—where the lazy and extravagant are maintained at other people's "expense, and where the bare idea of being required, by their labour, to do "something towards earning their own bread, would be looked upon as the "herald of unheard-of oppression and cruelty.

"Of the debtors in York Castle, at the time of my visit, one had been there "nearly 11 years, two more than 11 years, and one 15 years. The governor

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"said that he did not think these men had any wish to leave the prison. I "sent for the men to have some talk with them, and the drift of their replies "to my questions was that they would not apply for their liberation, because, "in so doing, they should have to surrender their property.

I should be sorry if, from what I have said on this and other occasions, respecting debtors, it were supposed that I feel unkindly to them. Such an inference would be unjust; as unjust as it would be to charge a physician with hard-heartedness because he desired his gouty patient to give up claret. I wish to promote everything that will tend to the real benefit of the debtors; but that feeling does not make me the less strongly condemn a system which begets idleness, disorder, and waste. I believe that the true interest of the debtors, as well as that of society at large, demands the speedy suppression of so preposterous a system.

Best kinds of work for prisoners.

As respects the best kinds of work for prisoners, it is always desirable, as I have often remarked, for the benefit both of the prison and the prisoner, to employ every one who has learnt a trade, or been brought up to any useful calling, at his ordinary occupation; and, to provide for those who have no such skill, or whose occupation, like that of a miner or sailor, cannot be carried on in a prison, some simple kind of employment which all may easily learn, and at which they may get an honest living after liberation.

As far as practicable every prisoner should be employed at his ordinary occupation.

Digging and other out-door work.

A large portion of the prisoners being day labourers, and digging and cultivating land being one of the easiest occupations that can be learnt, farming and gardening are certainly two of the best employments for a prison, as has been lately urged with much force of argument by Mr. Charles Pearson. In addition to other reasons in favour of such employments, the following may be quoted from the evidence of the surgeon of the convict department in Wakefield prison:—

"I think that the health of the prisoners has been greatly benefited by the "quantity of out-door labour which many of them have had; and I think that "their health would be rendered still better if the quantity of such labour could "be increased and extended to more prisoners. I think it very desirable, though "it may not be practicable, that every prisoner should have at least two hours "of such labour every day; this, however, to include and supersede the hour's "exercise in merely walking round a circle, which they at present get. The "following is an entry in my journal on this subject, dated 5th October, "1848:—

"'I have found it necessary in some cases to direct that prisoners should be "'allowed to work in the garden; the number so ordered out has been 31, "'working out for periods varying from 1½ to 4 hours. I have found this "'measure of the greatest service, especially in those cases where enlargement "'of the glands under the jaw indicated a disposition to scrofulous disease. I "'am of opinion that out-door work will be found the most effectual means of "'combating the tendency to scrofula and consumption, and I trust I shall "'shortly be able to apply it more extensively.'"

"The same reasons which render out-door exercise so important for the "insane, apply to a considerable extent to prisoners; for many of them have a "low degree of intellect, assimilating them to lunatics. And it must be re-"membered that scrofula, a prevailing disease in prisons, is intimately con-"nected with disorders of the brain.

A few manufactories should be provided.

But besides having farms for such prisoners as I have described, it would be well to have a few manufactories for classes of prisoners who are of the same trade, and who are in sufficient number, when collected from different prisons, to make it worth while to have an express provision for them; and a body of prison masons and carpenters might go from place to place to build new prisons, and to alter or repair old ones. At every prison, however, there should always be provision for some amount of out-door labour, in order to save the time now lost in mere exercise in the open air.

Of about 1000 prisoners at my last visit to Wakefield, nearly 300 were day-labourers. There were also 81 blacksmiths or other workers in iron, 48 wool-sorters and combers, 38 weavers, 33 spinners and factory workers, 33 masons, bricklayers, and plasterers, and 31 carpenters, joiners, &c.

At certain stages of improvement prisoners might work out of prison.

At a certain stage in his reformation, a prisoner might be advantageously permitted to leave prison, under superintendence, and work for others, the amount of superintendence being gradually diminished. Prisoners are thus

employed at the Cantonal Prison at Berne, which is nearly self-supporting.

Unless, either by his labour or other means, such as payment by his parents, a prisoner defray the whole cost of his imprisonment, and unless, moreover, every person be admitted into a prison who may desire to enter it, I think there is great weight in Mr. Pearson's objections to instructing prisoners in skilled and comparatively highly-paid kinds of labour. A case, showing the danger of giving such instruction, except under proper precautions, will be found in the report on the prison at Wakefield, page 63. In this instance a boy committed a theft with the express view of getting into prison that he might be taught a trade.

Motives to labour in prisons of late diminished.

In my last Report I had to speak of the injurious effect of the rule which diminishes the motives to industry in prison by forbidding a convicted prisoner from having any portion of his earnings, or extra allowance of any kind for work done by him. The following is additional evidence.

The keeper of the prison at Beaumaris stated:—

"When I first took the situation of being a governor of this prison, the prisoners were paid for their labour, which would amount to about 4*d.* per diem, with which they were to provide for themselves; and no other allowance was given them, either for food or clothing; but if some were unwell and unable to earn the 4*d.* per day, they were assisted to the amount. Prisoners before trial never worked; they received the 4*d.* per day for their maintenance until tried. Debtors received nothing, only what they could earn by picking oakum. It continued in this mode until June 14, 1843, when the diet system took place, and ever since petty larceny has been on the increase, and the same parties have been recommitted twice and thrice, especially since the Chester and Holyhead line of railroad has commenced."

At the County Prison at Beverley it appears that the work was formerly of a much more useful kind than at present, that the prisoners were much more industrious, and that their cost was considerably less.

The following evidence was given by an experienced officer of this prison:—

"I have been an officer here more than 27 years. When I first came there was no tread-mill, but there was plenty of work of other kinds, such as weaving, flax-dressing, peeling rushes, breaking bricks, &c. for cement. The prisoners were allowed part of their earnings, and the governor a part, and the county got part. The allowance of food at that time was small, but all who worked well were able to make it up by buying bread out of their share of the earnings. They were allowed to buy bread to the extent of a pound per day. When that was the rule a prisoner was always glad to get work, and turn his hand to anything, and I think they all worked much better than they do now. There was but little punishment or fault-finding about the work. After a time a tread-mill was put up. It was first intended for the mill to be unproductive, but the governor persuaded the magistrates to let him use the power in grinding whiting, which it does still. The prisoners, however, were still allowed to employ their time, when they were off the mill, in working on their own account, and to spend part of the money in buying bread; and they were most of them willing and eager to work. They peeled rushes, knitted night-caps, made list shoes, and so forth; and their wives often came and took away the things to sell them. This went on till the year 1837, I think, when the prisoners were no longer allowed to work for themselves; the dietary was altered, and the buying of bread done away with. Since then the prisoners have been a little bit careless about their work, and no longer eager for it. In the old time I remember one prisoner, an Italian, who was here two years, and who, out of his share of his earnings (a quarter of the whole), besides paying for his bread, had nearly 7*l.* to receive when he left. He worked at flax-dressing. I remember another man, who worked as a labourer when the prison was enlarged, and who when he went out had to receive nearly 20*l.*"

The Chaplain of the Prison at Durham stated as follows:—

"I think it very desirable that the prisoners, whilst in confinement, should have an opportunity of earning some money with which to buy proper clothing when they are deficient in this respect, and to maintain themselves a short time till they can get work. Last winter three striking cases came to my knowledge of prisoners being exposed to cold and sickness, and placed under strong tempta-

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"tions to steal again, by their having, at the termination of their imprisonment, "to leave their warm cells and their warm prison clothing, and to go out half "clad into the cold winter air. In a short time all three were recommitted. "Two of them had evidently suffered very severely; indeed, in one case, an "illness had been brought on, which ended in consumption and death. Had "it not been for this exposure to want and cold I should have had good hopes "of all these prisoners. One of them, a boy who had gone out without any "shoes, told me that his feet had become so painful by being exposed to the "frost, that he had committed a theft on purpose to get back to prison, and "that he had gone and delivered himself up to the police. The man who "died of consumption had not committed a new offence, but had given inform-"ation of a former offence, with the express view of getting back to prison. "The third was committed as a vagrant. He was in so miserable a condition "that I could hardly recognize him again."

Task-work.

Among other motives for industry and steady application which I have always urged in my Reports, is the introduction of task or piece-work, instead of day-work; and it will be seen by reference to the Report on the prison at Wakefield, that the partial introduction of task-work into that prison has caused the prisoners to do more work, and to labour with greater alacrity.

Striking evidence of the benefits of task-work, combined with an arrangement by which, by the diligent performance of a certain quantity of work, an offender can abridge the period of his detention, appears in the volume entitled "Further Correspondence on the subject of Convict Discipline and Transportation," presented last month to Parliament. By the Reports of the Comptroller-General of Convicts in Van Diemen's Land, and of the Superintendents of the Convicts (pages 249–256), it appears, that since this plan was adopted, there has been a most gratifying improvement in the industry and general conduct of the convicts; that in a large number of cases more than double the quantity of work is now done; that many of the men are not only active during the day, but remain at work at night as long as the overseers will permit them, often returning to their work by moonlight; and that the number of serious offences of all kinds has greatly diminished. Mr. Willis, one of the superintendents, thus expresses himself on this latter point:—

"Moral offences have been very rare; and this appears to me to be a natural "consequence of the increase of industry and voluntary exertion which has "almost *individually* taken place among the men. In this respect, indeed, the "great advantage which the task system possesses over every other which has "preceded it is most conspicuous; before it was brought into operation, "insubordination, housebreaking, petty thefts, and other serious crimes were "of frequent occurrence, and the vigilance of the officers was so constantly "exercised either in endeavouring to prevent these offences, or in ascertain-"ing the perpetrators of them, that they had comparatively but little time "to devote to the advancement of the public works. But, of late, although "there are many of the same individuals in the gang, not one of these crimes "has been discovered; and indeed every description of offence, however trivial, "appears to be decreasing. The fact is, Sir, the men are kept out of mischief "by their industry, and from the time that they arrive at the station, until "their discharge from it, their sole ambition seems to be to try who can per-"form the most work, and by that means become the soonest eligible for private "service."

Cost of building.

One important means of reducing the cost of prisons is the adoption of a less expensive style of building. I entirely agree in the remarks which have lately been made on the impropriety of expending money in ornamenting prisons, and in the injustice of taxing ratepayers for such purposes. I believe, also, that if the futile practice of repeated short imprisonments were abandoned, a comparatively small number of separate cells (which are necessarily expensive in construction), would be generally sufficient, and that very plain and cheap buildings would suffice for the prisoners in general.

Separation not desirable in chapel or in exercising yard.

Even as respects those prisoners who during the greater part of the day are in separate cells, I do not think it desirable that provision should be made for their separation when at chapel, or in the exercising yard, except as regards the few who desire complete seclusion themselves. The attempt which is made in some prisons to hinder the inmates from even seeing each other, in order to

prevent communication of all kinds, is very expensive, causes much deception and I much doubt whether it ever attains its object.

Bad results of attempts to separate prisoners in chapel

By referring to the Report on the Prisons of Wakefield and Leeds, at pages 55 and 58, it will be seen that the plan lately adopted of dividing prison chapels in such a way as to confine each prisoner in a separate box, besides destroying the social character of the worship, and making it difficult for the prisoners to hear what is said, actually affords additional facilities for communication, and leads to the use of obscene writing and to the commission of other offences.

Lock-up houses.

While it appears to me to be unnecessary to provide separate cells for all the inmates of a regular prison, too much separation cannot be enforced in one kind of prison where at present it is often but little regarded, namely, lock-up houses. Many persons are brought to lock-up-houses on trifling charges, and are found to be innocent even of these; and it is a great hardship to expose them to the observation and coarse language of criminals. Moreover, there is not time in a lock-up-house to act upon the inmates by moral means and discipline, which supersede, to a great extent, the necessity of physical restraints; and again, the practice of congregating prisoners in a lock-up-house often leads to a defeat of justice.

For such buildings, therefore, I would recommend that a number of small cells should be built—and very small ones, if properly ventilated, would suffice—sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to allow of every prisoner being kept separate, and with a few rooms, one to serve as a sick-room, two others for prisoners in a state of intoxication, and the remainder for any unusual influx of prisoners.

I am of course now speaking of large lock-up houses or police prisons. In some cases, two cells, with accommodation for a resident keeper, are all that is required.

Enormous cost of some prisons.

The sums heretofore expended on prison buildings have in some cases been enormous. The cost is seldom less than 100*l.* to 150*l.* per prisoner (a sum sufficient for building two or three neat cottages, each able to contain a whole family), and in some instances it has been much more.

A portion only (the newest) of the county prison at York, capable of accommodating only 160 prisoners, cost 200,000*l.*, which is more than 1200*l.* per prisoner; enough, if it had been desired, to build for each prisoner a separate mansion, with stable and coach-house!

In almost all cases it is desirable that the prison should be built at a considerable distance from a town, in order that a large quantity of land may be obtained for cultivation; and, now that conveyance is so cheap and easy by means of railways, but little inconvenience would arise from this arrangement, if the lock-up house or police prison in each town were made sufficiently large to contain such prisoners as are sentenced to very short periods of confinement.

Waste of money from unnecessary multiplication of prisons.

Some remarks will be found in my last Report on the great waste of public money now arising from the multiplication of prisons in the same district, each with a complete staff of officers, both for old and young, male and female prisoners; a consequence of the distinction between county and borough prisons—a distinction which in Scotland has been abolished. And the same kind of waste is caused by the division of interests between county and county; large prisons in different counties being often so near to each other that either would serve the purposes of both.

Desirable that duty of providing prisons should be national instead of local.

This waste of building, and this necessity for having several staffs of officers in the same district, would be prevented by making the duty of providing and regulating prisons entirely national, instead of it being, as at present, partly national and partly local. The arrangement would also readily permit of prisoners being classified and placed in different prisons, according to age, sex, character, and employment, so that every prisoner's labour might be turned to the best account, the young be kept separate from the old, and the well-disposed from the hardened and vicious. And such an arrangement would not be inconsistent with the retention of local management (under a general controlling authority), or with the principle of casting the expense of each criminal on a particular district; though I would submit that the district should be that of the offender's birth, and where, consequently, he was probably reared, and not the place where he happens to commit an offence. I would also renew my suggestion

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that (as in a case of pauperism) the district or parish should have a claim for repayment on the parents of the offender.

If however, the prisons could be made self-supporting—a great object to aim at—then there would, of course, be no burden to apportion. And if the arrangements suggested were adopted, and the pernicious practice of repeated commitments for short periods were abandoned, I have little doubt that our prisons might be made self-supporting. In one of my early Reports, I called attention to the fact that the great majority of the prisoners were at the best age for earning their livelihood; and when it is remembered that working men do pay their way, although they have generally a family depending upon them, and often waste a considerable part of their income in drink, it surely is not unreasonable to expect that, under good arrangements, prisoners who are not called upon to support their families, and who are debarred from all luxuries, should maintain themselves and pay the cost of their superintendence. Several years ago I showed that this was, in fact, the case as regarded all prisoners sent for a considerable period to the prison at Glasgow; and experience in America has shown that whole prisons may be made self-supporting, and even to yield a surplus.

Experimental prison wanted.

Much might be done towards settling some of the questions now under discussion regarding prison discipline, and towards diffusing a knowledge on the subject, by establishing a large experimental prison in which, under the direction of a governor of superior talent and enlarged views, and who, being wedded to no theory, would be anxious only to arrive at the truth, prisoners of similar age, character, and pursuits might be subjected to different modes of treatment and discipline; the results, both during the period of imprisonment and after their liberation, being carefully recorded and compared.

I believe that such an arrangement, besides assisting materially in solving many problems relating to punishment and reformation, would save the country a large sum of money in the erection of new prisons.

Until the public mind becomes more settled on these subjects, and until it is determined what general arrangements should be adopted for providing and regulating prisons, it seems very desirable, where practicable, to postpone the building of new prisons.

Health. Rate of mortality.

During the last year (1848), the general health of the prisoners in my district was good, the rate of mortality, as compared with the average number of prisoners, having been less than two per cent. This mortality includes removals and liberations on account of illness, at the rate of two removals or liberations for one death.

The mortality in 1848 was the same as in 1847, but, though small, was greater than the mortality in 1846 by more than one-half.

Notwithstanding the presence of cholera in the country during the latter half of last year, the number of deaths, and of removals and liberations on account of illness, was considerably less than during the first half of the year. The greatest number was in the second quarter of the year, and the least in the fourth quarter.

The following table shows the average number of prisoners, and the number of deaths, &c., in each quarter of 1848:—

	Average Number of Prisoners.	Deaths.	Removals on account of Illness.	Liberations on account of Illness.
First Quarter . .	4825	23	3	2
Second ,, . .	4967	24	2	3
Third ,, . .	5190	18	2	4
Fourth ,, . .	5509	13	1	3
Whole Year .	5100	78	8	12

Cholera.

Since the close of the year, however, cholera has appeared in three of the prisons, namely, those at Wakefield, Carlisle, and Leeds; the chief attack having been at Wakefield Prison. The whole number of cases in the district

has been 33, and the number of deaths 19; and of these, 28 cases and 16 deaths were at the prison at Wakefield.

At Wakefield the cases of cholera were confined entirely to an old part of the building, which is badly drained, and which in winter is sometimes both cold and damp; and a large proportion of the cases of diarrhœa which occurred was also in this part of the building; though there were many such cases in the newer part. The building is on a bad site; and it is much to be regretted that the efforts which were made to change the site when the prison was enlarged were not successful.

At Carlisle Prison there were four cases of cholera, three of which were fatal; but at the prison at Leeds there was only one case, and the prisoner was cured.

The immediate causes of the appearance of cholera at Carlisle Prison appeared to be the existence of the disease in the neighbourhood, and the unusually crowded state of the prison.

Conduct.

In most cases the general conduct of the prisoners, during the year, was reported to be good; but the number of punishments in several of the prisons is still very great, compared with the number in my late district (Scotland), though in some it was evident that much misconduct had passed unnoticed, as will be seen by the separate reports.

Improvements recommended.

In the recommendations which I have made to the local authorities for the improvement of the prisons, I have been much restricted by the present Acts of Parliament on the subject, some of the provisions of which appear greatly to impede the establishment of an efficient and economical system of discipline. It is, for example, almost impossible, while the present Gaol Acts continue in force, to establish a good system of classification, or to make the allowance of food depend on a prisoner's industry. I have recommended, however, that useful work be introduced as far as possible, and that the prisoners be compelled to perform a daily task equal to ten hours' fair labour; that they be required to rise both in winter and summer at an early hour in the morning; that to admit of these regulations being acted upon, every prison be supplied with artificial light; that where there are no means of placing any prisoners in separate confinement, a few cells, at least, be prepared for such use; and that the selection of prisoners for separate confinement, be left to the discretion of the governor, regard however being had by him to a few specified principles. I have also made some recommendations with a view to preventing intoxication and other misconduct among debtors; adding such other recommendations and suggestions as seemed applicable to the peculiar circumstances of particular prisons.

Most of the recommendations of a general character will be found included in those relative to the County Prison at York, page 28; but it appears that, according to the interpretation which has been put on a clause in the Act 2 and 3 Vict., c. 56, it is not practicable, in the present state of the law, to carry the 44th and 46th of these recommendations into effect.

Distinction should be made regarding untried prisoners who have been previously convicted.

I have always thought that a distinction ought to be made among untried prisoners, as regards those who have been previously convicted of an offence; and that these might with propriety be set to work. But in the present state of the law this is not possible.

Children committed to prison.

I have sometimes had to call attention to the tender ages at which children are occasionally sent to prison; ages at which, if they had been in the upper or middle classes of society, they would scarcely have left the nursery, and at which, if they had committed any offence, a few hours separation from their companions would probably be the most severe punishment resorted to. It will be seen by referring to the reports on the prisons at Newcastle and Salford, pages 13 and 70, to what an extent this practice of committing children to prison is sometimes carried.

To send a child seven or eight years old to an ordinary prison—to a fortress with grated doors and barred windows, guarded at all points, and surrounded by high walls—would seem when stated in plain terms to be an act both of folly and cruelty. And when not only the public money is wasted, and the child treated without regard to the feelings and fears of infancy, but, owing to the bad state of the prison, the little thing is placed in a position in which he is in

IV. NORTHERN DISTRICT.

danger of being corrupted for life, the picture, in all its features, becomes painful and revolting.

For some instances of the commitment of children to prison, of the cost of these imprisonments to society, and of the subsequent bad career of the children, I refer to the reports on the prisons at Newcastle and Salford already mentioned.

Nevertheless, under present circumstances, a magistrate must often, however he may feel the evils of such a commitment, have great difficulty in determining what to do; and I am humbly of opinion that the only effectual remedy is to have good juvenile prisons and well-regulated industrial schools (the latter to form part of our poor-law establishment), in one or other of which all children may be placed who become either thieves or beggars.

In the Report on the Prison at Durham, page 5, will be found a narrative containing instructive matter on the causes of crime, and information regarding the mode in which base money is coined and circulated.

Great number of offences committed by a small number of criminals.

Such a statement is confirmatory of an opinion which I long since expressed in my Reports, that a very great number of offences are committed by a very small number of persons; and that if by a more energetic system of police and administration of the criminal law, those persons could be apprehended and withdrawn from society, either for life, or until they were undoubtedly reformed, there would be a great and striking diminution in the amount of crime.

Under good arrangements prisoners might assist materially in detection and prevention of crime.

The evidence of this prisoner, and that of another inmate of the same prison, given at page 4, is important in another point of view; for it strongly tends to show that under kind treatment (and such is the character of the treatment in the County Prison at Durham) prisoners may themselves become highly instrumental in the detection and prevention of crime. At present, owing probably in part to the degrading and repulsive, if not vindictive nature of some of our punishments, there is often a kind of principle of honour among offenders which forbids their giving information of each other; a feeling which the practice of granting pecuniary rewards to informers, and of allowing evidence of the guilt of others to exempt from punishment the party who offers it, must tend greatly to enhance, thereby defeating the very object of such rewards.

If the whole tenour of our criminal law, of our police, our courts of justice, and our prisons, were solely and clearly to prevent crime, and to amend the criminal, and this by the infliction of the least amount of pain consistent with the attainment of these objects, I have very little doubt that not only in occasional instances, but in a majority of cases, prisoners would be found not merely to co-operate in the work of their own reformation, instead of carrying on, as is at present too frequently the case, a system of petty warfare with those in authority over them, but would eventually be brought to the conviction that they should be performing their duty, and doing an act of public justice, and one of real kindness to the parties themselves, by giving such information as would enable the police to go at once to the chief and wholesale offenders, to penetrate into the very citadel of crime, and to destroy that extensive machinery on which crime depends, to a great extent, for its activity and very life.

But to bring about this great object, degrading punishments and hectoring modes of treating prisoners must be abandoned; and while the opposite extreme of morbid sympathy and pampering should be equally avoided, prisoners must be treated as rational beings, with the ordinary feelings of humanity.

Superintendence by chaplains over liberated prisoners.

In my last Report, I took occasion to call the general attention of the chaplains of the prisons in my district to the benefit which had been experienced at many of the Scottish prisons, and at some of the prisons in my present district, from the exertions of the chaplains of these prisons to keep up either directly, or through others, some degree of communication with prisoners after their liberation, and some amount of superintendence over them. The following is taken from the last Annual Report of the Chaplain of the prison at Leeds:—

"As far as my engagements will allow, I endeavour to call upon the parents "of many of the children before they are liberated, and advise the most pro- "bable step to adopt to regain the wayward youth on their return home, and "in none of these visits, though generally in the lowest parts of your borough, "have I met with anything but thanks for my interest in their children. Occa-

"sionally I call to see how they are going on, and at present no instance of re-committal has taken place of those thus visited. The occasional visits of the chaplain, if it were possible, or of some benevolent persons, at the dwellings of discharged prisoners, I doubt not would be attended with great advantage; many a brand might be snatched from burning—many a wayward youth might be led from the path of vice to that of virtue—many might be induced to be frequenters of church and school, instead of streets and haunts of iniquity. I always enjoin prisoners to call upon me or write to me if I can be of any service to them after they are at liberty."

In another part of his Report, the Chaplain states :—

"It is my habit to see each prisoner before leaving, when I endeavour to ascertain if I can at all serve him in keeping his wish to do better. If I find a youth has been accustomed to attend any place of worship or school, I invariably give him a letter to his clergyman, soliciting his kind interest for the lad; if any degraded female is anxious to reclaim her character by placing herself in the Penitentiary, I give her a note to the matron, or endeavour to restore her to her parents; if any able-bodied man wishes to get his former place of work, or to obtain a fresh place, I have endeavoured to carry out his wishes; and I am happy to know that in all these several attempts to serve them, my labour has not been entirely lost, for I can point to boys who are attending school and church—to females who are apparently to the present time giving signs of sincerity, and to men who are now getting an honest livelihood, and regularly attending a place of worship."

Visiting societies.

At some prisons much valuable aid is given in the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners, and in obtaining honest employment for them after their liberation, by kind and charitable persons, chiefly ladies, who form themselves into societies for that purpose. Sound discretion is of course necessary in the proceedings of such societies, and in the selection of their members; and this may be secured, in a great degree, by giving the governor and chaplain of the prison a veto on the admission of parties to visit prisoners. With due precautions, the efforts of such societies may be turned to excellent account. Nothing perhaps tends more to strengthen any one's good resolutions than the knowledge that a person, himself of pure life, takes an interest in his welfare; while nothing perhaps tends more to prevent a return to the path of virtue than the feeling that one is utterly abandoned by all whom we can esteem or respect.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

FREDERIC HILL.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

DURHAM.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced September 11, 1848.]

SINCE my last Report on this prison, some additional land has been enclosed, preparatory to the erection of a new wing for female prisoners; and there have been several minor improvements in the building generally. A new chaplain has been appointed, who appears to be very well qualified for his duties, and very zealous in their discharge; also a new deputy-governor; and an addition has lately been made to the officers by the appointment of an assistant schoolmaster.

A new wing for female prisoners was greatly wanted, and I am glad the work has been undertaken. The present wing is as bad in construction as it is insufficient in accommodation.

The following is taken from the present chaplain's Journal:—

July 13, 1848.—There are 52 women in gaol at present; 15 sleep in one room, in which there are five beds, and a mattress on the floor. Ten sleep in another room. The conduct at night of the female prisoners is very bad. Any remains of virtue or modesty that might be found in any one female prisoner would, under these circumstance, speedily vanish; and instruction in religion is almost useless.

The average number of prisoners last year was 213, which is 32 more than the average of the preceding year. At the time of my visit the number was 248, of whom not fewer than 23 were debtors.

About 70 male prisoners are now in separate confinement. The others are associated very much according to the rule in the Gaol Act, some being placed under the silent system; but for others, constant superintendence is not provided, and these have frequent opportunities of conversing, especially during the night.

Although, as already mentioned, an additional officer has lately been appointed, the number of officers is still insufficient to maintain effective discipline throughout the prison, and to give the requisite instruction in industrial employments. This is the case, even though at the time of my visit two of the debtors were acting as officers, which is contrary to law, and which I consider in itself objectionable; inasmuch as every officer of a prison, however humble his position, ought to be a person of moral weight, and deserving respect, among other virtues, for providence and economy.

Some of the present officers are now too old for much effective service.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the Prison Rules:—

1. As already stated, two prisoners have lately been acting as officers.

2. For want of more officers, many prisoners, even among those confined for long periods, have been employed at kinds of work, such as picking oakum, which require but little superintendence, but which are comparatively useless. The following return shows the ordinary employment of the prisoners in confinement at the time of my visit, and how they were occupied in the prison.—[*See* page 2.]

3. The female prisoners have no bath; and the rule respecting washing has not been fully acted upon among the male prisoners. Some of these, consequently, I found not to be clean in their persons.

4. The rule respecting the supply of clothing has not been properly acted upon. Many prisoners had no pocket-handkerchiefs; and many untried prisoners, who were wearing their own clothes, did not know that they might have the prison clothing.

There was scribbling in some of the Bibles and library books.

I found most of the untried prisoners unoccupied.

The untried male prisoners have hitherto risen an hour later than the other prisoners.

The instruction of the male prisoners in reading and writing is in a very efficient state, and their general improvement has been highly satisfactory; but the same remarks do not extend to the female prisoners. To assist in the religious instruction, however, of the females, some ladies have kindly volunteered their services to attend the prison for an hour every Sunday afternoon. Such an arrangement, under proper regulations (which exist in the present case) to prevent the admission of any one who has not the requisite skill and judgment, appears to me to be highly advantageous both for its effects within the prison walls and after the time of liberation. Nothing perhaps tends more to strengthen any one's good resolutions than the knowledge that a person of pure life himself is taking an interest in our welfare; and nothing perhaps tends more to prevent a return to the path of virtue than the feeling that one is utterly abandoned by all whom we can respect and esteem.

So low is found to be the general state of education amongst the prisoners on admission, that of 1559 received last year only 11 could read and write well.

IV. DURHAM.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Durham.

A RETURN of the ordinary Occupation of all the Criminal Prisoners, whether Tried or Untried, now in confinement in the County Prison at Durham, and of their Employment in Prison at the date of this Return, 13th September, 1848.

MALES.

Ordinary Occupation.	No.	EMPLOYMENT IN PRISON.												Not at Work.				TOTAL.
		Cooking.	Cleaning.	Joiner's Work.	Matmaking.	Picking Oakum.	Rugmaking.	Shoemaking.	Tailoring.	Weaving.	Washing.	Winding Bobbins.	Tread Wheel.	Unable to work from Illness. Convicted.	Unable to work from Illness. Untried.	Untried Prisoners, idle by choice.	Other Prisoners not at work, specifying the cause.	
Barbers	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Blacksmiths	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	6
Baker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Cooper	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Flax-dresser	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Glassmaker	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gardener	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Grocers	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Hawker	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hatter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Joiners	4	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Labourers	70	..	5	..	2	45	1	..	1	3	1	1	7	..	..	4	..	70
Miller	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mason	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nailor	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Potters	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pitmen	33	..	2	..	..	14	2	..	..	5	1	..	3	1	..	5	..	33
Shoemakers	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10
Shipwrights	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sweeps	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
Sailors	22	2	2	..	2	8	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4	..	22
Sawyer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tinner	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tailors	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Weavers	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Whitesmith	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
No occupation	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Total	181	4	12	3	4	87	4	10	6	10	3	2	15	2	..	19	..	181

FEMALES.

Ordinary Occupation.	No.	EMPLOYMENT IN PRISON.						Not at Work.				TOTAL.
		Cleaning.	Ironing.	Knitting.	Picking Oakum.	Sewing.	Washing.	Unable to work, from Illness. Convicted.	Unable to work, from Illness. Untried.	Untried Prisoners, idle by choice.	Other Prisoners not at work, specifying the cause.	
Married, Domestic concerns	7	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	7
Servants	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
No occupation	26	4	1	9	7	..	4	1	..	..	..	26
Total	35	4	3	9	7	6	5	1	..	..	..	35

After being in many prison chapels, in which those attending worship are placed in barred cages, like so many wild beasts, or stuck in tall boxes from which the face only is visible, it is refreshing to go into a chapel like that at Durham, where the worship is really of a social character, and where I will venture to say there is really better order, more attention to that which ought to occupy the minds of the prisoners, and fewer attempts at improper communication, than in most chapels where troublesome and expensive contrivances have been adopted to divide and insulate the prisoners. It is no doubt desirable to have a few separate stalls for those who wish to be entirely hidden from the rest of the prisoners, and for those also who are in a bad state of feeling, and likely to exercise a bad influence over others; but, beyond this, I am averse to anything which, by destroying the social character of the service, deprives it of one of its noblest

qualities, and that which is most likely to create among prisoners an abiding taste for public worship. In this view of the proper character of public worship in prison, I am happy to have the concurrence of Mr. Clay, the able and experienced chaplain of Preston Prison.

The singing and chaunting in the chapel of the Durham prison were very pleasing, and much better than can be at all hoped for in a chapel where the prisoners are separated. The better psalmody again must tend to increase the beneficial effect of the service on the feelings of the prisoners, and to create agreeable associations with it.

Many of the library books are now worn out, and the whole number is insufficient, and not varied enough in character.

The general health of the prisoners since my last Report appears to have been good, and it was so at the time of my visit. The surgeon gave the following evidence:—

Except that in the early part of last winter there were several cases of typhus fever in the prison, brought in by destitute Irish, which however did not spread, and except also that there have lately been eight or ten cases of English cholera—a disorder which has been very prevalent in the neighbourhood—the general health of the prisoners during the last two years has been good. During the last year there have been three deaths, one of them from typhus fever, referred to above, but there has not been any removal or liberation on account of illness.

I found a debtor affected by delirium tremens, brought on, it was believed, by excessive drinking; and as none of his fellow-debtors had been found willing to undertake the charge of him in his fits of violence, three criminal prisoners had been placed in the debtors' ward for that purpose.

A cause of disease has been allowed to remain up to the present time by the existence of cess-pools under the floors of two rooms in the prison. I was vexed to find that, notwithstanding I always put the direct question to all the chief officers of a prison, whether they know of any cause of disease in operation, to which I require a written reply, I had never been informed of these cess-pools. The first person, I believe, to call attention to them was the new chaplain. Orders had been given before my arrival to have the cesspools removed, but owing to the slow proceedings and dilatoriness of the person employed, this source of malaria was still there. I recommended, however, that some of the prisoners be set to do the work, and this was done.

The general conduct of a large portion of the prisoners appears to have been good, but there has been much misconduct among the female prisoners, and, until lately, among the untried male prisoners. In one instance, too, a violent assault was committed on an officer by a male convicted prisoner, with a view of effecting an escape. For this assault the prisoner was brought to trial and sentenced to 10 years' transportation. It is probable that the plan of the assault was made in concert with other prisoners, and that it was arranged before trial, the untried prisoners at that time being seldom under any supervision; still had it not been for a great defect in the construction of the building, the assault would probably never have been committed or devised. The defect referred to is the insecure entrance to the new wing containing the separate cells, which presented the hope of escape to any prisoner who might master an officer in that wing, and get possession of his key.

The governor was absent on leave, owing to the state of his health; but the deputy governor gave the following evidence respecting the conduct of the untried prisoners:—

The untried prisoners often give a great deal of trouble; they give much more trouble than the convicted prisoners. Their conduct has, however, improved very much of late, in consequence of their being more under superintendence since the appointment of an assistant schoolmaster. Few of the untried prisoners do any work. I believe that many more of them would work were it not for the rule which directs that if, on trial, they should be convicted, they shall not receive any payment for the work which they may have done; so at least this rule has been understood to direct.

Although there is evidence of much misconduct, the number of punishments has been small; but it is probable that owing to the want of more efficient superintendence many offences have escaped detection.

I received no complaint of importance from any of the prisoners.

The chaplain gave the following evidence: part of it shows the connexion between the want of sanitary regulations and crime, and another part the evils resulting from not allowing prisoners an opportunity of earning any money to assist them on their release, and the want of a better administration of the poor-law, so that every one who is willing to submit to the rules of a well-ordered workhouse may at all times be able to find an asylum. These are subjects to which I have had frequent occasion to call attention in my Reports:—

The only two prisoners, now in prison, whose minds appear to me to have been affected by confinement in separate cells, are C. M. and W. C. The first is still in a separate cell, but C. having attempted to hang himself, is associated with two other prisoners. M. I often find in low spirits, and in tears. He has now been in a cell by himself 18 months, and I have recommended the magistrates to relax his separation, but they have not adopted my recommendation.* The elementary instruction of the male prisoners is going on very satisfactorily, but the instruction of the females is not efficient. The schoolmistress has bad health, and has not any power of interesting her pupils in their work. Moreover, the very bad state of discipline among the female prisoners indisposes them to come to school. I find, by an analysis of the commitments in the county, that about 28 per cent. of them are from Sunderland alone, while the population of Sunderland is less than 20 per cent. of that of the whole county. Having for two years been curate at Sunderland, I have had an opportunity of becoming well acquainted with that town, and I should state, from personal observation, that one of the main causes of so much crime and disturbance at Sunderland, as compared with other places in the county, is, in my opinion, the

* The magistrates stated, that they found that the surgeon did not agree with the chaplain respecting this prisoner, and that there was good reason for believing that the prisoner was trying to impose.

crowded state of the population, and the consequent amount of dirt and discomfort, and the close contact into which the people are driven. Many of the streets are so narrow, that there is scarcely room for a wheelbarrow to pass through them, and many of the houses are built back to back, without any yard between. If well-constructed lodging-houses could be substituted for much of the present wretched buildings, I am convinced that both the moral and physical condition of a large class of the inhabitants would be greatly improved. I think it very desirable that the prisoners, whilst in confinement, should have an opportunity of earning some money, with which to buy proper clothing when they are deficient in this respect, and to maintain themselves a short time till they can get work. Last winter three striking cases came to my knowledge of prisoners being exposed to cold and sickness, and placed under strong temptations to steal again, by their having, at the termination of their imprisonment, to leave their warm cells and their warm prison clothing, and to go out, half clad, into the cold winter air. In a short time all three were recommitted. Two of them had evidently suffered very severely; indeed, in one case an illness had been brought on, which ended in consumption and death. Had it not been for this exposure to want and cold, I should have had good hopes of all these prisoners. One of the prisoners, a boy who had gone out without any shoes, told me that his feet had become so painful by being exposed to the frost, that he had committed a theft on purpose to get back to prison, and that he had gone and delivered himself up to the police. The man who died of consumption had not committed any new offence, but had given information of a former offence, with the express view of getting back to prison. The third was committed as a vagrant. He was in so miserable a condition, that I could hardly recognize him again.

I called the attention of the Assistant Poor Law Commissioner in this district to the case of a young boy who appeared to be quite destitute, but who nevertheless was for a considerable time refused relief by the parish officers. Had it not been for the kindness of one of the prison officers in first relieving the boy himself (the expense of which was afterwards defrayed by the liberality of one of the visiting justices), and in bringing the case before the board of guardians, it is probable that this boy would have been driven into crime.

The following verses, some of which appear to me to show much feeling, were lately written by one of the prisoners:—

PRISON THOUGHTS.

Cag'd in a prison cell, how sad, yet true,
Does the lone heart bring former scenes to view,
'Till the rack'd mind, with bitter frenzy driven,
Maligns the just decrees of man and heaven.
The grated bars, and iron-studded door,
The cold bare walls, and chilly pavement floor,
The hammock, table, stool, and pious book,
The jailer's stealthy tread, and jealous look,
Force back the maddened thoughts to other days,
When joyous youth was crowned with hopeful bays;
E'er rank luxuriant Folly reigned supreme,
As if this life was nothing but a dream,
Or the dire cup had sear'd the unblighted heart,
And caused all holy feelings to depart.
My father's home, my mother's cheerful smile,
Where sat affection free from selfish guile;
Each pleasant hour so innocently gay,
Passed like a mellow summer's eve away.
No baneful passions fired my tranquil mind,
No wild unruly thoughts ranged unconfined;
But all was fair and gladsome as the grove,
Where warbling songsters live in artless love.
How changed my lot!—no sister, mother, sire,
Now fondly sit around the wintry fire;
No household song beguiles the lengthened night,
No homely jest creates a fond delight;
No Sabbath morning sees us now engage
In rapt attention on the holy page,
Or hears the swelling notes of praise and prayer
Borne on the breeze, and floating on the air.
Oh! could my parents' shades but bend on earth,
They'd mourn like me the morning of my birth.
Cursed be the hour when first I turned astray
From keeping sacred God's own hallowed day;
When first I learned to sip the poisoned bowl,
That kills the body, and corrupts the soul.
'Twas then my godly lessons, one by one,
Fled from my giddy heart till all were gone,
And left behind a waste and dreary wild,
A conscience hardened, and a soul defiled.
Oh! when I think on what I've been, and see
My present state, and think what I may be,
Despair and horror burns and boils within,
For years of folly and continued sin,
Until my brain seems bursting with the dread
Of Heaven's just judgments falling on my head.
Almighty Father, God of life and death!
Give, oh! give me a true and living faith;
Bestow thy quickening spirit, and impart
Thy saving grace to tranquillize my heart,
That I may better live, for time to come,
And rear my spirit for thy heavenly home.

The chaplain stated that he believed that the statements made by the prisoner named R. S. in the following extract from the chaplain's journal proceeded from good feelings and good motives; that he had put the case into the hands of the police, who had commenced a search for the offenders mentioned by R. S., and that so far as there had yet been means of checking the accuracy of R. S.'s statements they were found to be correct.

August 23, 1848.—When I visited the cells, R. S., under sentence of transportation for seven years, stated that he wished to make the following communication concerning certain robberies, and desired that I would forward it to Mr. T., police officer, at Chester-le-Street. R. R., P., myself and P.'s brother, committed a burglary in the house of E. last winter, and stole clothes, watch, &c. This was on Lord Durham's property. P.'s brother, myself, and R., robbed a house at night in Witton-le-Wear; took liquor, money, knives and forks. Myself, R., and C. G., stole two hams and eggs from a house near Leadgate. R., J. P., stole a sheep from Whitehouse Farm, Homeside, G. T.'s last winter. Myself, R., and R. B., stole 11 cheeses and two hams from the barn of Mr. D. ——, near Chester-le-Street.

August 25.—Again visited R. S., under sentence of transportation for seven years. He requested me to take down the following statement as to two robberies, and to communicate the same to the proper authorities. Myself, R. R., R. P., pitman, ——, R. F., and W. S. pitman, of ——, H. H., and T. G., pitman, of —— , robbed —— house, at Leadgate, at night. Entered by the window that leads into the bar. R. went in, and took 84*l.* 12*s.* 20*l.* was in four Bank of England notes, 50*l.* in gold, and the rest in silver and copper; and two watches. H. H. got one of the watches, and got a glass put into it in Newcastle; the glass being broken when we got it.

The property was divided in my house at Leadgate; it came to 11*l.* 10*s.* each. I changed two of the notes in Newcastle, one in a Jew's shop who sells watches and guns and clothes, near ——. The other at a shoemaker's shop in ——, near the ——, and bought a pair of shoes; paid 6*s.* 6*d.* for them. R. changed the other two notes. I have some money boxes hid up the waggon way fronting the —— inn, between —— and ——; on the left hand as you go up to the engine, on the side, not between the rails; only a bit of coal over them; hooked the hole with my hands.

Also myself, H. H. R. R., robbed at night a farm house near Green Croft, Stoneheaps, parish of Lanchester, and took six hens, two cocks, and two rabbits, and two pigeons. H. cleared all his relations. He and G. married two of P.'s sisters.

The following is a history of another prisoner, which I took down as related by himself. My attention to this prisoner was called by the chaplain, who told me that he thought the prisoner could give useful information regarding the extent and practice of forgery:—

J. G. S. a prisoner under sentence of transportation examined:—

I am 29 years old. I am a native of Edinburgh. My father and mother are both dead. My mother died when I was a mere suckling. I do not know when my father died, and I cannot be quite sure that he is dead, but I believe he is. He deserted his family, I believe, soon after my mother's death, and went to England. The only time that I ever remember seeing him was one day in the streets of Edinburgh, when I was 15 years old. He tapped me on the back and invited me to go and take some refreshment with him, which I agreed to do. He took me to a tavern, and after a while he told me that he was my father, and he appointed me to meet him again the next evening. I was at that time in the Orphans' Hospital at the D——. The next day I saw Mr. ——, a writer in Edinburgh, who was my mother's father, and I told him joyfully whom I had met the day before. He, however, desired me not to go to this person again, and he sent a letter to the teacher of the hospital to prohibit my going to him. My mother was an illegitimate child of Mr. ——. I obeyed Mr. —— directions, and I never saw my father afterwards, but I have heard that he died in London, from a person who represented herself to me as his second wife. I have been told that my father had some property at the time of his marriage, and that he received some with my mother; that he got through it all by drunkenness and dissipation. Till I was seven years old I was under the care of Mr. ——, who lived in —— -street, Edinburgh. He was my godfather, and my grandfather Mr. —— paid him so much a-week for my board. I then went to the Orphans' Hospital, and there I remained till I was 15. I left a short time after I met my father. I have no brother, but I have a sister. I do not know where she is. The last time I saw her is about eight years ago. I do not know whether my grandfather Mr. —— is still alive. It is about eight years since I saw him also. On leaving the Orphans' Hospital I went to live with my grandfather, Mr. ——, and I used to go to Mr. ——, surgeon, living at —— -street, to have lessons in anatomy. I was to be brought up as a surgeon. In about nine months, however, I had a quarrel with my grandfather, and left him. It was about my keeping company with a girl named ——. She was very respectable, but she was a Catholic, and my grandfather, who was a Presbyterian, did not approve of her for that reason. He was afraid that if I married her I should change my religion, which he said would be sacrilege. He expostulated with me, and tried to show me the difference between the two religions, but I would not give up Miss —— company, and he told me that I must either keep such company as he liked, or leave his house. I therefore left his house. One cause of my first losing my grandfather's favour was my getting the worse of liquor the first new year's day after leaving the Orphans' Hospital, but I did not form any habit of drinking till I went to live at Newcastle. My grandfather lived then at ——, but he afterwards went to live in ——. About two years ago I wrote to him according to that address, to ask for some assistance, as I was going out as mate of a vessel from Sunderland, and he sent me 5*l.* I have not written to inform him of my present situation. On leaving my grandfather's I went to Dunfermline to be out of his way, and intending to remain there till the father of Miss —— should find me a situation, which I hoped he would do when he knew how I was placed. My motive for wishing to be out of my grandfather's way was, that I had taken some money, about 8*l.* I think, which belonged to him, and which was kept in a writing-desk in my bed-room. The desk was locked, but the key had been left in the lock. This was the first theft I ever committed. I did not take the money till after my grandfather had told me that if I did not abandon Miss ——'s company I must leave his house. After staying a short time at Dunfermline I went to the Rumbling Bridge, and remained at the inn there about four months. During the first six weeks I paid for my board, but during the remainder of the time I was allowed to remain without charge on condition of giving some lessons every day to the landlord, Mr. ——, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. At the end of that time I returned to Dunfermline, and was six months there with Mr. ——, a master weaver. I kept his accounts. During all this time I heard nothing from Mr. ——. I left Dunfermline at the end of six months, because I had taken 30*s.* which belonged to Mr. ——. I went to Edinburgh, but Mr. —— followed me and found me at my sister's. He had me taken before Mr. ——, but on my paying back the money in court, and promising to return to Mr. ——'s employment, to whom by a written agreement I was engaged for four years, I was released. I returned that night with Mr. —— to Dunfermline, but I found that the people there looked down upon me for embezzling the money; and as I did not like the disgrace, I absconded the next week, and went to Newcastle. At Newcastle I went into a chemist's shop to buy some cough lozenges. I believe while I was there a person came in and asked for some medicine. There was no one in the shop but a boy, and I observed that this boy took down a bottle with the wrong medicine marked on it to give to this customer. I told him it was not correct. I forget just now the name of the stuff which the boy was going to give, but I remember that it was poisonous, and that it would have proved fatal if taken. While we were discussing the matter, the master of the shop, who overheard our conversation, came in. He asked me how I knew that the medicine was the wrong one, and whether I had ever been in a chemist's shop? I told him that I had not, but that I understood Latin, and was acquainted with the names of many kinds of medicine. He asked me who my parents were? and after some further conversation, he told me that if he should have a vacancy, and I liked to be bound to him for seven years, he would take me into his employment, provided my friends would give security for my remaining the whole time. This person's name was ——, and he lived in the ——. He wrote to my grandfather, and my grandfather and Mr. ——, the lord justice clerk, together, gave security to the extent either of 50*l.* or of 150*l.*, I forget which. I then entered Mr. ——'s service, and remained with him four years. At my birth my mother suckled one of Mr. ——'s children, which is the reason, I believe, that Mr. —— was kind enough to join in the

security. At the end of four years I was obliged to leave Mr. —— in consequence of an improper intimacy which took place between me and his niece. Mr. —— did not, however, demand payment of my security, because it was his act for me to leave. At Newcastle, as I have already mentioned, I first fell into the habit of drinking. I became acquainted there with several people who were themselves addicted to drinking, and were in other respects of bad character. The street in which I lived, called the ——, is, I believe, the worst in Newcastle. A large portion of the inhabitants in it are of loose and drinking habits. On leaving Newcastle I went to Edinburgh, and after some time got a situation with a baker living in the ——, whose name I forget. I became bound to him, but at the end of six weeks I absconded, as I found that the employment did not agree with my constitution. I took some money with me, but I forget how much. The baker gave information to the police, and I was apprehended and sent to prison for 60 days. On leaving prison I wrote a note to my grandfather, saying that I had been ill, and begging him to pay the doctor's bill. This was done to gain admission to his presence, for in reality I had not been ill. He saw me for a few minutes, but he had found out that the story of my illness was a pretence, and he upbraided me for my conduct, and refused anything more to do with me. He sent me out, however, a sovereign by the butler. After calling on my sister I set out for Newcastle. I remained a night there and then went to North Shields, and finding a vessel in which an apprentice was wanted, I engaged myself to go one voyage on trial. I did not like the sea, and on the return of the vessel I gave up my situation. I then went to Sunderland and got a place in another vessel, but this was only to get a passage to London. After remaining a few weeks in London, and trying in vain to obtain employment, I returned to Sunderland. There I engaged as a seaman on board a collier that was going to Cowes, in the Isle of Wight. At that place I enlisted into Her Majesty's service, and went on board the "Peak" frigate. We sailed to Barbadoes, and there I was drafted to the "Flamer," a steam brigantine. I did not like the service, and soon deserted. I was, however, retaken, but on our passage from Barbadoes to Demerara I deserted again at St. Vincent's. There I remained about 18 months in the employment of a Mr. ——, a grocer. At the end of that time I returned to England, on board a brig bound for London, in which I acted as steward. Soon after landing I fell in with a prostitute, and in the house to which she took me I was robbed by her; but a man who appeared to live in the house, and who had once met me before in the north, recognised me, and ordered the girl to return the money. He and I drank the money together, and from him I learnt the art of forging base coin, which has ended in bringing me here under my present sentence. This man's name is ——. He lived at that time in ——-street, ——; but I do not know where he is now. This is about six years ago. He first taught me to make shillings by means of a mould of plaster of Paris. I found it difficult at first to make a good mould, but at the end of three or four months I could make one perfectly. I could make about 100 shillings in a night. We used, at that time, to make them for sale to other parties. We sold some to people who took them into the country, and a good many we sold to keepers of public-houses. There were two men, named —— and ——, who bought large numbers of them, and we sold large numbers to the keeper of the public-house called the ——, in ——-street, and to the keeper of the —— public house, in ——-street road. The name of the latter person was ——, but I forget the name of the other. We generally got five shillings for a pound's worth of base shillings; but if the parties would consent to give six shillings a pound, then we used German silver or Gates's metal in coining, otherwise we made the shillings of Britannia metal. Four of us worked together. We made different coins. I made shillings, two other men, named —— and ——, made half crowns, and —— made sovereigns and half sovereigns. The sovereigns and half sovereigns were made out of buttons. For the sovereigns we got 10*s.* a-piece. In making shillings and half crowns we sometimes used a metal called British plate, which is so close an imitation of silver that it is scarcely possible to distinguish it from silver. This is more expensive than the other kinds of metal which I have mentioned, and when we used it we got 10*s.* a pound for the coins. We generally worked two or three nights in the week; it depended upon what custom we got. When there was not much custom we used to go and pass some of the coins ourselves. —— did not pass any, but he got one-half of what we passed. We worked together in this way for six months, during the whole of which time we were never apprehended by the police, or in any fear of being apprehended. When we were not at work our tools were always either buried in the ground, or hidden in a hole behind a movable brick in the wall. During the whole time we did not hear of any one who had bought the coins from us being apprehended. At the end of six months I went to work by myself, as I found I could get more money than when I was with the others. I went to Gravesend, and there fell in with an acquaintance who followed the same pursuit as myself, and we travelled together to Portsmouth, where we remained a short time and then returned to London, where I remained all the following winter, employed chiefly in coining; but I sometimes went out with members of the swell mob to take the dimensions of locks, in order to make false keys. After making the keys, I was sometimes engaged in the robberies. I sometimes got as much as 50*l.* for my share of a robbery. One of these robberies was committed on the house of a gentleman at Plumstead, whose name I forget, and another on the house of Dr. Dodds, in the Commercial-road. Sometimes we robbed shops also. A robbery was frequently committed by one of us going into a shop, and engaging the attention of the shopkeeper, while another slipped in and took off something: or sometimes the other party would cut out a pane of glass, and take away articles. Many jewellers' shops were robbed in this way. My principal associates were named ——, ——, ——, and ——, one of my former associates in coining. I do not know where they are now. —— was once apprehended, but he was acquitted for want of evidence. A woman was living with me at that time; and I have no doubt, but one week with another, she and I made 5*l.* by making and passing bad money, besides what I made by the robberies. Next spring she and I went to Gravesend, where she fell ill. I returned to London to get some more metal for coining, and on my road broke into a house on Plumstead Common. I had been told that the house belonged to a miserly gardener, and that there was a chest with a good deal of money in it underneath the bed, but I found nothing in the chest but a suit of clothes and 15*s.* These I took; but as I was walking at a rapid pace into Woolwich, with the clothes in a bundle, I was met by a policeman, who stopped me, and finding that I could not give a proper description of the clothes in the bundle, conveyed me to the police office. I was sent to Newgate, where I remained a month, and was then tried and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, which I underwent at Maidstone. Both at Newgate and Maidstone the prisoners have frequent opportunities of talking together, and the conversation was almost always about the robberies we had committed, and what robberies we might commit in future. There were the same opportunities in the trial ward in Durham prison, when I was in that ward, and the conversation was of the same kind. I had not been out of Maidstone prison more than a fortnight, when I committed another robbery

at Shawn, a village near Gravesend. Between money and goods I made about 35*l.* by that robbery. I was apprehended, but acquitted for want of evidence. I then went to Sunderland, and broke into a ship-builder's office; there, however, I got only 6*l.* I soon after committed a robbery at Whitburn, but was caught on the premises by the squire's coachman. When I was taken to the police station and examined, it was discovered that I had committed the robbery at Sunderland, by the circumstance of part of my braces being missing, which part had been found in the ship-builder's office. For these offences I was tried by the magistrates at Sunderland, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The remainder of that summer and the winter following I passed in the North of England, coining and passing bad money. I pretended to be a doctor to avoid suspicion, and had a man with me to pass bad money. I often really practised as a doctor. I bought several medical books, and dispensed medicine as well as I could. I got a good deal of money as a doctor, chiefly between Hartlepool and Scarborough. I got on better in the towns as a doctor than in the country. At the end of the summer, now two years ago, I got tired of this life, and determined, if I could, to reform and lead a new career. I engaged to go as mate in a vessel from Sunderland, which was bound for Petersburgh, but was shipwrecked on the coast of Jutland, eight days after we left the port. I returned to England, and, in about a month, got another situation as cook and steward on board another vessel, bound for Alexandria. Before sailing, I coined 50 dollars, with the intention of passing them at Alexandria, which I did. On my return to England, I went to Gisborough, with the intention of marrying a respectable young woman with whom I had become acquainted, but I there met with some of my old companions, and went with them to Sunderland. There I soon got through all my money in drink; and I sold my watch, a ring, and part of my clothes. I then borrowed a little money from a prostitute with whom I had become acquainted. With the money she lent me I purchased a small stock of goods, and went about as a hawker, but without any license. This I carried on through the winter, but I made only barely enough to maintain the young woman who lent me the money (and who lived with me) and myself. I then determined to try the sea again. I wished, if I could, to drop coining altogether. I made three voyages to London, but in the last voyage I was washed overboard, and nearly lost. The young woman who lived with me was unwilling, after this, that I should go to sea, so I took to hawking again. I could, however, but barely support us; and some persons who knew I used to coin, and who wished to get a supply of false money from me, persuaded me to go again to my old business of coining, which I did. This was early in the present year. After I had been coining about two months I was apprehended on the charge for which I have now been sentenced to transportation. The cause of my apprehension was partly in consequence of my not being able to get good plaster of Paris at Sunderland to make a correct mould with, which caused the counterfeits to be inferior in make to those which I generally produced. I have no idea how many thousand counterfeit coins I have made altogether, but the number must be very great. I believe there is a deal of counterfeit money in circulation, especially in this part of England. I know several people at Newcastle and Sunderland who supply it wholesale. There is one man, who is called —— the ——, who, as I understand, has followed the business 20 or 30 years. He is generally at Newcastle or Sunderland. I do not know his real name. There is another man, named ——, at Newcastle, but I do not know where he lives in Newcastle. Indeed, persons in this trade have no fixed place of residence, and change their lodgings very frequently. I could, however, give such a description of —— the —— as would lead to his apprehension. He both coins and sells. If counterfeits are made with German silver mixed with British plate, they cannot be detected either by the ring or the weight, but they may by the feel or by scraping them. Counterfeit coins have always a smooth surface, and the more the surface is rubbed the smoother it is; whereas the more genuine coin is rubbed the rougher it is. Counterfeits which are not well made have also generally what are called a hill and a hollow, that is, one side projects a little, and the other goes inwards. I have seen bank notes forged, but I never forged any myself, though I have passed forged notes. There is a considerable manufacture of forged notes in London. The notes generally forged are 5*l.* Bank of England notes. In passing base money the usual way is for two persons to go together. One enters the shop, while the other remains near, to observe what goes on. The person who goes into the shop, after he has made his purchase, and is going to pay for it, tries to take away the attention of the shopkeeper from the coin by talking about the weather. But if the shopkeeper suspects the forgery, and gives a signal to any one to fetch an officer, then the associate comes in, buys something with a good piece of money, and makes a signal to the first man to leave. I should never be able to lead an honest life if I remained in this country.

Supposing the foregoing history to be true, and, under the circumstances of the case, I am disposed to believe that, in the main, it is so, it is instructive in various particulars. In the first place comes the wrong act by the prisoner's grandfather and grandmother, which causes the boy's mother, his first natural instructor, to enter the world as an illegitimate child, and with all the difficulties in the path of virtue which that state creates. Next, are the drunkenness and dissipation of the man who becomes the husband of this girl and the father of the prisoner, and the consequent waste of both his own property and his wife's. Then comes the abuse of a charitable institution, by sending to it, as an orphan, a child whose father was living, and who, even if his father had been dead, had a much greater claim on another party—his grandfather—than upon any funds that had been bequeathed for charity. The next stage of the history brings us to an act of religious bigotry, by which a young person is compelled to leave his home unless he will consent to break an attachment which was he forming with a respectable girl of another creed. Under the temptations and fear of poverty now presented, the boy appears to have committed his first theft, the offence being palliated, however, by the circumstance that the money was taken not from a stranger, but from a person on whom the boy had great claims. The barriers of morality, however, being once broken, and the boy thrown into a position of difficulty and temptation, his principles, probably never very firm, gradually give way, and, in the course of time, he becomes a daring and habitual offender; and, among other acts, commits the very one in which his grandfather had given him an example.

The vast number of separate offences which may be committed by a few persons is shown by the prisoner's statement of the rate at which he and his associates coined base money. Each of the four, it will be seen, could produce a hundred separate coins in a night; and, supposing they worked, on an average, two nights in a week (his statement is "two or three") not fewer than twenty thousand separate coins must have been forged by these men in the six months

IV. DURHAM.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Durham.

which they were together, a period forming but a small portion of their whole career as coiners.

In going through a prison, I often feel that every one whom I see about me has, probably, an instructive history, if one had but time to collect and record it; but to do so on a large scale, would entirely consume that time which, in my case, is required for many other purposes.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 18*s*., which is 6*s*. below the general average in England, and 18*s*. below the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner, exclusive of rent, repairs, &c., was about 16*l*., which is 6*l*. below the general average in England, and equal to the general average in Scotland.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. In order to render the New Wing secure, an iron grated door, with a bell near it, to be put up at the foot of the stairs leading into this wing; and hoop-iron to be fastened crosswise to the ceiling of the passage between the New Wing and the old part of the building. The lock of the grated door to be different from the other locks of the prison, and the key of this lock never to be taken into the wing, or to be in any way accessible to any person, officer or prisoner, who is inside the wing.

2. The upper floor of what is called the Old Building, to be appropriated to the use of the female prisoners, such slight alterations being made in it for that purpose as I pointed out on the spot; and the building now used for female prisoners to be given up for the use, during the night, of male prisoners: a male officer sleeping in one of the rooms.

3. All the washing to be, for the present, done by male prisoners, who already do part of it.

4. As there are more baths in the New Wing than are required, two of them to be taken away, one for the use of the female prisoners, and the other for that of the debtors.

5. All the criminal prisoners, including the untried male prisoners, who at present get up an hour after the other prisoners, to rise not later than six, all the year round, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine; so that the time passed in bed, which is at present excessive, may be reduced, and more work performed.

6. Every prisoner, except those under 14 years of age, to be required to perform such a daily task as may reasonably be expected to occupy him 10 hours; or, where a task cannot readily be given, to work for 10 hours. Except as regards prisoners under 14 years of age, no deduction to be made from this time on account of attendance in school.

7. As far as practicable, school instruction to be given in the evening, after most of the work is over.

8. Measures to be taken for rendering the work done by the prisoners more generally useful and productive; and with this view, the making of mats, which I understand could readily be sold in larger numbers than they are at present produced, to be extended, and net-making, and the rougher kinds of basket-making, to be introduced. The land, also, which is at present let to the governor, to be put under spade husbandry, and cultivated by the boys, an officer being, of course, always present with them. Mr. John Donnison, one of the trades-warders, to be relieved of all duties connected with the discipline of the prison; and, when there is an opportunity, this officer to visit the prisons at Glasgow, Stirling, Edinburgh, and Haddington, with a view to the introduction of other kinds of useful labour.

9. A rule to be framed and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, directing that in order to give all prisoners a motive to industry, and to enable them to earn something for themselves, by which at their liberation they may, when in need of it, procure suitable clothing, and have a small fund to carry them to their homes with, or to maintain them for a time till they can get employment, every prisoner who works well shall be allowed a portion of his earnings, according to a scale to be fixed by the visiting justices.

10. The person at present holding the office of matron to be removed, and a new matron, possessing superior qualifications, and presenting in all respects an example worthy of imitation, to be appointed in her place.

11. A second female warder to be engaged, to act also as a schoolmistress. This officer, however, not to be chosen till the matron is appointed, in order that the matron may herself select her, and thereby be made responsible for her possessing the proper qualifications.

12. Such of the male officers as are now too old for effective service to be superannuated, and such a number of intelligent, active, and well-principled young men to be engaged as with the other officers shall suffice, without the assistance of debtors (whom it is contrary to law to employ in any way as officers), to maintain complete superintendance, and to give efficient instruction in industrial occupations. Except under very peculiar circumstances, no person to be appointed as a subordinate officer who is not acquainted with some handicraft or other useful employment which can be carried on in the prison.

13. A rule laying down a different principle of selection of prisoners for the separate cells to be framed and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, in lieu of that which is at present acted upon. The new rule to be to the following effect:—

The classes for confinement in separate cells shall be as follows, and in the following order of preference:—

1. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as wish to be in separate cells.
2. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as in the opinion of the governor, after consulting with the chaplain or matron, as the case may be, are likely to exercise a bad influence over other prisoners.
3. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as are not in either of the foregoing classes, and are in prison for the first time.
4. If these three classes do not fill all the cells, then such other prisoners as in the opinion of the governor will be most benefited by the separate system.

The governor and the surgeon each to be empowered to withdraw from a separate cell any prisoner whose mind or physical health they may have reason to believe would suffer from a continuance of such confinement.

14. The chaplain to be authorized to select some books to be added to the prison library, and to be empowered to remove from time to time from the library such books as may become unfit for use.

15. When the present party-coloured clothing is worn out, the use of this kind of clothing to be discontinued, as is now the case in many, if not in all the best-ordered prisons.

16. Slips to be provided for the pillows, in order to keep them clean.

17. As one means of judging of the effect of the imprisonment on the health of the inmates, the female prisoners, like the males, to be weighed both on admission and liberation.

18. No visits to debtors to be allowed till after chapel hour in the morning.

19. Rules to be framed and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, to the following effect:—

(*a*) Smoking shall be prohibited among debtors as among other prisoners.

(*b*) No debtor shall be allowed to have more than half a pint of wine or one pint of beer in any one day of 24 hours; and in order to prevent the possibility of this rule being evaded by one debtor purchasing the allowance made to another, or arranging with another debtor to procure an additional quantity of fermented liquor for him in the other debtor's name, the wine or malt-liquor must be received and drunk in the presence of an officer of the prison, at such time in the day, and in such place as the governor may appoint.

I also recommended that in order to prevent the introduction of forbidden articles by visitors to debtors, and to prevent irregularities of all kinds, it be directed (under the power of laying down regulations in this matter contained in the rule relating to debtors, headed *Hours of Visiting*), that except in any case in which the governor may deem it right to grant a special order to the contrary, visits to debtors shall be all in the presence of an officer, and that to this end, the time when such visits shall be allowed be reduced to three hours per day, this time not to commence until after chapel-time.

DURHAM.—COUNTY POLICE CELLS (CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTY PRISON).

[Inspected September 10, 1848.]

The only change since my last visit has been to appropriate one of the cells to another use, a lock-up house having been built for the city, and most of the prisoners thereby withdrawn.

The two cells still in use are very unfit for their purpose. They are very ill lighted and very ill ventilated, and have no provision for warming them. They are, moreover, so far removed from the house of the officer in charge of them, that this officer could not hear a prisoner if help was wanted.

The cells are not capable of being made a proper place of confinement, and nothing short of an entirely new building of three or four cells, with rooms in it for a keeper to occupy, will cure the present evils; and I recommended that such a building be erected.

DURHAM.—CITY POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected September 13, 1848.]

Heretofore there has not been any lock-up house for the borough; but three cells have now been constructed under the town-hall on the ground floor.

The situation is convenient and unobjectionable.

The cells are each 10 feet long, 7½ feet broad, and 8½ feet high. They are dry and sufficiently lighted, and are warmed and properly ventilated. The cell doors open into a passage communicating with the police station, where an officer is constantly on duty.

The ceilings of the cells are not at present secure.

There is a guard-bed in each cell, but there is no bedding. The allowance of food appears to be sufficient, but the quantity is not fixed.

The place was not in very neat order.

I should not apprehend any danger to health from confinement in these cells.

The cells have been in use about two months, during which time there have been between 30 and 40 prisoners; the greatest number at any one time having been nine, and the longest period of detention from Saturday till Monday.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The police officer on duty has charge of the male prisoners, and there is a woman to look after the female prisoners.

The cells appear to be tolerably well adapted for their purpose.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The ceilings of the cells to be made more secure, by having hoop-iron fastened to them crosswise.

2. The daily allowance of food to each prisoner to be 1½ lb. of bread and 1½ pint of milk, oatmeal gruel, or coffee; to be given in three meals.

3. No prisoner to be permitted to have any food till he has washed himself thoroughly.

4. Some rugs to be procured to serve, when required, as bedding.

IV. DURHAM.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Durham.

The superintendent of police stated that there is but little crime at Durham, and that the chief offences are disturbances of the peace arising from drunkenness. He said, too, that there is much less drunkenness than there was three or four years ago, especially among the pitmen who come to the town to make their purchases.

Darlington.

DARLINGTON.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected September 15, 1848.]

This is a new lock-up house, consisting of four cells, and forming part of a new police station.

The site is unobjectionable.

The building belongs to the county, and is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

The cells are each 11½ feet long, 5¾ feet broad, and 10 feet high. The cell doors open into a passage communicating with the police office; and the windows, which are glazed, look into a yard to which the public have not access. The cells are dry and well ventilated, but the stove for warming them, I was told does not work well.

There is no provision for lighting the cells at night.

The place is secure.

There is an officer always on duty at the station, and this man has the charge of the cells.

There is a proper supply of bedding.

There is no fixed allowance of food, but it was stated that the prisoners got the same as the keeper's family.

The cells were in a slovenly state, and there was a good deal of writing on the walls.

I should not apprehend any danger to health from confinement in this lock-up house.

The number of prisoners last year was about 150, and the greatest number at any one time was 5. The longest period of detention is three or four days.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

The wife of one of the police officers takes charge of the female prisoners.

If the stove for warming the cells were made to work well, the place would be suitable for its purposes.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The cells to be whitewashed immediately, and the walls to be in future kept free from scribbling. The night-stools to be fastened down, and locks put on to the doors of these stools. The windows to be cleaned, and the cells put in neat order.

2. A provision to be made for hanging up the rugs at the end of the passage, so that they may not remain in the cells through the day.

3. If the stove continues to work badly, a boiler with small hot-water pipes to be substituted.

4. A provision to be made for washing or fumigating the rugs frequently.

South Shields.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected September 2, 1848.]

The recommendation in my last Report, to have the cells warmed, has been carried into effect; but not the other recommendations.

At the time of my visit there were two prisoners; they were both in the airing-yard together, which should not have been.

The whole number of prisoners last year was 800.

The place was clean, but one of the prisoners was dirty.

Not fewer than three prisoners have made their escape since my last visit, owing, apparently, to defects in the construction of the prison. These defects have now, in part, been remedied, but there is still a very weak door at one end of the airing-yard.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. As already recommended, matting and rugs to be provided as bedding; and wash-hand basins or a trough, with soap and towels, to be provided for the prisoners to wash themselves.

2. A place for washing to be fitted up at one end of the enclosed airing-yard.

3. The present kitchen-range to be exchanged for one with a small boiler, so that there may be always a supply of warm water to be used when necessary.

4. No prisoner to be allowed to have any food until he has washed himself thoroughly.

5. Either the door-way at one end of the airing-yard to be blocked up, or a much stronger door to be substituted for the present door.

6. The water-stools in the cells to be furnished with covers.

Durham.

DURHAM.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSES IN GENERAL.

In addition to the recommendations mentioned in the reports on particular lock-up houses, I made the following general recommendations:—

1. The daily allowance of food at those lock-up houses which are properly warmed, to be a pound and a half of bread given in three meals; and in those lock-up houses which are not pro-

perly warmed, half a pint either of warm milk, warm oatmeal gruel, or warm coffee, to be given at each meal in addition.

2. Proper provision to be made at every lock-up house for the prisoners to wash themselves; and no prisoner to be allowed to have any food, whether supplied by the county, by himself, or by his friends, till he has washed himself thoroughly.

3. The chief constable of the county to be requested to present an annual report to the justices on the state of the lock-up houses, with the particulars enumerated at page 62 of my Thirteenth Report.

NORTH SHIELDS.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected September 2, 1848.]

The recommendations mentioned in my last Report have not been carried into effect, and there has been no alteration of any kind.

I found the place empty and quite clean.

The number of prisoners last year was 672, which is considerably less than in the previous year; and the number since the 1st of January last has been in a still smaller proportion. This diminution may however be partly attributed to the want at present of acting magistrates in the neighbourhood, it being often necessary to send to a distance of more than ten miles to obtain a warrant of committal.

I repeated the recommendations made at my last visit, viz.—

1. A shutter, with a strong pane of glass in the centre, to be put up before the grated opening in the south cell, for use in cold weather.

2. Matting and rugs to be provided for bedding.

3. The prisoners to have three meals instead of only two, when they are confined the whole day. These meals to consist each of half-a-pound of bread, and half-a-pint of either milk, oatmeal gruel, or coffee.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced August 30, 1840.]

The recommendations mentioned in my last Report on this prison have been carried into effect.

There has been no other alteration of importance.

The building, as frequently stated before, is very ill adapted for its purposes, owing in great measure to its very bad construction, and to the bad situation in which it is placed, the latter making it almost impossible to prevent communication with the outside. Bad, however, as are the situation and construction of the building, I attribute yet greater evils to the want of the means, under the present rules, of classifying the prisoners according to character and conduct, and of giving them stronger motives to industry and self-control. As it is, the prison, instead of being a place of reformation, serves, I fear, to a considerable extent, as a school of corruption; and the same opinion is entertained by the governor and chaplain.

The prisoners, as mentioned before, are associated in classes according to the provisions of the Gaol Act, but with little or no reference to their individual characters, to which indeed the provisions in that Act pay but little regard; and as the number of officers is not sufficient to maintain constant superintendence over all the classes, there is nothing to prevent corrupting conversation and instruction in crime. Emboldened by bad example, some of the prisoners commit acts of insubordination which are subversive of all discipline, and they have occasionally proceeded so far as to threaten the lives of the officers. Instead of the business of the prison proceeding smoothly and quietly under the authority of the governor alone, as ought always to be the case, there is a frequent necessity to call for the interference and superior power of the magistrates.

The following extracts from the governor's journal relate to matters of very recent occurrence:—

June 21, 1848.—Charles Warner, the assistant warder in the gaol, reported to the governor that he had detected W. M'D., a prisoner for want of sureties to keep the peace, getting over the iron fence of the airing yard of his ward. The governor directed the warder to lock up the prisoner in a sleeping-cell until he could have a magistrate to inquire into the case on the following day, when he positively refused to submit to be locked up, and armed himself with a broom-stick, which he had forced out of the broom; and the governor, seeing he had only two officers to contend with the prisoner, who is a very powerful and resolute young man, directed one of the officers to bring some of the police force. The prisoner had previously threatened to do violence to any one who should come near him, and in particular threatened the governor, by brandishing the stick, whenever he approached him; on the arrival of the officers, they found him further armed with two large stones, and whilst they were standing outside the railing, some of the other prisoners threw a dinner-knife out of the day-room window, which the prisoner got possession of, and the governor, being apprehensive that if the officers should attempt to overpower him, that some serious mischief would ensue, he desired them to withdraw.

The prisoner was on the following day ordered into close confinement, by two of the visiting justices, for 14 days.

July 11.—T. D. and T. A., were reported for quarrelling and fighting in the stoneyard. The quarrel originated about a piece of cheese, which D. charged A. with having stolen from him. The prisoners were both ordered into refractory cells for three days on bread and water. Great excitement was caused among the prisoners; and the two assistant taskmasters appear to have been afraid to

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interfere, lest the other prisoners should attack them. The taskmaster, however, succeeded in separating them.

August 19.—The taskmaster reported to the governor this afternoon, that S. S. had made his way into the garden from the stoneyard, where he had got a parcel, supposed to contain tobacco, which he threw down into the yard, where it was picked up by J. D., one of the felons, who upon being approached by T. S., one of the officers of the prison, for the purpose of taking it from him, contrived to pass it to some one of two or three prisoners, who surrounded them for the evident purpose of preventing the officers from getting possession of it, and by some of whom it was effectually concealed and disposed of. S. in getting over into the garden, which he did by getting upon the smith's shop, broke a hole in the slates of the roof. The officer then required S. and D. to go with him before the governor, who however, was at that time down street; and when they returned, J. C., one of the party who had surrounded the officer, reproached the prisoners, in brutal language, for going with the officer; and upon his ordering C. to be silent, or he should take him before the governor, the prisoner C. used very disgusting and insubordinate language to him, adding that, before he should take him before the governor, he should feel his hammer, which was at that time in his hand.

As all the prisoners are of very bad character, and the offence committed in presence of the whole of the prisoners in the stone-yard, the governor considers it of too important a character for himself to deal with, and therefore defers it until he can call in the assistance of the visiting justices.

When visiting the prison this forenoon, the governor found the floor of the room in which M. A. W. S., M. A. S., and M. J., were confined, in great disorder; several of the bed-rugs being spread upon it, and all the prisoners idle, in consequence of which he ordered the matron to place them in separate rooms.

The prisoners soon afterwards commenced to sing and shout in a most disorderly manner, whereupon the governor directed the matron to take the opportunity, when the prisoners should be returning from chapel on the following morning, to confine them each in separate cells in prison C., in order to avoid the outrageous disturbance which would be certain to take place, in presence of the other females, if they were attempted to be removed at that time. But when they, with other females, were taking exercise in the matron's yard in the afternoon, a quarrel took place amongst some of them, attended with great disturbance, in which A. B. had her head cut by being thrown against the wall by M. A. S. The governor immediately directed two of the male officers (H. and W.) to assist the matron in removing the prisoners (S. and S.) into the other part of the prison, which was not effected without considerable resistance by them, during which, M. J. (whom the governor had previously no intention to punish beyond separating her from the other two prisoners) threw a heavy propping-stick at warder W., and threatened to do injury to any one, with the prop of the clothes-line, who should attempt to touch her. They were, however, all conveyed to prison C. and confined in separate cells (S. and S. in dark cells), where they were ordered to be kept for three days on bread and water.

They were no sooner shut up in the cells, than they commenced to break the glass in the cell-windows; and the assistant-matron having afterwards opened the door of the cell where M. J. was confined, to give her water, the prisoner rushed out, and having raised the cross-bars of the other cells, all three of the prisoners made their way into the airing-yard, where they broke every cell-pot, and afterwards broke eight small squares of glass in the window of the day-room (having previously broken the glass in their cell-windows); they were, however, secured by the male officers and replaced in the cells, where they again began to conduct themselves in a most violent manner, using many indecent expressions.

These circumstances, as well as the charge against S. D. and C. were subsequently investigated by the visiting justices, who ordered the several prisoners into close confinement for various times, under the 42nd section of the 4 Geo. IV., c. 64.

The following is the evidence of one of the warders:—

I am chiefly employed in overlooking the prisoners in the yard at work at stone-breaking. I am sometimes the only officer to 60 or 70 prisoners. Tobacco, sugar, coffee, and other articles, are very frequently thrown over the wall from the outside to prisoners; the chief article being tobacco. Sometimes pipes and lucifer matches are sent over, and sometimes letters with paper to enable prisoners to write out again. It is impossible for one officer, or even for two (which there are generally, though not always) to prevent packets from being received in this way by prisoners, or to prevent the prisoners from throwing out other packets in return. Many prisoners are reported for this offence. There are two now under punishment for it. One of them climbed over the sheds into the garden to get a packet which had been thrown there. The packet probably contained tobacco, but it was transferred from one prisoner to another and we could not get possession of it. The stone-yard is close to the outer wall.

The following extracts from the visiting justices' Minute-book afford additional evidence of the bad construction of the prison:—

The governor of the prison having reported to me, the undersigned A. L. Potter, Esq., one of the visiting justices, that T. N., a prisoner in the House of Correction, had, on Sunday last, the 16th instant, been found concealed in one of the female's apartments (being a greater offence than the governor has power by the prison rules to punish), and I having examined witnesses in proof of the offence, do find the charge against the said T. N. satisfactorily proved upon oath, as well as upon the prisoner's own confession, who admitted the charge to be correct. It appears, however, that the female, in whose room the prisoner was found, was his own wife. I do adjudge the said T. N. to be guilty of the offence charged against him, and do order him to be kept in close confinement for the space of seven days. No blame appeared to be attached to the matron, or the other officers of the prison, with reference to the prisoner T N., being out of his own apartment.

Given under my hand the 18th day of April, 1848.

A. L. POTTER.

April 19, 1848.—It was reported to us, the undersigned William Lorraine and Addison Laughom Potter, Esqrs., two of the visiting justices, by the governor, that on Sunday afternoon last, about supper time, an alarm was given that a male prisoner had escaped from his ward. On diligent search throughout the prison, the matron, Mrs. Warner, discovered him concealed under a bed in his wife's cell in the female ward. The matron immediately sent for two officers who removed him in custody.

* * * *

(Signed) W. LORAINE.
A. L. POTTER.

Many of the male and female prisoners can at present communicate with each other.

During my visit I several times heard loud noises among the prisoners.

In the same yard I found a man charged with murder, and another with rape, mingling with prisoners, some of them boys, accused of simple larceny only.

It is doubly painful, with reference to the demoralizing state of the prison, to think that a considerable portion of the prisoners are very young, and are therefore at an age when they can be most easily influenced for good or for evil. Last year there were more than 200 prisoners under 17 years of age.

Under the circumstances which have been mentioned it is not surprising that the number of recommitments is very great, especially among juvenile offenders.

The following is the chaplain's evidence:—

I am of opinion that, under present circumstances, confinement in the Borough Prison of Newcastle tends to the moral injury of those who are subjected to it; in fact, that the prison acts as a nursery of crime instead of as a reformatory. This is owing to the very bad construction of the prison, which neither admits of the prisoners being separated from each other, nor kept under efficient superintendence. These observations bear specially on cases of juvenile delinquency. The number of recommittals among juvenile offenders is astoundingly frequent. About a week ago, I found on examination that eight boys then in prison, whose ages varied from 10 to 14, had together been 104 times in the prison. One of them had been in the prison seven times before he was 11 years old.

The following extracts from the Character-book, kept by the chaplain, relate to juvenile prisoners either now in confinement, or who have been so recently:—

W. M. (latterly as W.).—This boy was first admitted May 20, 1846, aged 10 years; was then committed for 14 days for lodging in an unoccupied building. No previous conviction. His parents are living in Newcastle in very poor and humble rank of life. His father is a coal carrier, and is a native of Scotland (Glasgow). This poor little fellow (the prisoner) states, that he has five brothers and two sisters; and that he (prisoner) is kept at home, as he says, to look after the younger children; and he appears of tractable disposition, if only he happily had opportunity afforded him for amendment. He was brought to this prison from the Manor Station. He lives in the Ousebourn; his companions are, I fear, of vicious, thieving character.

Since writing this boy's character in 1846, a very great change for the worse has taken place in his character, conduct, &c.; he is now one of the very worst characters of all the boys in this prison. He has been at least 10 times in this prison.

P. F. was committed for the first time January 22, 1845, being then only 7 years old. He has been in this prison, since the above period, 14 times.

T. F. (brother of the above.)—This boy, at 9½ years of age, had been twice in this prison; and since that period (1843) he has been at least 14 times in this prison.

M. F. (brother of the above), aged 9 years, was first committed February 10, 1844; and since that period he has been 10 times in this prison.

J. S., aged 9 years, admitted November 2, 1843; since that period this boy has been 16 times in this prison.

M. R. had been (February 21, 1844) once previously in this prison, aged 10 years. Since that period he has been 18 times in this prison.

A. M., first committed January 19, 1846, aged 13 years; and since that period has been 15 times in this prison.

W. M. (elder brother of the above.)—This prisoner had been three times in this prison previous to August 17, 1844, being then 14 years of age. Since which period he has been at least 8 times in this prison.

R. M. (younger brother of M. R.), committed first time February 17, 1847, aged 12 years; and has been 10 times in this prison.

W. E. (alias O.) was committed for the second time May 5, 1847, being then only 9 years old. When first committed he was but 7 years old; and then committed for three calendar months to hard labour. He has been 11 times in this prison.

It is an outrage to the feelings for children of the tender age of several in the above list to be sent to prison at all; but to commit them to this prison must, I fear, be often little better than to doom them to moral ruin. It is most desirable that a good industrial school, in connexion with the workhouse, should be provided, where children who are neglected by their parents may be placed and properly trained; the parents being at the same time compelled to pay for their children's maintenance.

The average number of prisoners last year was 103, which is 12 more than the average in the preceding year. At the time of my visit the number was 105.

The following is taken from the governor's journal:—

June 22, 1848.—The number of criminal prisoners in confinement this night is greater than at any former period since the governor has held his office. There are at present 148 criminal prisoners. The greatest number in confinement previously was on March 23, 1843, when there were 147. There is an increase in the number of commitments, up to this day, of 122 over that of the corresponding period last year.

August 12, 1848.—Out of 93 male prisoners in the gaol and house of correction this morning, there were 30 juvenile prisoners, only 3 of whom exceed 14 years of age.

Considering the bad construction of the prison, the present number of officers seems to be quite insufficient to maintain even a moderate degree of discipline; and, according to the governor's evidence, some of the officers are not well qualified for their duties; but two of these (one of whom is incapacitated by old age) are about to leave.

I cannot too strongly recommend that the responsibility for the proper qualifications of the subordinate officers should be placed on the governor, by that officer being intrusted with the virtual power of appointing and dismissing them.

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I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules of the prison :—

1. Many of the prisoners were much less usefully employed than under good arrangements would be the case. Boys who should have been learning trades, or improving themselves in those which they had partly learnt, were engaged in the uninstructive occupation of picking oakum, for want of proper workshops and proper instructors.

2. In a few cases uncertified cells have been used for separate confinement. The following extract from the visiting justices' Minute-book explains the circumstances under which this has been done :—

April 22, 1848.

We, the undersigned visiting justices of the prisons, this day received the following letter from the Governor, viz. :—

GENTLEMEN, *Gaol, April* 22, 1848.

SINCE we have been precluded by the Inspector of Prisons from keeping the prisoners in separate cells, on the ground that he cannot certify them under the provisions of the Act of Victoria, as being adapted for separate confinement, the discipline of the prison has become very much impaired. The recent occurrence of one, at least, of the vagrants having got access to the females' ward, and the statements made by Thompson Smith of the disorder which prevailed on Sunday last, must satisfy you of the disorder which is occasioned by the prisoners being so much at liberty on Sundays.

I would, therefore, suggest to you the propriety of authorizing me to keep all, or such of the prisoners as may be suspected to be guilty of irregular and refractory conduct, in separate confinement on Sundays, when there is no labour to be performed; and I submit to you, that the urgency of the case and the very partial application of the remedy (only one day out of seven), would amply justify you in making such an order.

(Signed) SAMUEL THOMPSON, Governor.

And we, the said visiting justices, having carefully considered the contents of the foregoing letter, and with a view to the maintenance of proper discipline in the prisons, do, in order to prevent a recurrence of similar disorders to that which took place on Sunday last, hereby authorize the governor to keep in separate confinement on Sundays all or any of the prisoners who may be guilty, or may be reasonably suspected to be guilty, of any irregular, refractory, or disorderly conduct in the prisons on Sundays. Dated the day and year first before written.

W. LORAINE.
A. L. POTTER.

3. As at my previous visit, the debtors' rooms were not clean or in good order. The governor, I found, had a mistaken idea that he had no power to punish debtors.

4. The rule respecting washing had not been fully acted upon, and some of the prisoners were, consequently, not clean in their persons.

5. The rule respecting the supply of clothing had not been fully acted upon.

6. There is still no inventory of the prison property, and no stock-book.

7. Debtors committed under the Small Debts' Act have to be kept separate from other debtors.

Some of the clothing was out of repair, and there was scribbling in some of the books.

I was glad to find that at this visit, although much of the work produced but little profit, none of the prisoners, except the debtors, were idle.

The rooms and cells not being supplied with artificial light, the prisoners pass too much time in bed, especially in winter.

The general health of the prisoners since my last Report appears to have been very good, and it was so at the time of my visit. The surgeon stated as follows :—

The general health of the prisoners during the last two years has been extremely good. During the year, ending about last April, fever prevailed very much in the town and neighbourhood, but there were very few cases in the prison, and only three or four that were serious. It is at least three years since there has been a death in the prison; and it is more than a year since any prisoner was removed or liberated on account of illness. The prisoners enjoy better health than the generality of persons of the same class out of prison. The health of the prisoners generally improves during their confinement; this is especially the case with prisoners of dissipated habits.

Mr. Greenough, the surgeon, is exemplary in the exact and methodical manner in which he discharges his duties.

The supply of food appears to be not only sufficient but in many cases excessive, and the consequence is that much is wasted. The bread, too, is of too fine and expensive a quality. I recommended that cheaper bread be used, and that every prisoner should be required to eat all the food which he took before receiving any more.

From what has been stated, it will appear that while the health of the prisoners has been very good, the conduct of many of them has been very bad. The surgeon said that sometimes a moral disease seems to spread among the prisoners; and until the bad can be separated from the good and from each other, this is likely to be the case.

At the time of my visit there were not fewer than seven prisoners (four males and three females), under punishment in dark cells. One of the females, only 19 years old, had been in the prison 15 times, many of her offences having been cases of theft, including two felonies.

The inutility and waste of public money consequent upon such a series of short imprisonment is obvious.

One of the women in dark cells was shouting within the hearing of other prisoners, but the governor said that he had no other place to put her in. This woman complained to me that she had been struck by one of the male officers who had assisted in conveying her to her cell; and on inquiry I found that this was true, but that she had struck him also.

Owing to the want of the means of separation, a prisoner with a scald head was associated with other prisoners.

One of the debtors was an old man 81 years of age. He had been in confinement six years, and had become stone-blind in prison.

Although there has been much misconduct, the number of punishments has been small. Many offences, however, must at present escape detection.

Of 21 boys in the prison at the time of my visit, 9 were of Irish parentage. One of these boys, himself in for the eleventh time, had had two brothers in the prison, one of them 14 times and the other 15 times. Another Irish boy, in for the fifteenth time, had a brother then in prison also for the fifteenth time; and in the case of a third Irish boy (in for the twentieth time), one brother had been transported, another brother had been in the prison 13 times, and a sister had been there 14 times. Another Irish boy, only 12 years old, was in for the nineteenth time.

The expense to the borough of the prosecution and imprisonment of these four Irish boys and their relatives amounted to more than 350*l*. While these Irish boys, who had probably been much neglected, had been sent to prison thus frequently, no English or Scotch boy had been committed more than four times—great as is even that number of times.

An old man aged 72, with two of his sons, were all in the prison at the time of my visit for different offences.

The governor stated that in his opinion the chief causes of crime in this neighbourhood are want of employment, neglect of children, and bad connexions formed in prison.

In reply to my inquiry whether any case of reformation had come to his knowledge during the last year, the governor said that he had no hope of any reformation in that prison.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 1*l*. 10*s*., being 6*s*. above the general average in England, and 6*s*. below the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner, exclusive of rent and repairs, &c., was nearly 27*l*., being about 5*l*. above the general average in England, and 11*l*. above the general average in Scotland.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Twelve of the rooms, called sick-rooms, on the male criminal side, two of the rooms on the female criminal side, and the rooms in the two upper floors of the debtors' wing, to be lighted with gas; and, where this is not already done, to be provided with bells; to have strong fire-guards, and to be prepared in any other matter that may be necessary for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

2. One of the large rooms on the lower floor of the debtors' wing to be provided with beds, and to serve both as the day-room and sleeping-room of prisoners committed under the Small Debts' Act, when the number of these prisoners is not too large to be accommodated there.

3. The number of warders to be increased, in order to admit of the establishment of better superintendence and more efficient discipline.

4. With the same object, and in order to render the governor really responsible for the character and conduct of the subordinate officers, and with a view to the removal of such of the present officers as are not properly qualified for their duties, the governor to be entrusted with the virtual power of appointing and dismissing them, as is the case in several, if not in all, of the best-ordered prisons in the country.

5. The term "Subordinate Officers," as used in the 28th rule and elsewhere, to be held to include all officers except the governor, chaplain, and surgeon.

6. Bread of a less expensive quality to be substituted for the present fine bread.

7. In order to prevent the present waste of food, every prisoner, at the time he receives his allowance, to be permitted to return any portion of it, but to be required to eat whatever he retains before having any more food.

8. A few cheap maps to be procured, to be hung in the school-room, as suggested by the chaplain.

9. Rules to be framed and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State to the following effect:—

(*a*) Smoking shall be prohibited among debtors as among other prisoners.

(*b*) No debtor shall be allowed to have more than half a pint of wine or one pint of beer in any one day of 24 hours; and in order to prevent the possibility of this rule being evaded by one debtor purchasing the allowance made to another, or arranging with another debtor to procure an additional quantity of fermented liquor for him in that debtor's name, the wine or beer must be received and drunk in the presence of an officer of the prison at such time in the day and in such place as the governor may appoint.

I also recommended that in order to prevent the introduction of forbidden articles by visitors to debtors, and to prevent irregularities of all kinds, especially those which may arise from the visits of females under the plea, sometimes fictitious, of being wives or sisters to the debtors, it be directed (under the power of laying down regulations in this matter contained in the rule relating to debtors, headed *Hours of Visiting*), that except in any case in which the governor may deem it right to grant a special order to the contrary, visits to debtors shall be all in the presence of an officer; and that to this end, the time when such visits shall be allowed be reduced to three hours per day, this time not to commence until after chapel-time.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected September 1, 1848.]

There has not been any alteration in these cells since my last Report on them.

There are only four cells or rooms, and one of them is damp.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The window of one of the cells looks into the street, and the windows of the other cells look into a yard, surrounded by a low wall only, which a person might easily climb over. Thus it is possible for people on the outside to supply the prisoners with spirits, tobacco, and instruments for escape.

The cells are warmed by open fires, the fires having iron guards; but one of the guards was loose and another broken.

The ventilation is not good.

There is no bedding.

The prisoners have three meals per day, consisting of a penny loaf and a pint of coffee for breakfast and supper, and a penny loaf and a pint of soup for dinner.

The place was not in neat order, and the cells wanted whitewashing.

Owing to the windows being accessible, and to the insufficient means of separation, the ends of justice might be defeated by communication between different parties.

The officer in charge of the cells stated that on Saturday night and Sunday, when the number was the largest, there were generally about 20 inmates; and that the longest period of detention is from Friday to Monday—there being no Police Court on Saturday.

At the time of my visit the place was empty.

There is no female officer, except for searching female prisoners.

The cells are ill adapted for their use, and could not, I think, by any alteration, be made suitable. It is desirable therefore that some new cells be built.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—MOOT-HALL LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected September 1, 1848.]

There has been no alteration since the last Report.

The place was not in neat order.

At the time of my visit there was only one prisoner.

In a short time there will be very little use for this lock-up house, owing to the withdrawal of the prisoners from Gateshead, where a proper lock-up house is in the course of erection.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—FEMALE PENITENTIARY.

This institution contains about 40 inmates generally, and it appears to be very well conducted.

The rooms are light and airy, and I observed a spirit of cheerfulness, of which, owing to what appears to me to me to be a mistaken principle of management, such institutions are frequently devoid. Surely it is not desirable to cast any unnecessary gloom on the path of virtue, and, by contrast, to add to the attraction of a life of vice.

While, however, there is cheerfulness in this penitentiary, there is also, as there ought always to be, great industry; indeed I doubt whether industry, in a high degree, can ever exist without cheerfulness.

The young women are allowed and encouraged to sing while at work, and no doubt they work all the better for it; not to speak of the other good effects of music.

Besides doing all the work for the house, the inmates earn, on an average, about 6*l.* each per annum for work done for strangers; which, considering the deplorable state of ignorance in which most of them are found at the time of their admission, is a creditable amount. By this produce of their labour, the average cost per head is reduced to about 11*l.* per year.

The lady visitor, who was kind enough to accompany me to the institution, told me that a large portion of those who passed through it did well afterwards. She mentioned a case of recent occurrence, in which a lady had been so well pleased with what she had observed in the conduct of two of the inmates, who had gone into the service of a friend of hers, that she had been at the penitentiary herself to apply for a servant from it.

I was sorry to learn that the institution is at present in want of funds; but I hope that the liberal inhabitants of Newcastle will not allow this want to continue: for although I am humbly of opinion that a more comprehensive and efficient administration of the Poor Law would render all such institutions unnecessary, it can scarcely be doubted, that under present circumstances, such as are well conducted are productive of a large balance of good.

Morpeth.

MORPETH.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected September 4, 1848.]

A new governor has recently been appointed, in consequence of the death of his predecessor, the late Mr. Brunton.

The average number of prisoners last year was 54, which is six more than the average in the previous year. At the time of my visit there were 64 prisoners, namely, 54 males (including 3 debtors) and 10 females.

At present the prisoners are classified during the day, according to the provisions of the Gaol Act, but they sleep in separate cells.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The chaplain has not been in the habit of seeing the prisoners at stated times in private.
2. Debtors committed by the County Court have not been kept separate from other debtors.
3. The rule respecting clothing has not been fully acted upon.

There was scribbling in some of the books.

I found all the prisoners at work except the debtors. The chief kinds of work are picking coir, mat-making, treadwheel-labour, weaving, gardening, washing, sewing, and cleaning.

It is very desirable that a much larger portion of the prisoners than at present should be employed at useful and instructive labour, and that the work should be made more productive, so as to reduce the heavy expense of the prison.

Both the health and general conduct of the prisoners, since my last visit, appear to have been good. There was no death last year, and no removal or liberation on the account of illness, and it was stated that the prisoners generally improved in health during their stay. At the time of my visit the prisoners had a healthy appearance.

The whole number of punishments last year was only 62.

The chaplain being from home I did not see him.

Since my last visit one prisoner has succeeded in making his escape, by means of a wooden key which he had constructed in prison. By a bad arrangement the same key which opened his cell door opened also the outer door of the building.

There was a man under sentence of transportation for seriously injuring a child. It appeared, by the facts which came out on the trial, that the child was stolen from another person, and that the prisoner's object in maiming it, was to give it a miserable appearance, with a view of exciting compassion, when he should carry it about begging. This is one of many facts, showing the danger of the practice of almsgiving when a full inquiry cannot be made into each case.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are drunken brawls and thefts.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 1*l.*, being 4*s.* below the general average in England, and 16*s.* below the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner, exclusive of rent and repairs, &c., was about 41*l.*, being 19*l.* above the general average in England, and 25*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Some slight alterations to be made in some of the cells, as explained to the governor on the spot, with a view to these cells being certified for the separate confinement of prisoners.
2. The instruction of the prisoners in reading and writing, &c., to be given in the evening, so as not to interfere with their work.
3. Some cheap books to be added to the prison library.

MORPETH.—POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected September 4, 1848.]

These cells are attached to the main prison, but the police have access to them from the outside.

There has been no alteration since I last reported upon them.

The cells are badly ventilated, and when the outer doors are closed there is no admission of light. There is moreover no provision for warming them.

The gate-keeper said he should not be able, at night, to hear any prisoner who called from one of the cells; so that if any one were taken ill in this cell the consequence might be serious.

There were no night-vessels.

Owing apparently to a misunderstanding, some prisoners appeared to have been nearly 20 hours in this lock-up house without receiving any food.

The cells were in a disorderly state, and smelled offensively; which was accounted for, in part, by the circumstance of 8 or 10 prisoners, who had been confined all the night, having been taken out a short time before I saw the cells.

These prisoners had been engaged in a violent disturbance the day before, (Sunday,) on the occasion of the assembling of a large number of Irish reapers. An assemblage of the kind happens every year, and continues, I was told, about a fortnight, during which time it appears that there are often gross breaches of the peace. If there were an efficient rural police in the county, such disturbances might, no doubt, be readily prevented.

It was stated that the number of prisoners is about 40 in the year.

In cold weather there must be danger to health by confinement in this lock-up house.

The place is not fit for use, and, in my opinion, is not capable of being rendered so.

It is desirable that a new lock-up house should be built, and that it should be placed in a more convenient situation.

As immediate measures of improvement, I recommended that night-vessels be provided on a plan in use in the lock-up houses in the county of Durham, and explained to the governor; and that it be clearly laid down in writing whose duty it is, whether that of the governor of the prison, or the superintendent of police, to see that the inmates of the lock-up house are supplied with food.

HEXHAM.—COUNTY PRISON.

Hexham.

[Inspected September 5, 1848.]

Since my last Report on this prison, a small portion has been appropriated for police cells; and a new workshed has been put up to serve for the workroom out of which the police cells been formed.

IV. NORTHUMBERLAND — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Hexham.*

The average number of prisoners is not more than one or two.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners during the last year appear to have been good. The keeper and surgeon stated, that there had not been any serious case of illness.

The prison was clean, and tolerably neat.

The chief exceptions to the observance of the rules in the Gaol Act are, first, that there is no chaplain, and secondly, that the visits of the surgeon are occasional only.

The prisoners made no complaint.

The entries of the inspections of the visiting justices were creditable to the keeper and matron (Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson), but there were several months without any entry.

The prisoners, at the time of my visit, were two boys, who stated, that a few nights before they, with four other boys, had applied to the relieving officer for assistance, as they were strangers, and had not the means of getting a lodging; that the officer had refused to give them any relief, and that thereupon they had determined to break his windows, in order to get a lodging somewhere, even if it were in the prison; that they had cast lots to settle who should break the windows, and that the duty had fallen on one of them.

The lock-up house, which has been formed out of part of the prison, consists of two cells, each 9 feet long, 6½ feet broad, and 7½ feet high. They are lighted by small glazed windows looking into the prison yard. The doors open into a passage, which communicates with the house of the keeper of the prison, who has charge of these cells also; the superintendent of police having a key, however, of an outer door in the passage, which enables him to bring prisoners in during the night. There is no provision for warming the cells; but the place is dry. There are guard beds, but there is no regular supply of bedding. The keeper, however, said that in winter he sometimes allows a prisoner an old rug. He added, that many came in quite drunk, and that these would destroy anything which might be given to them.

The prisoners in the police cells are allowed the same food as the inmates of the prison.

The situation of the police cells is not convenient, owing to the distance from the Court-house and the central part of the town.

The keeper said, that on an average about two persons were confined in the police cells each week; and that the greatest number that there has been in either of the cells at the same time was three.

If there were a provision for warming the cells, the place would be tolerably well adapted for its purposes, except as regards situation.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Provision to be made by means of a small stove and boiler, placed in the coal-shed outside the prison, for warming, by hot-water pipes, the two police cells which have been formed out of part of the prison.
2. Night-vessels to be provided on the same plan as that suggested for the police cells at Morpeth.
3. A copy of the rules to be sent to the keeper.

TYNEMOUTH.—COUNTY PRISON.

Tynemouth.

[Inspected September 2, 1848.]

The recommendation in my last Report on this prison, that a thermometer be procured and a register kept of the temperature of the cells, has not been carried into effect.

Some pipes have been put up to warm the upper tier of cells, but the work has not been finished, and no steps have yet been taken towards warming the lower cells.

The average number of prisoners last year was about six, which is about the ordinary average. At the time of my visit the number was 7, namely, 6 males and 1 female.

None of the cells have yet been certified as fit for separate confinement; but it appeared, nevertheless, that prisoners under serious charges were confined in them as if they had been certified. There seemed to be no classification of the other prisoners, except according to the sexes. I found convicted and unconvicted prisoners associating together.

The following are the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules in the Gaol Act.

1. As already mentioned, there is little classification of prisoners.
2. There is no chaplain; the keeper, however, stated that he sometimes reads prayers himself on Sundays, though not always.
3. There is no instruction in reading and writing, and, considering the shortness of the periods of detention, little could be accomplished in this matter.
4. The bi-weekly visits of the surgeon, and the examinations by him of the prisoners on their admission and liberation are not made; the medical attendant visiting the prison only occasionally, or when sent for.

I found all the prisoners at work except the female, who was confined to bed by illness contracted before her admission. The chief employment is picking oakum.

The cells and rooms not being lighted, the prisoners pass too much time in bed.

The airing-yard is not secure in consequence partly of a ballast hill being near it. Some time ago a prisoner made his escape from this yard by means of a rope which had been thrown over to him. The man was, however, retaken.

There had not been any entry of an inspection by a visiting justice for many months.

Both the health and conduct of the prisoners since my last visit were reported by the keeper to have been good; but I am sorry to say that circumstances arose which convinced me that no confidence could be placed in the keeper's word; and these statements cannot therefore be relied on.

The keeper had admitted, in reply to one of my questions, that there had been an escape since my last visit; but he spoke of only one escape. I was afterwards informed, however, that there had been several escapes, and on examination I found that this was really the case. Charges of gross neglect of duty and of drunkenness were made against the keeper, and these charges appeared to me to be substantiated by the evidence which was adduced; but the justices, who made a subsequent examination, came to a different conclusion.

RICHMOND.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected September 15, 1848.]

Since this prison was last visited by an Inspector of Prisons, a yard has been made for female prisoners, and a new chaplain has been appointed, in consequence of the former chaplain having left the town.

There are very few prisoners. The average number in confinement does not exceed one. At the time of my visit the prison was empty, as it appears is generally the case.

It is three years since there was a debtor in the prison.

No prisoners remain more than a month; those sentenced to longer periods of confinement being sent to Northallerton.

Prisoners of the same sex are together during the day in winter, but both in winter and summer they sleep separately; and it appears that in summer they have been separate during the day also, although no cells have been certified as being fit for separate confinement.

This prison, besides being used as a regular place of confinement, is employed as a lock-up house.

The keeper seems to be inert and not very intelligent; but it was stated that he was a respectable man, and perfectly sober. His wife and daughter, who evidently take the chief management, appear to be both active and intelligent.

The rules adopted are those recommended by the Secretary of State, but with some modifications. Indeed, it would have been well if more numerous modifications had been made, as several of the present rules are inapplicable to so small a prison.

Exclusive of the rules, which are inapplicable, I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The keeper works as a sawyer, and has, therefore, other employment than that of the custody of the prison.
2. As already mentioned, uncertified cells have been used to some extent for separate confinement.
3. There is no bath.
4. Those convicted prisoners only who have been sentenced to hard labour have been set to work.
5. Most of the prisoners, whether tried or untried, have worn their own clothing.

The entries respecting the state of education of the prisoners on admission have been made from the prisoners' own statements, instead of from actual trial.

Hitherto the prison has not been supplied with artificial light; and in winter, consequently, the prisoners have not risen till daybreak, and have gone to bed at dusk. Even in summer the prisoners have got up too late, and gone to bed too early.

Both the general health and general conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good. The surgeon stated that their health generally improved during their confinement, and that he did not know of anything in the prison tending to cause illness.

The chaplain being from home I did not see him.

The mayor stated that many of the commitments are of paupers, who break the windows of the workhouse, and commit other offences, with the avowed intention of getting into the prison, where they say they are much more comfortable than at the workhouse.

There seems to be but little crime in this neighbourhood, and what does exist arises chiefly from drunkenness.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The cells to be lighted and warmed with gas, with a view to their being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.
2. The ceilings of the cells occupied by male prisoners to be made more secure, by having hoop-iron fastened to them crossways.
3. The window of the room, called the females' day-room, to be made secure by iron bars.
4. A provision to be made in the females' yard for carrying away the night-soil.
5. A wide tub to be procured to serve as a bath.
6. Slips to be provided for the pillows, in order to keep them clean.
7. As soon as the prison is lighted by gas, the prisoners to be required to get up not later than six all the year round, and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine; and every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, to be required to perform such a daily task as may reasonably be expected to occupy him 10 hours, or, where a task cannot readily be set, to be required to work during that time.
8. The rule respecting clothing to be carried into full effect; and for that purpose some complete suits of clothes, including shoes, to be procured for prisoners of different sizes, and of both sexes.

By a communication since received, it appears that the foregoing recommendations have all been adopted, and a committee of the town council appointed to carry them into effect.

NORTHALLERTON.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced September 20, 1848.]

Since this prison was last reported upon by an Inspector of Prisons, some parts of the building have been gutted so as to allow a few large rooms to be formed: a new wash-house and drying-room have been built, and some other minor alterations have been made. A new wing, to contain 120 separate cells, is about to be erected, and the preliminary work has commenced.

There has been no change in the superior officers, but an additional female officer has been appointed; an appointment which appears to have been followed by a great improvement in the conduct of the female prisoners.

The average number of prisoners last year was 131, which is greater than the average in the preceding year by more than one-half.

At the time of my visit the number was 130, namely, 129 criminals (of whom 17 were females) and 1 debtor.

The following statement relative to the increase in the number of prisoners was made by the governor:—

> The number of prisoners of late has been far greater than I ever knew it during the 22 years that I have held the office of governor. It first began materially to increase the winter before last, but last winter the number was greater than ever. Before last winter the greatest number at any one time had been 125, but it then rose to 209. This large increase consisted, to a considerable extent, of vagrants, and a large portion of these were Irish. Very many of the vagrants are committed for refusing to work, and breaking windows when in the workhouse. On the occasion of the prison being so full, the majority of the vagrants were in prison for offences of this kind. From the Bedale workhouse we had 47 prisoners in gaol, and from the Easingwold workhouse 20. Notwithstanding the large increase in the number of prisoners I think there has been no increase of crime among the resident inhabitants of the North Riding; indeed, as respects serious offences, I believe there has been a decrease. Of 38 prisoners tried at the last quarter sessions only 20 were natives of the North Riding.

The discipline hitherto chiefly in use among the male prisoners has been the silent system, but silence has not been enforced among the untried prisoners. Among the female prisoners little has been done either as regards silence or classification. Both tried and untried female prisoners have been together, and at night the females have been entirely without supervision, no officer having hitherto slept in that part of the building. How very deficient the superintendence of the female prisoners has been is shown by the following portion of the matron's examination:—

> I have no set time for going into the females' prison. It is sometimes seven and sometimes two in the afternoon when I enter first. It is more frequently afternoon than before noon that I enter the prison for the first time. This has been more particularly the case since my accident last winter. Before that time I was very regular in going in. I generally went in three times every day; the first time being generally about 10 in the morning. I remained in the prison generally about 10 minutes or a quarter of an hour each time, but sometimes I was there an hour, or even more.

The rules adopted, except as relates to the dietary, are those which were recommended by Sir James Graham.

The following are the chief exceptions which I found to the observance of the rules:—

1. There has hitherto been but little useful labour, owing, the governor said, to the want of more room; a deficiency which, as already shown, is now about to be remedied. The chief kinds of work have been tread-wheel labour (which has been a source of loss instead of gain) and picking oakum. At the time of my visit many, even of the convicted prisoners, were quite idle; which the governor stated was owing to the alterations that were going on in the building.
2. There is no bath for the male prisoners.
3. The rule respecting washing has not been properly acted upon, and some of the prisoners, consequently, were not clean in their persons. Many had not been in the habit of washing their neck oftener than two or three times a week.
4. The rule respecting clothing has not been properly observed. Many convicted prisoners were wearing part of their own clothing; and many of the untried prisoners had not been allowed to have the prison clothing. Indeed, as regards the female prisoners, it appeared, on her examination, that the matron had so imperfect a knowledge of the rules that she was not herself aware that all untried prisoners, who wished for it, might have the prison dress.
5. The surgeon has not been in the habit, except in particular cases, of recording the state of health on admission and discharge; and he has not made the monthly examinations required by the rules.
6. The chaplain has not hitherto been in the habit of seeing the prisoners at stated times in private.
7. Many cells which had not been certified as fit for separate confinement have nevertheless, to a considerable extent, been used for separate confinement.

Some of the clothing was out of repair.

I found an ill-conducted woman idling away her time in bed, although she was not out of health.

The female division has not hitherto been supplied with artificial light.

In winter none of the prisoners have been in the habit of rising before daylight, and even in summer the females have not got up till nearly seven; and all the prisoners have gone to bed as early as six in summer, and at dusk in winter. One, and a usual consequence, of such late rising and early going to bed, has been an undue crowding of the meals; the prisoners having in winter breakfasted at half-past eight, dined at twelve, and supped at half-past four.

The provision for elementary instruction has been quite insufficient; writing having seldom been taught. The prison library is very small, and contains but few books likely to excite, in

an uninstructed prisoner, a taste for reading. Many of the Bibles too were not in a fit state for use.

The female prisoners appear to have enjoyed tolerably good health, owing apparently to their part of the prison being better ventilated than the men's side, and to the drains in their division not having got into so foul a state as they seem frequently to have been in elsewhere; but the health of the male prisoners has been generally bad; the chief disorders among them having been fever, diarrhœa, and dysentery. The following is the surgeon's evidence:—

The general health of the prisoners since Captain Williams' last visit in November, 1844, has been very bad. Typhus fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa have generally prevailed in a very alarming degree. Most of the disease is brought into the prison, but owing to the badness of the drainage, the want of better ventilation, and to the frequently crowded state of the prison of late, when illness once gets in it is very difficult to get it out again. There were seven deaths last year in an average of 122 prisoners. Of these six died of typhus fever. I observe a striking improvement generally in a prisoner's health when he is removed from the ground floor, where the effect of the bad drainage is most perceptible, and the ventilation worst, to an upper floor. The present state of the health of the prisoners is better than it has been, but I attribute this merely to the dryness of the weather just now. There are seven prisoners in the infirmary, but I do not at present consider any of these cases serious.

The governor stated as follows:—

There have been several causes of disease in operation within the prison, namely, the want of better drainage, the bad quality of the water, frequently arising from some of the drains communicating with the well, (which, on examination, I found to be actually the case,) and the often crowded state of the prison.

The deputy-governor made the following statement:—

Last spring, when the prison was very full, and when there was a great deal of diarrhœa, the place was in such an offensive state, that after making my morning round, I frequently vomited. I believe it was the same with some of the other officers. Every spring there is a good deal of diarrhœa and dysentery in the prison. This has been especially the case the last two years, when our number of prisoners has been much larger than heretofore. Last winter every officer, I believe, without exception, was attacked either with diarrhœa or fever. Those prisoners who are sent in for short periods generally improve in health, if they do not die from the debilitated state in which most of them come; but most of those who remain more than about three months, fall off in health, whatever be their condition of health on admission.

The chaplain, speaking of the general health of the prisoners, said, "Last winter it was dreadful, owing in great part to the diseased and miserable state in which many of the prisoners were admitted. Many of them told me that they had purposely got into prison for food and shelter."

To the above-mentioned causes of ill-health, must, in my opinion, be added the proximity of the prison to a marshy piece of ground, where there seems to be constantly a quantity of stagnant water; and, as if to increase the malaria arising from it, the place is made a receptacle for much of the filth of the town. After seeing this place, I was not surprised to learn that the mortality at Northallerton is unusually great compared with that of other country towns; but I hope that under the authority of the late Sanitary Acts this nuisance will be soon swept away.

A school has lately been built close to this pestiferous place; but I presume that the laws of health do not enter into the course of instruction, otherwise the scholars would probably all have long since decamped.

The approach of the cholera to our shores makes it very important that measures should be immediately taken for removing, as far as possible, the different causes of sickness now existing in the prison at Northallerton, and I hope that the measures for attaining this object, which will be found in the list of recommendations at the end of this Report, will, if adopted and carried out, be found to have a speedy effect in improving the health of the prisoners, and in enabling them to resist the attack if cholera should appear.

The general conduct of the male prisoners appears of late to have been tolerably good, but it is difficult to say what the conduct of the females has been, since, as already mentioned, there has been no one during the night to superintend them, and no one consequently to report cases of disorder.

There is at present no singing at chapel, and the prisoners do not join in the responses, but I recommended a change in these particulars.

The following is part of the chaplain's report for the year ending Michaelmas, 1847:—

The chaplain thinks it especially deserving of remark, that of the 98 men now in gaol at Northallerton, only 21 belong to the North Riding, and of the 28 for trial only seven belong to the Riding, the rest being supplied from that floating population which now pervade our country more perhaps than at any period of our history. It would, therefore, appear that there is not a great, if indeed there be any, increase of crime among the actual residents of the Riding, when it is considered that there are only 24 in gaol, out of a population which, according to the last census in 1841, was something less than 205,000. The situation and feelings of this vagrant class of persons, who, in the North Riding, at least, constitute the great bulk of our criminal population, seem to set at nought all attempts at their improvement. They are undeterred by the zeal and activity of the police-officer—they are not reclaimed by the discipline of the prison—they are uninfluenced by any advice or instruction that can be given them—and consequently, when liberated, they resume their former habits, their crimes, and their associates. The chaplain would further observe, that with respect to the gaol there is at present something very anomalous. By many it is not, as formerly, regarded with aversion, but as a place of refuge for the sick, the houseless, and the destitute—for those, in short, who have none to help them. Whether or not this be a healthful state of society in which such an anomaly prevails, or whether there

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may not be in it something requiring the correcting hand of a paternal Government, the chaplain is at a loss to determine.

The following is taken from the chaplain's report for the year just ended :—

With respect to vagrants in general, it may be remarked, that from whatever cause they may have become such, their mode of life leads to consequences the most miserable. Many an honest and industrious labourer or mechanic, who, in the first instance, leaves home in search of employment, from the corrupting associations to which his necessities compel him to submit, becomes in the end pauperized and debased by tramping, and nothing can overcome the reluctance which men in general feel to return home to their friends in rags and destitution. Education has been recommended as the means of checking crime, and to render it effectual it is agreed that it must be a religious education ; but to make it practicable where most wanted, that is, amongst the most ignorant and vicious of mankind, it must be attended with the means of removing the formidable obstacles of hunger, cold, and disease. Under the pressure of starvation, the precepts of religion and the lessons of morality are inattentively heard or imperfectly remembered.

Four of the prisoners were convicts who had been returned on account of illness. I have frequently pointed out the desirableness of having a general infirmary for such prisoners. The practice of keeping them in the different local prisons tends materially to interfere with the discipline of these prisons, and is productive of unnecessary expense. The same general infirmary might be used also for lunatic prisoners.

I received very few complaints, and none of any importance.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are vagrancy, misconduct in workhouses, and thefts. During the last year there has been a large increase of commitments under the Vagrant Act.

The chaplain said that the chief cause of crime, in his opinion, was the destitution or idleness of the wandering class which chiefly fills the prison.

The governor stated that many among those who leave the prison with ragged clothes have a difficulty in getting employment.

Under the circumstances which I have described, I was not surprised at learning that no case of reformation had come to the governor's knowledge during the last year.

As already stated, the tread-wheel labour has been a source of loss. It has been employed in working a corn-mill, but the proceeds have not nearly paid the salary of the miller, not to speak of the cost of keeping the machinery in order, and of the interest of the money expended in its erection.

The entries of the visits by the visiting justices were frequent, but the results of the visits had seldom been recorded.

I made the following recommendations :—

1. The ventilation of the prison to be improved in the various ways pointed out to the deputy governor, and of which he has made notes.

2. Temporary privies to be put up, so constructed that the night-soil may from time to time readily be carried away. These privies to serve until the new drains are completed and are found to answer their purpose well. Till then the urine also to be conveyed away without being allowed to enter the drains.

3. Till the new drains are completed also, and pure water obtained within the prison grounds, all the water used, either for cooking or drinking, to be brought from without.

4. The rule respecting bathing to be carried into full effect ; and for that purpose some wide tubs to be procured, to serve as temporary baths for male prisoners until the baths in the new wing are made. The female prisoners have a bath, though hitherto it appears to have been but little used.

5. The quantity of oatmeal and of liquid in the food to be reduced, as they probably increase the tendency to diarrhœa which so often prevails in the prison. With this view, thick porridge made of unground oatmeal, such as is used in Scotland and at the prisons at Newcastle and Morpeth, to be substituted for oatmeal gruel (the same weight, however, of oatmeal being used), and barley broth, such as is used in the Scottish prisons, or "scouce," like that made in Wakefield Prison, to be substituted for oatmeal broth or stew at dinner.

6. When the foregoing measures for improving the health of the prisoners, if adopted, have been carried into effect, a rule to be framed and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, directing that, in order to check the present influx of vagrants into the prison, and in order to make the quantity of food given to the prisoners depend to some extent on the quantity of work done, the diet of the prisoners during the first week of their confinement shall be reduced (as an experiment) to a pound and a half of bread, and two half-pints of milk or oatmeal gruel per day ; the experiment, if it be found to succeed, to be extended to the second week of their confinement. The surgeon, however, to have full power to make alterations in particular cases, or as respects any classes of prisoners who work hard, and to stop the experiment altogether if it be found, in his opinion, to act injuriously on the health of the prisoners.

7. Female prisoners employed as washerwomen to have two ounces of cheese each day they are so employed, in addition to the ordinary allowance of food.

8. All prisoners committed for trial, or under sentence of imprisonment for one month or upwards, to be weighed on admission and liberation, as one test of the state of their health.

9. The prison dress to be made quite complete, as required by the rules ; and for this purpose, the prisoners to be supplied with braces, pocket-handkerchiefs, and, where used by prisoners out of prison, with belts.

10. Such prisoners as are allowed flannel waistcoats to have them changed every fortnight.

11. When there is a convenient opportunity, cocoa-nut fibre to be substituted for straw in the mattresses; straw being found to harbour vermin much more than this fibre, and being really less economical.

12. The cells on the females' side, and such of the cells on the males' side as have been pointed out to the deputy-governor, to be prepared and fitted up with a view to their being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

13. The other rooms in the females' wing to be lighted with gas.

14. Such of the female prisoners as are not put into separate cells, and as are not employed in washing, to be kept in the north large room on the ground floor during the day; and all the female prisoners, except those in the separate cells, to sleep in the south large upper room at night.

15. The female prisoners, when the foregoing alterations, if adopted, have been made, to rise all the year round not later than six; to perform each a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair labour (not deducting anything for time passed in school), and not to go to bed before nine at night. And the same regulations to be extended, when practicable, to the male prisoners.

16. A new matron to be appointed, who shall be required to live in the females' part of the prison; and a rule to be laid down, that at no moment in the twenty-four hours shall the female prisoners be left without one or other of the female officers.

17. The flour-mill, which it appears has been a source of loss instead of gain, to be immediately discontinued, and the officer, who at present acts as miller, to be discharged. As soon as convenient, the power of the tread-wheel, which now works the flour-mill, to be applied to pumping water.

18. Useful and productive labour to be introduced as far as possible; and in accordance with this principle, the prisoners to assist as much as possible as labourers, and in other capacities, in the erection of the new wing; and a forge to be put up, where they may prepare some of the iron work for it, and where any blacksmith's work may be done which may be wanted from time to time for the prison or for which there may be a demand out of doors.

19. Every prisoner sentenced to three months' imprisonment or upwards, and who desires it, to have instruction in reading and writing; and the same privilege to be extended, as far as practicable, to all other prisoners.

20. The chaplain to be authorized to increase the prison library.

21. The use of party-coloured clothing to be gradually discontinued.

22. With a view to cleanliness, and to prevent all temptation to tear leaves out of the books, the prisoners to be supplied with waste paper.

23. The subordinate officers to wear a uniform (as is now the case in most well-ordered prisons); and in order to provide to some extent for the necessary rest of the officers, arrangements to be made which shall secure for every officer the unbroken and complete command of the alternate Sundays.

24. A tell-tale clock to be procured to serve as a check on the regularity of the night watchman.

25. The rain-water at present running to waste, and which is wanted for washing, to be collected and conveyed into the tanks; and these tanks to be examined, in order that it may be seen that they are large enough.

26. Everything to be done which may lie within the power of the justices to obtain the removal of the nuisance and source of disease existing in the marshy ground not far from the prison.

27. An arrangement to be entered into with the justices of the West Riding, provided they be willing, to enable the visiting justices of this prison to remove a number of prisoners to Wakefield, if the prison should again become overcrowded.

28. The following points to be attended to in the erection of the new wing:—

(*a*) As a security against damp and cold, the cell floors to be boarded instead of being laid with stone.

(*b*) For the convenience of carrying on kinds of employment which require more room than ordinary work, a few of the cells, say 12, to be a foot wider than the others, and a few, say six, to be two feet wider.

(*c*) The security of the entrance to the wing to be provided for, which appears at present to have been overlooked; and with this view the number of separate entrances to be reduced as much as possible, and every entrance to be guarded by two doors, of which at least one must be grated; and if either be closed (and if the door communicate with the open air it is proper that it should be closed), the door to have a wicket, which may be opened and looked through before the door itself is unlocked. The keys of these two doors to be different from each other, and different from all the other keys in the building.

(*d*) In order to avoid, as far as possible, any check to the ventilation of the prison, the outer wall not to exceed 14 feet in height.

IV. YORKSHIRE.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

York.

YORK.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced September 25, 1848.]

It was stated that there had been no alteration either in the building or management since this prison was last examined by an Inspector of Prisons. The recommendations then made had not been acted upon.

The building, although the chief part of it was erected within the last few years, and that at an enormous expense, is very ill adapted for any good system of discipline. Everything seems to have been sacrificed to the single object of security, yet even this object has not, in my opinion, been attained. If a plan of escape were concerted with parties out of the prison, or if the officers on duty were at any time to be wanting in vigilance, an escape would not be difficult; and even under ordinary circumstances, there is evidently danger of an attempt to escape being made, and of the attempt being attended with bloodshed, as will appear by the evidence of the governor, who said, when speaking of a conspiracy to escape, which was discovered the evening after my arrival at York, "My belief is, that when the men met with the resistance which would most certainly have been offered to them, they would have resorted to desperate measures."

Although in the new part of the prison, namely, that appropriated to male criminals, there is accommodation for only 160 prisoners, the cost of this building was about 200,000*l.*, which is at the rate of more than 1200*l.* per prisoner.

At the time the new part of York Castle was built, and for several years previously, there existed at Glasgow a prison containing comparatively good accommodation for 260 prisoners, which cost 25,000*l.*; so that, by a trifling expenditure in making a plan of this prison, a building for a larger number of prisoners might have been erected for one-eighth part of the sum actually expended.

The average number of prisoners last year was 189 (*viz.*, 118 criminals and 71 debtors), which was above the average in the preceding year. At the time of my visit there were 227 prisoners, of whom 59 were debtors. In explanation of this large number of prisoners, the governor stated as follows:—

> The large number of prisoners at the present time is owing chiefly to our having about 20 political prisoners (men who took part in the riots at Bradford and Bingly), and to our not having yet received any order to remove the prisoners (87 in number), who were sentenced to transportation at the last assizes held two months ago.

The system of discipline hitherto in use must have been injurious to the morals of all subjected to it. The classes into which the prisoners have been divided are indeed consistent with the provisions of the Gaol Act; but those provisions have little or no regard to age or character, and the prisoners have passed their time in unrestrained intercourse, and, except the females, in constant idleness. The natural consequences have been, corrupting and obscene language, quarrelling, fighting, gambling, and stealing. The following are extracts from the governor's journal:—

> *August* 28.—The matron reported that E. H. had struck severely A. T., her fellow-prisoner. I went to hear the matter, which was correct. In telling H. that she should be confined solitary for three days on bread and water, she flew at T. in my presence, and would have beat her unmercifully, if I had not got hold of her. When taken up into a vacant room where I told her she should remain three days, she told me she would break all the squares in the window; in consequence I put her into a dark cell, where there were none to break; she is unconvicted, about 17 years.
>
> *January* 18, 1847.—D. Mc. C., after being locked up yesterday, threatened the officers that he would do something at them, made a great noise by kicking against the door of his cell, made water on the floor, and conducted himself in a most outrageous manner; instead of one day solitary, I gave him three.
>
> *September* 9.—M. Mc. C. has been quarrelling with nearly all his fellow prisoners in No. 1 ward, and been fighting with J. W. W. states (and coroborated by four others who were present) that Mc. C. first struck W. and knocked the dinner out of his hand; he then struck again, and they fought; I have removed Mc. C. into another ward.
>
> *September* 10.—J. L., a debtor, reports that several small articles have been taken out of his room, and that he has reason to suspect one J. G. a debtor. After L. had made his charge in G.'s presence, I told the latter that to clear up the matter he should allow his boxes to be examined in my presence, to which he consented; his boxes, drawers, &c., were searched, and some articles found which L. swore were his property, viz., a pair of spectacles, a penknife, two razors, &c. L. says he will have a magistrate to investigate it, so he took the matter out of my hands.
>
> *June* 27, 1848.—D. H., unconvicted, no dinner for two days, for throwing notes over into another ward. Windows are frequently broken by throwing notes.
>
> *August* 25.—A. M., 24 hours' solitary, for stealing needles, thread, &c., from W. F.
>
> I. M., 24 hours' solitary, for swearing and fighting: both convicted. Above 17 years.
>
> *September* 2.—One of the convicts has informed me, that when the days are shorter, they intend to seize us when we lock up; take the keys from us, and lock us in the cells; and then break into the store-room, get their own clothes, and escape over the wall, with their bed-clothes made into a rope. I shall keep a strict look-out.
>
> *September* 8.—J. N., no dinner, for singing in his bed-cell.
>
> J. T., three days' solitary, on bread and water, for swearing and abusing his fellow-prisoners, and threatening to kick John Abbey (one of the officers), when desired to come into the office: convicted. Above 17 years.
>
> *September* 13.—S. W., one day solitary, for cutting up a copy-book to make dominoes: convicted. Above 17 years.
>
> *September* 14.—J. D., unconvicted, above 17 years, no dinner, for breaking rub-stones, and making dominoes of them.

The following is part of the examination of one of the officers:—

I remember taking J. H. to confine him in solitary on that occasion. He said never a b—— in the place should take him into solitary, and cursed and swore. I took him in however. At the same time the other officer, John Reynolds, was locking up two other prisoners. H. S. was one, but I do not remember who the other was. H. was swearing all the way, and he threatened to kick me in several places. He said he would not go, and set himself fast. John Reynolds was by; I seized him by one of his collars, and John Reynolds seized him also. He then said he would go, and he went quietly to his cell. Nothing happened in taking H. to his cell beyond what I have mentioned. I did not see any blood come from H.; there might have been a drop, but I did not see any. I did not lay hold of H.'s throat. On my return I told Mr. Barker that H. was a very dangerous man to take into solitary. I cannot recollect whether or not I reported to Mr. Barker that H. had been cursing and swearing, or that he had threatened to molest me, or that he had called me by the name that I have mentioned. I have been threatened many a score times, but I do not always report it.

The following evidence was given by one of the prisoners, named R. C.:—

Some of the prisoners in our ward are good, and some bad. Among the bad ones there is a deal of blackguard conversation and swearing. At times there is a great deal of talk about robberies. The boys are the worst; they swear and irritate the men, and they also learn a great deal that is bad from the men. There is one young boy, the youngest in the yard, who is going fast to ruin. At times there is a great deal of indecent conversation. There is gambling in the ward, but it is not known to the governor and turnkeys. The prisoners generally gamble with buttons, and sometimes they stake their food. The gambling often leads to disturbances. A few weeks back the governor got two or three sets of dominoes out of the different yards. Those in our yard had been used for gambling; they had been made out of paper. The prisoners sometimes steal from each other, but not very often.

Another prisoner, named F. C., aged 19, said:—

I wish to be put into another ward. I was never in prison before. In our ward there are several prisoners who have been convicted before of robberies and such like offences. Much of their conversation is about the prisons they have been in, and they have a great deal of slang talk about the robberies they have committed. There is a great deal of cursing and swearing among them, and of indecent conversation. Such talk is going on constantly. There was some gambling in the ward with dominoes, which some of the men had made with stones, but the officers found out the dominoes, and they were taken away. [The governor stated that these dominoes had in fact been discovered.] On Wednesday night last some tobacco was found on one of the men. The officers smelt the tobacco, and on searching found some. [The governor stated that this was correct.] When I came in first, there was very often quarrelling among the men in our ward, but there is not so much now.

Another prisoner, named R. J., stated as follows:—

After my conviction, about a month ago, I was told by the officer called L. J. to go into another ward, to look after some boys, and report any of them who were gambling, or cursing, or blaspheming, or such like. I got the same orders also from the governor. I had charge of them about three weeks. During that time I reported some of them for gambling, but only once. They gambled for postage-stamps, writing-pens, needles, and part of their victualling. They gambled with dice made of stone. I got one of the dice, and gave it to the governor.

The governor, who was present, said that he believed it was so.

In reply to the question whether he knew of any just cause of complaint among the prisoners, the chaplain said—

No; except that the prisoners sometimes complain of want of employment. The best portion of them would, I think, be all glad to have work.

The chaplain added—

There is at present a great amount of corruption in the prison. It is much increased by the great number of convicts now in confinement. The language used in the wards is occasionally, I believe, very bad indeed. There is a certain set of men in these wards who are lost to all sense of propriety, and they are mixed with other prisoners of a better character, and that in constant idleness. I consider it of very great importance, in a moral point of view, as well as for other considerations, that work should be introduced.

The following is the governor's account of the late conspiracy to break out of prison, with the deposition he took of the evidence of some of the prisoners:—

The day before yesterday, that is, on Sunday, at supper-time, one of the prisoners named P. M., gave information to one of the officers that there was a conspiracy among some of the transports in his ward to attack the officers and make their escape, and that the attack was to be made that evening at locking-up time. From the way in which the information was given, and from the desperate character of the men who were said to be concerned in the conspiracy, I believed the statement to be true. I immediately called the men out a few at a time who were charged with being in the conspiracy, and had them put into two cells by themselves, and yesterday I took the deposition of the prisoner who gave the information. [This deposition the governor here handed in.] His statements were corroborated by four other prisoners in the ward, and on my reading them over to the parties accused, these men did not attempt to deny the general charge, although one of them said that they did not intend to murder us. My belief, however is, that when the men met with the resistance which would most certainly have been offered to them, they would have resorted to desperate measures.

One of these prisoners, named G. W., is a malicious, revengeful, desperate fellow. It appeared on his trial that his father had been a dissenting minister at ———, but having fallen into habits of drinking, he had been removed from his office; that some time after his father died, and that soon after the death of his father the prisoner shot one of the deacons of the congregation whom he believed to have been active in obtaining his father's dismissal. He appears to have led a wild and irregular life. The policeman at ——— informed me that he had changed his master six different times during the period of apprenticeship, owing to waywardness and insolence.

The following is the deposition taken by the governor, and referred to in his evidence:—

P. M.'s deposition, taken on Monday, September 25, 1848.—He is a convict in No. 4 Ward, York Castle, and says as follows:—

That J. B. first concocted this scheme for an escape, then G. W. joined in it, and said he would do the best he could. J. B. said they would seize the turnkeys and the governor. J. B. and C. H. were to seize W. L., and tie a towel over his face, and tie his hands behind him, and tie his feet with handkerchiefs and stockings, and make him that he could not speak. All the other officers were to be served out in the same way, and to be put in dark cells, and one man was to go and rattle the doors, so that people outside might believe they were locking up. C. B. said he would get rubbing-stones, and if they were not quiet, he would beat them on the head, and make them quiet. G. W. said he would like to get hold of the old governor, as he owed him an old grudge. J. H. and W. M. said we will use our feet well if they make any resistance; then they would get the bannisters, and split anybody's skull that interfered. They were to let the men for trial out, that is, No. 5, 6, 7, and 8. Some of the men in No. 5 knew of this; all the men in our ward were agreeable to it except G. B., T. D., J. B., and myself. It was agreed that none of the other men in our ward should know of this till five o'clock, when we were locked up in the day-room; then they could not split. The above is true, as witness our hands.

All the accused say that P. M. was one who joined in the scheme. He does not deny it, but says he did it in order that he might see how far they would go, intending to inform us.

An account of another conspiracy to escape appears in the governor's journal about eight years ago.

Among the prisoners who were wasting their time in idleness, to the injury of themselves and to the loss of the county, were 5 joiners, 11 weavers, a tailor, 4 smiths, and 9 shoemakers.

With some modifications, and excepting the dietary, the rules adopted in this prison are those which were recommended by Sir James Graham. I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. As already mentioned, no work is provided for the male prisoners, whether convicted or unconvicted.

2. No cells have been provided which are adapted for solitary confinement; and in the absence of such a provision, some of the night-cells have been used for this purpose, though they are very small, badly lighted, and not warmed.

3. The rules relating to prisoners have neither been hung up nor read to them. Copies of certain rules have indeed been hung up, but these rules are old and no longer valid, as they form no part of the code of rules submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, and sanctioned by him.

4. The rule respecting clothing has been much neglected. Instead of every convicted prisoner having a complete prison dress, I did not examine one who was not wearing several articles of his own. One consequence (which always follows the neglect of this rule) was, that tobacco had been smuggled into the prison.

The rule respecting clothing directs not only that every convicted prisoner shall be required to wear the prison dress, but that every unconvicted prisoner shall be allowed to have it, and under certain circumstances be compelled to wear it. This part of the rule, however, like the former, had been very much neglected; indeed, the matron did not know there was such a rule.

5. The rule regarding the supply of clean linen, &c., directs that every prisoner shall have clean stockings once a-week; but the washing of the stockings, I found, had been left to the prisoners themselves, to be done as often or as seldom as they chose.

6. There had sometimes, I found, been a deficiency in the supply of soap and towels; and the rule directing that the prisoners should wash their feet every week had been so little observed, that one prisoner who had been in the prison three months, had during that period washed his feet only twice. Several prisoners whom I examined in this respect were in a dirty state; one indeed was quite filthy.

7. Some of the windows were dirty, and some of the debtors' rooms were in a disorderly state.

8. The surgeon has been in the habit of visiting the prison daily, and an officer has called out in each ward to ask if any one wished to see him, but he has not made half-weekly visits in the way required by the rules, which direct that he shall on these occasions see every prisoner. Moreover, the more minute examinations required to be made once a month have been irregular, an interval of nearly three months having passed since the last.

9. The record of deaths has not been kept in terms of the rule.

10. The chaplain has not been in the habit of seeing each prisoner in private at stated times.

11. The special duties of the different subordinate officers have not been recorded; and these officers have not been required to make a daily report of the condition of their departments, and of the conduct of the prisoners under their charge.

12. The matron has not kept a journal, being in fact so illiterate as to be unable to write.

13. Much of the clothing was out of repair.

14 Some of the privies were in an offensive state.

15. There were several broken panes of glass; the breakage having been occasioned, I was informed, by prisoners throwing notes (with something heavy in them to prevent their flying about) from one yard to another.

16. There were several months in which no entry appeared of an inspection by visiting justices; but I was informed that, besides the recorded visits, visits which are not recorded are often made.

I found by the governor's examination, that he had supposed that several of the rules to which the foregoing remarks apply had really been in full operation.

The provision for the elementary instruction of the male prisoners has hitherto been insufficient. It is desirable that the schoolmaster should give more time to his duties, and that he should not, as has hitherto been the case, act both as schoolmaster and barber.

The prison library is small, and contains but little variety.

Some of the Bibles and library books had been scribbled in or torn, and were unfit for use.

It appeared that the entries respecting the state of education of the prisoners at the time of their admission had hitherto been made from the prisoners' own statements, instead of from actual trial. This circumstance renders the annual returns hitherto transmitted and published concerning the state of education among the prisoners of little value. I recommended that in future no entry should be made, except after actual trial.

The general health of the prisoners appears to have been good; although the surgeon stated, that during the last three years bowel complaints and influenza had prevailed more than usual. He added, however, that these disorders had at the same time prevailed out of prison.

The surgeon said it was important, in a medical point of view, that work should be introduced. He stated also as follows:—

The only disorders which can be said to be at all common in the prison are colds and influenza. They are, I think, produced chiefly by the want of double doors to the day-rooms, to prevent a rush of cold air into the rooms in cold weather. These rooms being warmed by open fires, the tendency of the cold air to flow into them is greater than would otherwise be the case.

At the time of my visit many prisoners were troubled with bowel complaints, though none of the cases were severe. There were seven prisoners in the infirmary, but the surgeon stated that the only serious case of illness was one of epilepsy, wholly unconnected with the circumstances of the prison.

The present dietary appears to me to be open to much objection. It makes no provision for the varying wants of prisoners of different ages and constitutions, being the same for all. It moreover contains too much liquid, and is expensive.

As an immediate step, I recommended that the quantity of water in the oatmeal gruel at breakfast should be greatly reduced; in the propriety of which the medical attendant quite concurred, and he suggested that, in order to check the present disposition to bowel complaints in the prison, half a pint of milk be boiled in each prisoner's gruel.

While there is reason to apprehend the appearance of cholera, it may not be wise to make large alterations in the dietary of any prison where, as in the case of York Castle, the general health of the prisoners has been good; but it will be seen that I recommend that, so soon as the fear of cholera is gone, the present dietary be wholly discontinued, and the dietary in use in the Scottish prisons substituted.

The lower floor of the debtors' wing appears to be rather damp, but the medical attendant told me that he had not observed any bad effect from it on the health of the prisoners. I recommended, however, that, except in the middle of summer, this floor should always be dry rubbed, instead of being washed; and the governor gave orders to that effect.

It appeared that the ordinary medical attendant, although in partnership with the gentleman who nominally holds the office, is not himself the appointed and responsible medical officer; which is an objectionable arrangement.

From what has been stated it will have been seen that there has been a great deal of misconduct in the prison. The ordinary punishment is solitary confinement and the loss of food.

In some instances, no entry had been made of punishments awarded by the deputy governor.

I received many complaints from some of the prisoners, but, after a full investigation, it appeared that most of the complaints were groundless, and that there was but little foundation for the others. Of several prisoners taken at random from the different wards, according to the usual practice in my inspections, not one made any complaint. The governor is evidently a very humane man, and I have little doubt that the general treatment of the prisoners is kind.

I found five lunatics in the prison. The following is the governor's statement respecting them:—

There are five men in prison who were acquitted for their offences on the ground of insanity. One of them has been here 11 years, and several of the others a long time. The prison is a very unsuitable place for them, and they sometimes give a great deal of trouble; and, by shouting and other noises, greatly disturb the prison. One of them, named F. B., a Frenchman, is a very dangerous man. He sometimes becomes greatly excited, and attacks other prisoners. About three months ago I heard a prisoner one night shouting very hard, and calling for assistance. I found that the cries proceeded from the cell in which B. was, with two other prisoners, who had been put there to take care of him. He had threatened to kill one of these men, and the other man was holding him, but B. is so strong that it was as much as this prisoner could do to prevent his springing on his companion. Had we not come speedily to his rescue, it is impossible to say what would have been the result. These lunatics occupy a whole ward; that is, one eighth part of that portion of the building which is appropriated to male convicts.

The following entry appears in the governor's journal, dated May 23, 1846:—

W. S., a prisoner tried for murder and acquitted on the ground of insanity, July 7, 1838: since a few weeks after his confinement here he has shown no symptoms of that malady; but within these last few days he has been in very low spirits, and this day is much excited, talking in a very incoherent manner. I have informed the surgeon and a magistrate, and have set some prisoners to guard him, and two to sleep in the same cell with him. It would be an act of great humanity if the magistrates would intercede with the Secretary of State to have these men removed to some place more adapted to their state of mind. In my humble opinion, the monotonous manner of passing their time here, without variety of exercise, diet, &c., is quite sufficient in a few years to deprive them of their mental faculties. Some of them have expressed to me how glad they would be if they had been transported, as in that case there would be some hope of obtaining their liberty by good conduct and industry; but here they are, day after day, in a desponding state of mind, and if any tendency to insanity is lurking in their system, no doubt it will soon make its appearance; while, on the other hand, with kind and proper

treatment, with air, exercise, and employment, many of them might be restored to a sound mind, and become useful members of society.

The following is taken from the governor's journal:—

September 21, 1847.—M. L., tried here March, 1843, and transported for 20 years, but since proved to be innocent, and sent back to this country, came to me a few days since to inquire to whom he should apply to be sent out as a free labourer to New South Wales, as he thought he could do better there than in this country. I told him to apply to the magistrates, and gave him five shillings out of the Grand Jury charity. On Saturday last I was informed, that he was very ill at his lodgings. I sent word to the master of the house, to take care of him, and send for a surgeon. I have been to see him. He was in want of a change of linen: I sent him two county shirts. He is a single man, and has no relations. States that he wished to remain in New South Wales, but was not allowed.

The number of debtors in this prison seems to be always very large. Many remain a long time, evincing no disposition to leave the place; and when it is considered what a very comfortable life they pass, with large airy rooms to dwell in, no work to do, plenty of company to associate with, spacious grounds to walk in, and with the county funds ready to purchase food for them if they have not property of their own, all surprise on this score must cease; the wonder really being that there are not ten times as many debtors, which there probably would be were the attractions of the place generally known. In fact, this prison, like many other debtors' prisons, is a luxurious kind of poorhouse—workhouse would indeed be a misnomer—where the lazy and extravagant are maintained at other people's expense, and where the bare idea of being required, by their labour, to do something towards earning their own bread, would be looked upon as the herald of unheard-of oppression and cruelty.

Of the debtors in York Castle at the time of my visit, one had been there nearly 11 years, two more than 11 years, and one 15 years. The governor said that he did not think these men had any wish to leave the prison. I sent for the men to have some talk with them, and the drift of their replies to my questions was, that they would not apply for their liberation, because, in so doing, they should have to surrender their property.

It has already been stated that the matron is so little educated, as to be unable to write. The following examination will show yet more clearly how incapable she must be of exercising that influence over the prisoners which is to be obtained by the possession, among other qualities, of superior education, intelligence, and knowledge.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lonsdale, matron to the prison, examined:—

I do not keep a journal. I know what a journal is; it is some one higher than myself. I keep a girl, but no one else. The rules are hung up in the day-rooms, and those who can read, read the rules to the others, but I do not read the rules to them, as I am not a good scholar. The prisoners get clean stockings every week. Only those prisoners, before trial, as have bad clothing of their own, are allowed to have the prison dress. I did not know that the rules directed that prisoners, before trial, who desired it, should be allowed to have the prison dress. I never read the rules right through; I am a very poor scholar. I have been matron of this prison about four years. Before that time my husband was 24 years an officer in Wakefield Prison, but I had no duty there myself, except to go with the female prisoners to the sessions. I am about 55 years of age. Before I was married I was for many years a servant of all work.

The governor stated that the chief causes of crime in the county were, in his opinion, the want of education, and the bad example of many of the parents of juvenile offenders.

The average cost per prisoner last year, exclusive of rent and repairs, &c., was 26*l.*, which is 4*l.* above the general average in England, and 10*l.* above the general average in Scotland; and this, notwithstanding more than a third part of the prisoners are debtors, all of whom clothe themselves, and most of whom find their own food. The officers' salaries alone amounted to 14*l.* per prisoner. Considering the number of prisoners, and the salaries paid elsewhere, some of the salaries at this prison appear to be very high. In the case of the governor, however, the great amount of security (10,000*l.*) which he is required to give affords a sufficient reason for the amount of his salary.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Where practicable, as in the case of the rules respecting washing, and those relating to the surgeon's visits, and the chaplain's private conversations with prisoners, every rule to be carried into immediate effect.

The following measures to be adopted in order to carry the other rules into effect, and with a view to the general improvement of the prison:—

2. The stock of clothing to be immediately rendered complete in all the articles in which it is now deficient.

3. Another bath to be provided.

4. Gas to be introduced into four of the day-rooms in the males' side, and these rooms to be furnished with benches and narrow tables. Gas to be introduced also into the passages into which the sleeping cells open, and into the day-rooms and passages in the females' division.

5. A light second door, opening outwards, to be put to each of the four day-rooms referred to, so as to prevent the present rush of cold air, which, the surgeon thinks, is the chief cause of colds and influenza in the prison. And if this second door be found insufficient to attain the object, a light porch to be put up before each door, containing another door opening outwards.

6. If found requisite, a stove to be put up in each of the day-rooms, in addition to the present open fire, to assist in warming it.

7. The male prisoners to be confined in two or more of the four day-rooms during the day, except when at chapel or taking exercise.

8. Except at stated times, to be fixed by the governor (who shall have power to suspend the privilege, if it be abused), the prisoners to be required to keep perfect silence.

9. Work of some kind to be procured for all prisoners, whether tried or untried, but the untried not to be required to work against their will. The following kinds of work, some of them suggested by the governor, are recommended for immediate introduction:—Tailoring, shoemaking, wool-picking, rush-peeling, and candlewick-making. To these others may be added at a future time.

10. One of the remaining day-rooms to be fitted up with the few necessary articles to serve as a washhouse, and some of the male prisoners to be employed, as at Durham, in doing part of the washing, the number of female prisoners not being sufficient for that purpose.

11. The present practice of prisoners washing their own stockings, &c., to be abandoned.

12. Two officers to be appointed to each of the four day-rooms before mentioned, and one or other of these officers to be on duty day and night, so that the prisoners may not, for a single moment in the 24 hours, be left without superintendence.

13. An opening to be made between the two parts of each wing, to admit of the officer on duty during the night (who should move about in list shoes), going through the whole wing.

14. Some tell-tale clocks to be procured, in order that it may be seen whether the night officers make their rounds regularly.

15. The four large cells in each room to be fitted up with a view to their being certified for the separate confinement of prisoners.

16. To obtain more light and to promote health, the whole of the interior of the prison to be whitewashed, and the whitewashing to be periodically renewed.

17. The whitewashing in every part of the prison, whether for criminals or debtors, to be henceforth always done by prisoners.

18. A disinfecting apparatus to be procured, as already recommended by Captain Williams.

19. For the sake of cleanliness, and in order to remove the temptation to tear leaves out of the Bibles and library books, waste paper to be supplied to the prisoners.

20. A water-closet to be provided for the condemned cell.

21. Slips (to be washed from time to time) to be put on the pillows.

22. The schoolmaster's time to be increased to eight hours per day, and the schoolmaster no longer to act as barber.

23. As far as practicable, every prisoner who wishes for it to have instruction in reading and writing.

24. The chaplain's time for prison duties (exclusive of what he may require for preparing his sermons) to be fixed at six hours per day on six days of the week.

25. As one means of testing the effects of the imprisonment on the health of the prisoners, every prisoner to be weighed on admission and liberation.

26. As a measure of economy, only one officer to be employed in cooking. The place of the second officer to be taken by a prisoner.

Female Prisoners.—In addition to such of the foregoing recommendations as are applicable to the females as well as the males, the followings measures to be adopted:—

27. Some cells in the females' division to be prepared and fitted up, with a view to their being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

28. The prisoners not in separate confinement to be kept under constant superintendence.

29. The ventilation of the day-room and the dark cell to be improved in the way pointed out to the governor.

30. A new matron to be appointed, of superior qualifications to the present matron, who is so little educated as to be unable to write, and who mentioned her want of education as a reason for never having read through the rules of the prison, of some of which she was ignorant.

31. The schoolmistress to act during part of her time as an ordinary officer; and a rule to be laid down that the female prisoners shall never be left by both the female officers at the same time at any moment in the 24 hours.

32. *Debtors.*—The debtors to be divided into three classes, as at present, but the classes to be differently constructed. The third, or lowest class, to consist of debtors committed under the Small Debts Act, and of all others committed as fraudulent debtors; the second class to consist of such of the remainder as apply for maintenance; the first class of those not in the third class, who wholly maintain themselves.

33. No debtor to be allowed to receive any part of his food, either from the country or from benefactions left for that purpose, unless he receives the whole of his food.

34. The food which a debtor shall receive from the county to be the same as that given to criminal prisoners.

35. The debtors to occupy certain rooms during the day, and certain other rooms at night; but no debtor to occupy the same room by day and night; and during the day no debtor to have access to his night-room, except in case of illness, when he may either remain in his bed-room or be put in a room to serve as an infirmary, as the governor and surgeon may deem best.

36. The prisoners in the first class to occupy the rooms at present appropriated to that class; but the prisoners in the second and third classes to change places, the fraudulent debtors having at present better accommodation than some of the other debtors.

Grated doors, for the purpose of cutting off the sleeping-rooms from the day-rooms, to be put up in the places pointed out to the governor.

37. The yard at present used by debtors in the third class to be divided by a low wall into two parts; one portion to be used by the debtors in the first class, and the other by the debtors in the second class; but no debtor henceforth to be allowed to walk in the large front court.

38. If found necessary, the ventilation of some of the debtors' rooms to be improved in the way pointed out to the governor.

Rules to the following effect to be framed and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State:—

39. The classes for confinement in separate cells shall be as follows, and in the following order of preference:—

First.—Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as wish to be in separate cells.

Second.—Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as in the opinion of the governor, after consulting with the chaplain or matron, as the case may be, are likely to exercise a bad influence over other prisoners.

Third.—Such persons, whether tried or untried, as are not in either of the foregoing classes and are in prison for the first time.

Fourth.—If these three classes do not fill all the cells, then such other prisoners as in the opinion of the governor will be most benefited by the separate system.

40. The governor and the surgeon shall each be empowered to withdraw from a separate cell any prisoner whose mind or physical health he may have reason to believe would suffer from a continuance of such confinement.

41. The prisoners shall rise throughout the year not later than six in the morning, and shall not go to bed at any season before nine at night.

42. Every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, shall be required to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair work.

43. As far as possible the work shall be of a useful and productive kind; and when practicable every prisoner shall be employed at his own trade. As far as practicable, also, the shoes and clothing used in the prison shall be made by the prisoners; who shall also perform every other kind of work required for the prison which they can possibly execute.

44. Every convicted prisoner who, during a whole week, shall have performed a full task and done his work well, shall at the end of the week have such portion of his earnings placed to his credit (not exceeding one-third part of the whole) as the governor may, under all circumstances, think fit, and every unconvicted prisoner who may be willing to work shall, in like manner, at the end of each week, be credited with such portion of his clear earnings (not exceeding two-thirds of the whole amount) as under all circumstances the governor may think proper. The money in all cases to be given to the prisoners in such form and in such instalments, whether before or after liberation, as the governor may think best, with a view especially to none of it being consumed in drink.

45. The present dietary, which is expensive, contains too much liquid, and does not provide for any difference between prisoner and prisoner, according to his industry or to other circumstances, shall be discontinued, and the dietary in the Scottish prisons (omitting the rates for the first four classes), which experience has proved to be wholesome, nutritious, and economical, shall, with the relative rules which follow it in the "Rules for Prisons in Scotland," be substituted; with a provision that maize may be used instead of oatmeal or wheaten flour to the extent, in each case, of one-third of the whole quantity,* and substituting the words "visiting justices" for the words "Secretary to the General Board, and to the Clerk of the County Board," in the 16th relative rule, and for the words, "General Board, and the County Boards subject to the approval of the General Board," in the 17th relative rule.

46. Unless in special cases, by direction of the governor or surgeon, no prisoner, whether tried or untried, shall have more than the first rate of food, unless he is able and willing to pay the difference in cost out of that part of his earnings which is placed to his own credit.

47. When the food is distributed, every prisoner shall be at liberty to decline receiving any part which he may specify; but in order to prevent waste, a prisoner having once taken his allowance, shall be required to eat the whole of it before he has any more food.

48. Every prisoner shall, on his admission, go into the bath; and he shall afterwards go in not less frequently than once a-month; the water, however, to be always made tepid.

49. Smoking shall be prohibited among debtors as among other prisoners.

50. No debtor shall be allowed to have more than half a pint of wine or one pint of beer in any one day of 24 hours; and in order to prevent the possibility of this rule being evaded by one debtor purchasing the allowance made to another, or arranging with another debtor to procure an additional quantity of fermented liquor for him in that debtor's name, the wine or beer must be received and drunk in the presence of an officer of the prison, at such time in the day, and in such place, as the governor may appoint.

51. In order to prevent the introduction of forbidden articles by visitors to debtors, and to prevent irregularities of all kinds, especially those which may arise from the visits of females, under the plea, sometimes fictitious, of being wives or sisters to the debtors, visitors to debtors (except in any case in which the governor may deem it right to grant a special order to the contrary) shall be all in the presence of an officer; and to this end the time when such visits shall be allowed shall be reduced to three hours per day: this time not to commence until after chapel hours.

52. No debtor shall be allowed to receive his breakfast until all the debtors of his class have left their bed-rooms, and until the beds have been made and the rooms put into neat order.

53. The foregoing measures are recommended as immediate improvements. But in order to provide proper accommodation for the male criminal prisoners during the day, and room for different kinds of work, I recommend that two large rooms be formed out of two of the airing-

* Although I consider this dietary in no way calculated to increase any tendency which may exist to cholera, I recommend that its introduction be delayed until the present fear of cholera has disappeared; lest, if cholera should break out, its coming might be attributed to a change in the dietary.

yards, according to the accompanying plan and description, which, however, would of course have to be completed in their detail, and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State before being carried into effect.

The following remarks were appended to the foregoing recommendations, in a letter to the chairman of the visiting justices:—

Mr. Turner, who has been employed for a considerable time by the county, has expressed his readiness to erect each room, and to provide the necessary stoves for warming it, with a bath, cistern, &c., for a sum not exceeding 550*l.*; from which he will make a fair deduction for work done by prisoners.

I would remark, that although several of the foregoing recommendations certainly involve expense (though of small amount, as I hope the justices will agree with me in thinking, compared with the moral benefits to be obtained), others of them, especially that relating to the dietary, will effect a considerable saving; and that, even looking at the question in its narrowest light, and with regard merely to pecuniary results, I am of opinion, that bearing in mind the great cost to the county of repeated imprisonments, and yet more that of repeated prosecutions, the change, even without reckoning anything for the value of the prisoners' labour, will in its tendency to deter people from coming to prison, be found one of sound economy.

It may be objected to the adoption of some of my recommendations, that York Castle is intended chiefly for untried prisoners, and that there is no power to compel such prisoners to work. In reply to this, however, I would remark, that it is at least as important to prevent contamination and corruption among untried prisoners as among the convicted; and that, even if the untried prisoners should decline to work, the measures which I have recommended will, to a very considerable extent, attain this object. Judging, however, from a wide experience in other prisons, I have no doubt that when the untried prisoners find they will not, by refusing to work, obtain the means of passing their time in conversation, out of observation, and with opportunities of indulging in such pastimes as gambling, and that by working they will have an opportunity of earning something for themselves, they will, with few exceptions, be willing and even glad to work.

YORK.—CITY PRISON.

York City.

[Inspected October 4, 1848.]

I was informed, that there had been no alteration in the building since the prison was last examined by an Inspector of Prisons. The governor, however, then in office, has lately died, and his son has been appointed interim governor, until the vacancy is filled up.

The building is not well constructed; nevertheless, it will admit, at a small cost, of the introduction of a good system of discipline.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending this Michaelmas has been 38; which is an increase of one-half on the number in the previous year. The increase appears to be chiefly caused, as in many other prisons, by a large influx of Irish vagrants. Last winter, when the prison was fullest, about half the inmates, the governor said, were Irish.

Although there has been a great increase in the year in the number of prisoners committed for vagrancy, the number of cases of felony, the governor said, had been smaller than usual.

At the time of my visit, there were 20 prisoners.

The system of discipline,—if what is in use can be called a system,—is much the same as at York Castle, except that the prisoners sentenced to hard labour are here set to work; and, although most of the others are idle, and have almost unrestricted intercourse with each other, the circumstance of some of them being employed, together with the smaller number of prisoners in each yard, and the less hardened character of most of the prisoners, renders the effect on the habits and morals of the prisoners, bad though it must generally be, less virulent than must result from a similar system acting under the more noxious circumstances of the Castle.

The officers appear to be properly qualified for their duty; but it will be seen that I recommend the appointment of a second female officer.

The rules adopted, in addition to those in the Gaol Acts, are some approved of by Lord Normanby, a few years ago. I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Here, as at the Castle, the surgeon, who attends both prisons, has not been in the habit of going through the whole prison and seeing every prisoner, as by the rules he is required to do twice every week. His visits, indeed, appear to have been almost daily; but he has contented himself with merely inquiring whether any prisoner wished to see him.

2. It has been the practice to take the prisoners into the wards before they have been seen by the surgeon, owing to the receiving-cell being damp, and not warmed.

There appeared to be no proper places for the spoons, towels, and soap.

Even in summer, the prisoners are in bed 11 hours; and in winter they are in bed more than 14 hours; and the meals are so much crowded together, that in winter the prisoners have three meals in less than eight hours. These are great defects of management; but, like the idleness and unrestrained intercourse, they are, unfortunately, by no means peculiar (in England) to this prison.

Hitherto the female prisoners have not been taught to write.

Some of the Bibles had been torn.

IV. YORKSHIRE.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

York City.

The prisoners appear generally to have had good health, and with one exception (a case not all attributable to the circumstance of the prisoner's confinement), they were in good health at the time of my visit. Last winter, however, some of the Irish vagrants brought in fever with them, and an English prisoner, who was employed in nursing some of them, caught the fever and died.

The same causes appear to have produced a good deal of sickness the winter before. The warder said that many prisoners, chiefly Irish, had arrived at the prison in almost a perishing state, and that some were scarcely anything but skin and bone.

Both the medical attendants expressed it as their opinion, a matter indeed about which there can be no reasonable doubt, that the present dietary, which affords no dinner on three days of the week, ought to be changed.

When the male prisoners dine, they are brought into another part of the prison, near the females, which is an objectionable arrangement.

Hitherto the same kitchen has been used for the governor's family and the prisoners, which is also objectionable.

Here, as at the Castle, the ordinary medical attendant is not the appointed and responsible medical officer.

With respect to the conduct of the prisoners, it is difficult to speak with any certainty, owing to the want of constant superintendence. When this does not exist, many offences escape detection. The most common offence the governor said was quarrelling and fighting; an offence which, among people such as are congregated in a prison, without employment, and without constant control, will of course frequently arise, but which in a well-ordered prison is never heard of. I do not suppose there has been a single case of the kind in any prison in Scotland for several years. Gambling also, and the secretion of forbidden articles, are offences which occur in this prison, and which are attributable to the same causes as the quarrelling and fighting; and a short time ago some of the prisoners made an attempt to escape, which though in part assignable to the defective construction of the building, was also in part owing to similar causes.

It appears that many prisoners, who on their admission were found to be ill clad and destitute, have, at their liberation, been supplied with new clothing and money, not obtained by any labour of their own, but given gratuitously as a matter of charity.

Under the circumstances which have been mentioned, it may readily be supposed that, by many persons, the prison does not appear to be regarded with much aversion. On the contrary, some people seem to covet admission, and indeed to take determined measures to force their way in, as will appear by the following evidence of the governor:—

When any prisoner comes in with clothing containing vermin we burn the clothing, and when this prisoner goes out we give him some second-hand clothing in place of that which has been burnt. When a prisoner's clothes are very ragged also, or are deficient in any article, such as shoes, we frequently give him other clothing, or a pair of shoes, as the case may be. The prisoners in want of clothing, and who are thus supplied, are generally vagrants, and especially Irish vagrants. Besides clothing we often give such prisoners money to help them on their journey. In this way we often give a prisoner on his liberation as much as 5*s.* in the form of clothing and money, and frequently more than that. The great majority of the vagrants are not sent to the prison for more than a week. I have no doubt that many people would be glad to come to the prison for that time, or even longer, in order to get the clothing and money which are given to those who appear to be destitute. About a month ago three men were sent to this prison for stealing a coat. Although it was an undoubted case of theft, they were committed under the Vagrant Act, and for one week only. This I understood was in consequence of the party from whom the coat was stolen being unwilling to prosecute. It appeared from the statement of the police officers who apprehended them, that the men, in the most public manner, took the coat from a hook at the door of a woollen draper in the town. The coat was hanging there exposed for sale. When charged with the theft, they at once acknowledged it, and said they had taken the coat on purpose to be sent to prison, that they might get something to eat. This they afterwards repeated to the magistrate who examined them, and when they came to the prison, to myself also. I have no doubt whatever of the truth of the statement. Two of them were nearly naked. On leaving all three were clad afresh from head to foot at the expense of the prison, and each of them had 3*d.* in money given to him. The cost of the clothing was about 6*s.* 6*d.* each, on an average; so that altogether more than 1*l.* was expended on these men at their liberation. The men had not been sentenced to hard labour, and as none others are required to do any work in this prison, they had passed their week in idleness, having all the time been well fed and comfortably lodged. Three or four days after these men had been received into the prison, and while they were still with us, another man was committed for the very same offence, namely, stealing a coat. When this man was taken into the yard where the other three were, he was immediately recognized by them; and on my putting a question to them on the subject, they admitted that he was a companion of theirs. I have no doubt that this man, having seen that the others had been so lightly dealt with, and that they had gained what they wished, had committed the same offence, in the hope and expectation that he should fare as they had done. The person, however, from whom he stole the coat, was not like the other, unwilling to prosecute, and the magistrates therefore committed this prisoner to take his trial at the next quarter sessions; and he is now in confinement waiting for the arrival of that period. These are far from being solitary cases of persons committing offences to get into the prison. Last winter there were many such cases. In March last a Scotchman, named W. H., was committed for seven days as a disorderly vagabond. He passed the time in idleness. At the end he was liberated, and was supplied with a shirt, jacket, trousers, and shoes, and 6*d.* in money. When he left us he said that he should go off to Scotland, but he did not, in fact, leave the town; and in four days after he was committed again for exposing his person. It appeared that he had sold the jacket which we had given him, and had torn the rest of his clothing to pieces. I have no doubt that the jacket went for drink, and that he had torn his other clothing that he might get back again to prison. Being again committed for simple imprisonment without hard labour, he again, in accordance with what has hitherto been the practice of this prison, passed his time in

idleness. At the end of another week he was again discharged, clad once more at the cost of the prison, and with 6*d.* in his pocket. Five days afterwards he was committed a third time, the offence being again that of exposing his person. This time, except that he had a rug wrapped round him, he was quite naked. He said that he had again torn up his clothing to get back to prison. This time he was committed for two months, and sentenced to hard labour. At the expiration of this third imprisonment I told H. that if he was committed again the magistrates would certainly have him severely flogged, and this time he left the town, and I have not seen him since. It had been suggested to me by one of the visiting justices, that I should try to frighten him away. H. was a man who had received a very good education, but he seemed weak in intellect, and the surgeon thought that he was not fit to be at large. He told me that he had been wandering about as a beggar for seven years, but that begging was now a bad trade, as there were so many of them. A month ago another man named W. S. was committed as a vagrant for seven days without hard labour, and therefore according to the regular practice of the prison, as already explained, with no work at all. He came like H., on his last appearance, with nothing but a rug upon him. I said to him, "Well, you're a nice object to come to prison!" to which he replied, "Why, sir, to tell you the truth, I have done it on purpose, for I have not had nothing to eat these two days." He was in a weak state, and I immediately gave him some bread and a quart of soup. When he had eaten it he said he had not had such a meal he did not know when. He told me that his native place was Wakefield, but that he had been at work in Scotland; and that he had there been attacked with typhus fever, and had in that way been thrown out of work and exposed to great distress; that he had come to York on his way to Wakefield, and that, as he had had no food for two days, he tore up his clothes in the public street in order to get something to eat. When he went out we gave him a shirt, a pair of stockings, a pair of trowsers, a coat, and a pair of shoes, at a cost of 9*s.*, and he received 1*s.* in money.

The following statement was made to me by a prisoner:—

I am an Irishman. I came to York on Thursday, on my road from Scotland to Manchester. I was hungry, and could get nothing to eat. There are so many of my countrymen that there is not work for the half of us; but I should be glad to get work of any kind. I begged about the streets but could get nothing. I did not go to the relieving officer, because when I was here before, on my road to Ireland, I went to him, and he told me that they were not taking in any Irish: so I thought it was no use going to him again. I came to a shop were there was a great quantity of bread in the window, and I asked the woman who owned the shop for a bite of bread, but she would not give me any, so I broke a pane of glass in the window, and took a loaf. A man who, I suppose, was the husband of the woman in the shop came out when I broke the window, and seized me and took me to the police office. Next morning I was taken before the magistrates, and sent here for a month. Work has been very scarce this harvest, owing to there being so many of my countrymen over. I got only four days and a half of work all the harvest.

The chief offences for which persons are committed to this prison are petty thefts and vagrancy. By an arrangement with the county justices, persons under serious charges are sent to the Castle.

The chaplain said that, in his opinion, the chief causes of crime in this neighbourhood (the whole amount of which, however, it will be seen, by the statement of the superintendent of police, appears to be but small) are bad training, habits of idleness and intemperance, and the occasional want of employment.

It was satisfactory to find from the chaplain's report that, notwithstanding the want of better discipline in the prison, many who had once been in the prison are at present conducting themselves well, and earning their bread by honest industry.

The governor stated that, at the present time, many persons who are able and willing to work, are unable at their liberation from prison to get employment.

The governor gave the following case of a reformed offender:—

There is a man named W. S., who has been in the prison about twenty times, all for breaches of the peace, arising from drunkenness. In one instance, while in a state of intoxication, he committed a violent assault upon a woman who was with child. On all the previous occasions he had been committed for very short periods, generally a week, but for this offence he was tried by the Recorder, and sent to the prison for two years. Up to that time imprisonment seemed to be thrown away upon him, but the long imprisonment which he then underwent appeared to produce a great effect. It is now about five years since he was liberated after his long imprisonment, and, during that time, he has not been committed more than three times; and it is now a whole year since he was in prison. I frequently see him, and I believe that he is now living a sober and respectable life. Even when he was a drunkard he was honest, and he is a very intelligent man.

At the last election for the North Riding he was appointed "a colour man," that is, a person to carry a flag with the colours of one of the parties. For this he was to receive 7*s.* 6*d.* I had to pay the colour-men myself; I was not at that time, however, governor of the prison. When S.'s name was called, he came forward with his wife, and asked me to pay the money to her instead of to him, for he said that if he received it he should only get drunk with it.

As no charge is made for the stones which are broken at the prison, the work being done for the city, which has also to pay the cost of the prison, it is difficult to say what profit is really obtained from the prisoners' labour; but estimating this profit at about 20*l.*, then the average net cost of the prisoners per head, in the year ending Michaelmas, 1847 (the account for the present year not having yet been made up), exclusive of rent and repairs, &c., was 31*l.*, which is 9*l.* more than the average cost in England, and 15*l.* more than the average cost in Scotland. The salaries alone come to 14*l.* per head. The cost of the food was 6½*d.* per head, which is greater by one-half than the average cost in the Scottish prisons during the same year; that is greater by one-half than the cost of the dietary included in the following recommendations.

The entries of visits by visiting justices were very frequent, and showed that many more visits were paid even than the law requires.

I addressed the following letter to the Lord Mayor:—

IV. YORKSHIRE.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

York City.

My Lord, *York, October* 11, 1848.

With a view to the introduction of an efficient system of discipline into the City prison, and in order at once to put a stop to the mutual corruption arising from the idleness and unrestricted intercourse in which many of the prisoners have hitherto passed their time, I have to make the following recommendations arising out of my late inspection.

I request that you will submit these recommendations to the consideration of the magistrates, and such as involve expense to that of the town council also; and when the recommendations have been considered by these two bodies, I shall be obliged by your informing me, in a letter directed to me at the Home Office, whether they are adopted.

I am happy to state that, although the present building is defective in construction, it is not necessary, in my opinion, to make any large and expensive alterations in it; and that, with the slight modifications contained in the recommendations, it will admit of the establishment of a good system of prison discipline, one which shall tend to the amendment, instead of the further injury, of the prisoner, and to deter others from committing crime.

The chief expenses which I recommend, small as is the whole amount, are the preparation of a number of the cells for the separate confinement of prisoners, the increased consumption of gas which will arise, and the appointment of a second female officer; but I believe that these expenses will be fully counterbalanced, and even more than counterbalanced, first, by the saving in the cost of the food, if my recommendation on that point be adopted, secondly, by the increased productiveness of the prisoners' labour; and thirdly, by a reduction which I would suggest in the salary to be given to the new governor.

The cost of the food of the prisoners in the year ending Michaelmas, 1847 (the last for which the accounts have been made up), was nearly 250*l.*, which is at the rate of about 10*l.* per annum, per prisoner, or about 6½*d.* per day; while the average cost in the same year of the dietary which I recommend, that in use in the prisons in Scotland, (and which without reference to cost I consider to be better than the present dietary of the York City Prison,) was only 6*l.* 11*s.* per prisoner, or about 4¼*d.* per day each. This is but two-thirds of the cost in the York Prison, and is equivalent in the whole amount to a difference of more than 80*l.*

The salary given to the late governor was 140*l.* per annum; but, considering the very moderate number of prisoners, and that the governor has no responsibility arising from the custody of debtors, I am of opinion that, with house and garden as heretofore given, 100*l.* per annum is a sufficient and liberal salary. I would, however, suggest that the salary commence at 90*l.*, and rise at the rate of 5*l.* a-year till it reaches 110*l.*

I am satisfied by my experience in my late district, that a well-qualified governor can be obtained for that salary; and that if the magistrates should be at fault, I should have no difficulty in procuring one. So far, however, as I have had the means of judging, Mr. Gawthorpe, who is now acting as interim governor, seems well qualified for the office; and he would, I presume, be willing to accept it on the terms I have mentioned. He expresses no apprehension as to his power of obtaining work of some kind for every prisoner; indeed, I should look upon an inability to do so as certain evidence of incapacity for the office.

The two sources of economy which I have pointed out would, I believe, more than cover all the additional expenses which I have recommended; though I should be sorry to see a question involving the moral welfare of a number of fellow-creatures considered with reference solely to economy, and I feel sure that the town council would not be disposed so to regard it.

That my suggestions are not likely to add permanently, if even at the first, to the cost of the prison, may perhaps be gathered from the fact, that the prisons in my late district, Scotland, where a system has long been in use similar to that which I am now recommending, are much less expensive than the English prisons; the average annual cost of a prisoner in England being about 22*l.*, and in Scotland only 16*l.* The present expense of imprisonment at York, indeed, even exceeds, I find, and greatly exceeds the average in England, high as that average is; for last year, when there seems to have been nothing peculiar, except that food was dear (a circumstance which probably did not make a difference of more than 2*l.* per prisoner), the average cost per prisoner was 31*l.*

With these observations, I proceed to state the recommendations which I make.

1. Thirty-five cells in the male department, and seven in the female, to be warmed, lighted with gas, and otherwise prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

2. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as may not be put into these cells, to be kept under constant superintendence, and, except at stated times, to be fixed by the governor (who shall have power to suspend the privilege if it be abused), the prisoners to be required to preserve perfect silence.

3. The male prisoners, not in separate cells, to be, during the day, either in the stone-yard or in one or more of the day-rooms, according to the number of these prisoners.

4. Small separate sheds to be put up for the prisoners at work in the stone-yard, constructed and arranged on a plan explained to the governor. The wood-work on the sides of the present large shed to be removed. A screen, allowing the circulation of air, to be put up on the side of the stone-yard near the entrance to the prison; and an opening made into the gate-keeper's house from the stone-yard, with a screen (grated at the top for the sake of security) to run for a certain distance into the stone-yard, so as to allow the gate-keeper to come out from his house, from time to time, to superintend the stone-breakers, without his proceedings being observed.

5. The warder in the interior of the prison, never to leave his post without his place being taken by the governor, or some other officer.

6. When there are too many male prisoners for the present number of male officers to keep up a constant superintendance over them, an additional male officer to be temporarily engaged.

7. In order to keep up a constant superintendance over the female prisoners also, a second female officer to be engaged. This officer, or the matron, besides discharging her ordinary duties, to act as schoolmistress.

8. A rule to be laid down, that the females shall never be left, day or night, by both the female officers at the same time.

9. The cooking for the prisoners to be henceforth kept separate from that of the governor and his family; and to this end, the room pointed out to the governor and matron to be fitted up and used as a kitchen for the prisoners. The cooking, when practicable, to be done by one of the female prisoners; and when this is not feasible, by the female warder or by the matron.

10. The wash-house, the present situation of which is very objectionable, owing in part to the facili-

ties which it affords for communication between prisoners of different sexes, to be removed and placed in one of the females' airing-yards, on a spot pointed out to the governor and matron.

11. During the day, such female prisoners as are not in the separate cells, or in the wash-house or kitchen, to be together in room No. 1; but, as already stated, under constant superintendence.

12. The female prisoners not to take exercise in the yards (from which communication might be kept up with the wash-house and the separate cells) but in what is called "The Debtors' Gallery;" to be henceforth termed "The Females' Airing Gallery."

13. Such female prisoners as do not occupy separate cells, to sleep in one or other of two of the rooms now called "Debtors' Rooms;" a female officer to sleep in the intervening room.

14. The day-rooms and passages, like the separate cells, to be lighted by gas.

15. The upper water-closet in the females' department, to be ventilated in the way pointed out to the governor.

16. The floors of the two receiving cells, and of the three solitary cells, which are at present damp, to be taken up, and some brick-rubbish put beneath them.

17. The upper part of the projecting line of stone in the gate-keeper's house, to be beveled off, as it might facilitate an escape.

18. The chapel hour to be immediately after breakfast, so as not to interfere with the labour.

19. The subordinate officers to wear a uniform, in order at once to distinguish them from the prisoners, and to give them a more respectable appearance than they have at present.

Rules to the following effect to be framed and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State:—

20. The classes for confinement in separate cells, shall be as follows, and in the following order of preference:—

1. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as wish to be in separate cells.
2. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as in the opinion of the governor (after consulting with the chaplain or matron, as the case may be) are likely to exercise a bad influence over other prisoners.
3. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as are not in either of the foregoing classes, and are in prison for the first time.
4. If these three classes do not fill all the cells, then such other prisoners, as in the opinion of the governor will be most benefited by the separate system.

21. The governor and the surgeon shall each be empowered to withdraw from a separate cell any prisoner whose mind or physical health he may have reason to believe would suffer from a continuance of such confinement.

22. The prisoners shall rise throughout the year not later than six in the morning, and shall not go to bed, at any season, before nine at night.

23. Every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, shall be required to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair work.

24. As far as possible, the work shall be of a useful and productive kind; and, when practicable, every prisoner shall be employed at his own trade. As far as practicable also, the shoes and clothing used in the prison shall be made by the prisoners; who shall also perform every other kind of work required for the prison, which they can possibly execute.

25. Every convicted prisoner who, during a whole week, shall have performed a full task, and done his work well, shall, at the end of the week, have such portion of his earnings placed to his credit (not exceeding one-third part of the whole) as the governor may, under all circumstances, think fit; and every unconvicted prisoner who may be willing to work, shall in like manner, at the end of each week, be credited with such portion of his clear earnings (not exceeding two-thirds of the whole) as, under all circumstances, the governor may think proper. The money, in all cases, to be given to the prisoner, in such form and in such instalments (whether before or after liberation), as the governor may think best, with a view especially to none of it being consumed in drink.

26. The present dietary, which is very unequal in the quantity of food from day to day, and which does not provide for any difference between prisoner and prisoner, according to his industry, or to other circumstances, shall be discontinued, and the dietary in use in the Scottish prisons (omitting the rates for the first four classes), which experience has proved to be wholesome, nutritious, and economical, shall, with the relative rules which follow it in the "Rules for Prisons in Scotland," be substituted, with a provision, that maize may be used instead of oatmeal or wheaten flour to the extent, in each case, of one-third of the whole quantity; and substituting the words "Visiting Justices," for the words "Secretary to the General Board and to the Clerk of the County Board," in the 16th relative rule, and for the words "General Board and the County Boards, subject to the approval of the General Board," in the 17th relative rule.*

27. Unless in special cases, by direction of the governor or surgeon, no prisoner, whether tried or untried, shall have more than the first rate of food, unless he be able and willing to pay for the difference in cost out of that part of his earnings which is placed to his own credit.

28. At the time when the food is distributed, every prisoner shall be at liberty to decline receiving any part which he may specify; but in order to prevent waste, a prisoner having once taken his allowance, shall be required to eat the whole of it before he has any more food.

29. Every convicted prisoner shall be supplied with a complete prison dress; and in order to prevent the introduction of forbidden articles, and to prevent infection, he shall not be allowed to wear any article whatever belonging to himself. The dress to consist of the following articles:—

Male Dress.—Jacket, waistcoat, trousers, shirt, stockings, shoes, pocket handkerchief, neck handkerchief, and cap when necessary; flannel or serge waistcoat, and flannel or serge drawers when the prisoner has been in the habit of wearing them out of prison, or when the governor or surgeon deems them necessary; belt, when the prisoner has been in the habit of wearing one.

Female Dress.—Dress or jacket, petticoat, shift, bodice if necessary, stockings, shoes, neckerchief, pocket handkerchief, cap if necessary, other necessary articles.

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* Although I consider this dietary in no way calculated to increase any tendency which may exist to cholera, I recommend that its introduction be delayed until the present fear of cholera has passed away; lest, if cholera should break out, its coming might be attributed to the change in the dietary. As an immediate measure, however, I recommend that the present daily allowance of food be divided into three portions, and given in three separate meals.

30. Every unconvicted prisoner who desires it, or whose clothes it is necessary to preserve for identification, or who has been in the prison before as a convicted prisoner, or any part of whose dress is deficient, or unfit for use, shall wear the prison dress.

31. Every prisoner shall be supplied with clean linen, including stockings, once each week; and such of them as may wear flannel, or serge garments, shall have a change of these once a fortnight.

32. Every prisoner shall, on his admission, go into the bath, and he shall afterwards go in not less frequently than once a month; the water, however, to be always made tepid.

33. In order that no prisoner may be disfigured, and thereby put into a position in which he may have increased difficulty in procuring honest employment, no prisoner, except in cases of sickness or vermin (and in these by direction of the governor or surgeon), shall have his hair cut shorter than it is usually worn by people out of prison.

34. The east front land to be cultivated by the prisoners for the use of the prison, but no prisoner to work in the governor's garden, or to do anything for the private benefit of an officer.

35. As one means of testing the effect of the imprisonment on the health of the prisoners, every prisoner to be weighed on admission and liberation.

36. In order, among other reasons, to prevent the spread of contagious disorders, each prisoner to have a separate towel.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor. I have, &c.

The following statement relative to the amount of crime at York was made by the Superintendent of Police:—

I have been superintendent of police in York nearly seven years. There is very little serious crime. During the last five years there has been a gradual decrease in the number of serious offences, and for some time there has not been a single resident experienced thief in the city. The last left in the beginning of this year; he is still at large, but he dare not appear in York again, as he knows that we have evidence which would lead to his conviction and transportation. He was at the head of a gang of robbers, but his companions were apprehended and transported. I have no doubt that if proper measures were taken he might readily be traced and caught, but I have no power to incur expenses for that purpose; and, moreover, if I were to send an officer in quest of him, I might be considered to be going beyond my duty to the neglect of my own particular jurisdiction. The man referred to was once in the police himself in one part of the county, and is a very clever fellow. Offences are sometimes committed in the outskirts of the town, just beyond our jurisdiction, and then there is a great chance of escape. About 10 days ago a young man was stopped in the high road and robbed of his watch; but there being no rural police, and I not having authority to incur expense in such a case, the thieves got away, although it would have been easy to pursue and catch them. I sent to the young man's father to inquire whether he would pay the cost of a horse and gig for a man to go in quest of the thieves, but he declined doing so. I could relate many cases of the kind. Still, even in the outskirts of the town, there are fewer serious offences than there used to be. While, however, serious offences have diminished, there has been an increase in the last three years in the number of vagrants and cases of drunkenness.

YORK.—POLICE CELLS (FORMING PART OF THE POLICE STATION).

[Inspected October 3, 1848.]

It was stated that since they were last examined by the Inspector of Prisons, the ventilation of the three upper cells has been considerably improved, but it is still insufficient.

There are still no water-closets, as noticed by Captain Williams, and there is no provision for warming the cells.

The cells are so badly constructed that the prisoners in three of them, including those in the women's cell, can converse with each other. Among other evils, this probably sometimes leads to a defeat of justice.

There is no proper arrangement respecting the supply of food. It appears to depend on the prisoner himself applying for some, and even then it is not given if he have any money of his own with which to purchase food, or if it be thought that he is not really in want of food. At the time of my visit there were two prisoners (the only ones in confinement), who had been in from half-past six the evening before till the time of my arrival, half-past eleven the next morning, without anything to eat. They had no money, but they said that they had asked for something to eat. This was denied by the officer who had charge of them, and his statement was confirmed by some officers who were present when the prisoners said the application was made, and I was satisfied that the officers spoke truly. Still it was an unsatisfactory fact that the prisoners had been all that time without anything to eat.

The cell in which the prisoners were was not in neat order. It had not yet been cleaned that morning.

The prisoners are not required to wash themselves.

The number of prisoners last year was 993, which is 351 more than in the previous year. The chief increase appeared to be in the number of vagrants and of cases of drunkenness.

The greatest number of prisoners which the superintendent remembered to have been in at the same time is 16. The longest period of detention is from Saturday till Monday.

The female prisoners, like the males, are under the charge of male officers, except that there is a female searcher.

The general construction of this lock-up house is bad, and there is a great inconvenience from the circumstance of its not forming part of the building in which the prisoners are brought up for examination, or being adjacent to that building. At present the prisoners are first brought to the police office, are then taken on foot through the streets to the Guildhall,

and then, if they are either convicted or remanded for further examination, they are again taken through the streets to the City House of Correction, except when the charge is very serious, when they are removed to the County Prison.

The only effectual cure for the present evils would be the erection of a new police-office, with properly constructed cells, and with a room for the examination and trial of prisoners; and the adoption of an arrangement for having the prisoners, who are afterwards sent to prison being conveyed in a van.

I made the following recommendations for improving the present cells :—

1. The ventilation of the cells to be improved in the way pointed out to the superintendent.
2. Water-closets to be put up in the cells; or if it be found that these would be expensive, fixed night-stools to be provided on a construction explained to the superintendent.
3. Every prisoner, whether he have money or not, to be allowed a pound and a half of bread and a pint and a half of milk, water-gruel, or coffee each day, in three separate meals; but no prisoner to be permitted to have any food, whether at the cost of the city, of himself, or his friends, until he has washed himself thoroughly; to admit of which the necessary washing utensils to be procured.
4. The bed-clothes to be removed from the cells during the day.

SCARBOROUGH.—BOROUGH PRISON.

Scarborough.

[Inspected October 13, 1848.]

In Captain Williams's last Report on this prison, notice is taken of an illegal practice of liberating prisoners in some cases before the expiration of the awarded period of imprisonment; and in consequence of Captain Williams's remarks, the practice has been discontinued; but the recommendation in the same Report to appoint a chaplain has not been acted upon, and there appears to have been no other alteration of any importance.

The prison is not well arranged for superintendence, and is insecure. Some time ago, one of the prisoners made his escape from one of the airing-yards; and the keeper showed me how any one acquainted with the building might get into it in the night and liberate all the prisoners.

When they are in the airing-yards, prisoners of different sexes can talk to each other.

There is but one kitchen, both for the prisoners and the keeper's family.

The receiving cell is badly constructed, and there is no provision for warming it. It was stated, too, that there is sometimes a very offensive smell in it from the drains.

The prisoners have hitherto had nothing but unfiltered rain-water for drinking and cooking, as well as for other purposes.

The air in some of the cells was not pure, though, I was told, the ventilation was much better than it had been at one time.

The average number of prisoners last year was five, which is one more than the average in the previous year.

There have been only two debtors since the prison was opened. These were committed by the County Court.

More than half the prisoners received last year were for vagrancy, and less than a quarter of the whole number of prisoners were natives of Scarborough. About one-quarter of the prisoners were Irish.

The chief commitments, besides those for vagrancy, are for assaults and other breaches of the peace.

At the time of my visit there were 10 prisoners.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour have been employed in pumping water; but this water is of so bad a quality, that it can be turned to no use, and has therefore been allowed to run away as soon as raised; and except a little cleaning, convicted prisoners not sentenced to hard labour, and untried prisoners, have had no work at all. Moreover, the untried, even when there were separate cells for them, have been allowed to associate with one another, and this, for the most part, from under observation.

The keeper and matron appear to be tolerably well qualified for their duties.

The rules adopted are, with some modifications and omissions, those recommended by Sir James Graham. I found the following to be the chief exceptions to their observance :—

1. As already mentioned, there is no chaplain, and no work is provided for any prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.
2. The cells used for separate confinement have not been certified as fit for such use.
3. The rule respecting washing has not been properly observed. One prisoner had washed his feet only once or twice in nine weeks.
4. Some even of the convicted prisoners were wearing their own clothing, and some of the clothing was out of repair.

There were cutting and scribbling on some of the cell doors.

No artificial light is provided, except in the corridors.

In summer the prisoners rise at six, but in winter not till daylight; and they go to bed soon after six, both in summer and winter, so that they have hitherto passed far too much time in bed; one consequence of which, though, perhaps, the least important, is, that the meals have been too much crowded.

The state of the education of the prisoners on their admission has been entered from the

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prisoner's own reports, instead of from actual examination. This, which renders the statistical return relating to the education of the prisoners of little value, I have found to be the case in other prisons of my present district.

The prison library does not contain a sufficient variety of reading.

The general health of the prisoners appears to have been good, and it was so at the time of my visit. The keeper said that their conduct also had been generally good; but as no attempt has been made to prevent communication between most of the prisoners, much improper conversation has probably taken place without the fact being noticed or even known.

The surgeon pointed out the want of the means for a prisoner who might be taken ill in the night to communicate with the keeper or matron, and the want of a better lighted receiving cell where he might examine prisoners more effectually.

The surgeon appears to discharge his duties with great regularity and efficiency.

One prisoner had been waiting nearly three months for trial.

The governor gave the following evidence:—

Articles of different kinds are thrown over the walls of the airing-yards from the outside, such as tobacco, pipes (wrapped up in paper or rags to prevent their breaking), lucifer matches, paper and pencil to write with, knives and pieces of iron intended probably to aid prisoners in their escape. There are various ways in which it is attempted to introduce forbidden articles into the prison. In one case I found some tobacco sewed in a waistcoat collar. It had been very neatly inserted, and might easily have escaped detection. In another instance an untried prisoner's linen which had gone out to be washed was brought back with some tobacco concealed in the toes of the stockings; and in another I found a letter in a pie which had been sent in for a prisoner. One day, on looking through the inspection slide of one of the cells, I saw the prisoner inside put something into his mouth, and suspecting that it was tobacco, I opened the door, and taking off the prisoner's cap, I found some tobacco inside. On questioning him closely as to the way in which he had brought the tobacco in with him (seeing that every prisoner is strictly searched), he told me that he had concealed it under a plaister which he had put on his side, and which he had said was there in consequence of his having broken his ribs, but which was in fact used for hiding the tobacco. This man was an Irishman, and a well-known vagrant. That was his third time of imprisonment here. I believe that people, particularly vagrants, frequently commit offences in order to get into this prison. In several instances they have acknowledged that they did so. In winter they cannot tramp about comfortably, and then they like to be "lagged," as they call it, which means, to be sent to prison. There are, at the present time, two men in the prison who came from the workhouse at Scarborough for tearing their clothes. They were committed for a month each, and at their trial they told the magistrates that they would rather be in the prison than in the workhouse. There is another man in the prison who has been already committed three times in the present year. He is naturally very indolent, and so that he can get food without working for it, I do not think he cares where he is. He has been committed for three months, and is allowed to pass his time in complete idleness. Last winter there were four Irishmen in the prison at the same time, committed also for tearing their clothes in the workhouse. They told me that they had done it on purpose to get into the prison, and that they were sorry the magistrates had not committed them for three months instead of 14 days. During the time they were in prison they had no work.

The governor stated that he considered drunkenness to be the chief cause of crime in this neighbourhood.

I received no complaint from any prisoner.

The cost of the food is high. In the year ending Michaelmas, 1847 (the last for which the account has been made up), it was not less than 7*d.* per day for each prisoner.

There were frequent entries in the visiting justices' entry-book, and they were creditable to the keeper and matron. I made the following recommendations:—

1. An opening to be made between the two upper corridors; and the cells in these corridors, together with the cells in the lower corridor communicating with them, to be appropriated to male prisoners, the female prisoners being placed in that part of the prison hitherto occupied by untried male prisoners.

2. The door to the entrance of the males' division to be hung on the inner side of the wall, and a grated door to be placed where the present door is.

3. A secure airing-yard to be formed for prisoners of each sex, as explained on the spot.

4. The cells to be all supplied with artificial light, and to be otherwise prepared for being certified as being fit for the separate confinement of prisoners; and when they have been so certified, every prisoner, whether tried or untried, to be confined in a separate cell, except in cases where the keeper or surgeon is of opinion that such confinement would be injurious to the prisoner.

5. The warming of the cells Nos. 1 and 12 to be improved in the way suggested by the keeper.

6. When the cells are ready to be certified, an application on the subject to be made to the Secretary of State.

7. A new small kitchen to be made for the keeper's family, and the present kitchen to be used exclusively for cooking the food of the prisoners. The large coppers in this kitchen, which are of no use, to be removed, and their place used as a recess for a bed. A Venetian blind to be put up before the upper parts of the kitchen windows, so as to prevent the prisoner who may be employed as cook, from seeing people in the street. A door to be made from the kitchen into the passage behind, so as to enable the cook to attend to the heating apparatus; and a grated door to be put at one end of that passage so as to admit some light, and to enable the keeper's family to fetch coal for their own use.

8. The hospital to be properly fitted up and made secure, and when not wanted as an hospital to be used as a receiving room, where the surgeon may examine prisoners newly admitted.

9. A supply of water to be obtained from the water-company.

10. A chaplain to be engaged

11. The keeper to go to Wakefield to see the different kinds of work carried on in the prison there, with a view to the introduction of mat-making, net-making, and other simple kinds of work into the prison at Scarborough.

12. The distinction between the dress of prisoners of different classes to be abolished, and all the prisoners to be attired in a neat, cheap, and durable kind of dress, such as an industrious and thrifty man or woman would be likely to wear out of prison.

13. For the sake of cleanliness, and in order to remove the temptation to tear leaves out of the books, the prisoners to be supplied with waste paper.

Rules to the following effect to be framed and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State :—

14. The prisoners shall rise throughout the year not later than six in the morning, and shall not go to bed, at any season, before nine at night.

15. Every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, shall be required to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair work.

16. As far as possible, the work shall be of a useful and productive kind; and, when practicable, every prisoner shall be employed at his own trade. As far as practicable also, the shoes and clothing used in the prison shall be made by the prisoners, who shall perform every other kind of work required for the prison which they can possibly execute.

17. Every convicted prisoner, who during a whole week shall have performed a full task, and done his work well, shall at the end of the week have such portion of his earnings placed to his credit (within a certain general limit to be fixed from time to time by the visiting justices), as the governor may under all circumstances think fit; and every unconvicted prisoner who may be willing to work shall, in like manner, at the end of each week be credited with such portion of his clear earnings (within a certain general limit to be fixed from time to time by the visiting justices), as under all circumstances the governor may deem proper. The money in all cases to be given to the prisoner, in such form and in such instalments (whether before or after liberation) as the governor may think best, with a view, especially, to none of it being consumed in drink.

18. The present dietary, which is very expensive, to be discontinued, and the dietary in use in the Scottish prisons (omitting the rates for the first four classes), which experience has proved to be wholesome, nutritious, and economical, shall, with the relative rules which follow it in the "Rules for Prisons in Scotland," be substituted; with a provision that maize may be used, either wholly or in part, instead of oatmeal or wheaten flour. Although I consider this dietary in no way calculated to increase any tendency which may exist to cholera, I recommend that its introduction be delayed until the present fear of cholera has passed away; lest if cholera should break out, its coming may be attribnted to the change in the dietary.

19. Unless in special cases, by direction of the governor or surgeon, no prisoner, whether tried or untried, shall have more than the first rate of food, unless he be able and willing to pay for the difference in cost out of that part of his earnings which is placed to his own credit.

20. At the time when the food is distributed, every prisoner shall be at liberty to decline receiving any part which he may specify; but, in order to prevent waste, a prisoner having once taken his allowance, shall be required to eat the whole of it before he has any more food.

21. Every convicted prisoner shall be supplied with a complete prison dress; and, in order to prevent the introduction of forbidden articles, and to prevent infection, he shall not be allowed to wear any article whatever belonging to himself. The dress to consist of the following articles :—

Male Dress.—Jacket, waistcoat, trousers, shirt, stockings, shoes, pocket handkerchief, neck handkerchief, cap when necessary, flannel or serge waistcoat, and flannel or serge drawers when the prisoner has been in the habit of wearing them out of prison, or when the governor or surgeon deems them necessary; belt when the prisoner has been in habit of wearing one.

Female Dress.—Dress or jacket, petticoat, shift, bodice if necessary, stockings, shoes, neckerchief, pocket handkerchief, cap if necessary, other necessary articles.

22. Every unconvicted prisoner who desires it, or whose clothes it is necessary to preserve for identification, or who has been in the prison before as a convicted prisoner, or any part of whose dress is deficient or unfit for use, shall wear the prison dress.

23. Every prisoner shall be supplied with clean linen (including stockings) once each week; and such of them as may wear flannel or serge garments shall have a change of these once a fortnight.

24. Every prisoner shall, on his admission, go into the bath; and he shall afterwards go in not less frequently than once a month; the water, however, to be always made tepid.

25. In order that no prisoner may be disfigured, and thereby put into a position in which he may have increased difficulty in procuring honest employment, no prisoner, except in cases of sickness or vermin (and in these, by direction of the governor or surgeon), shall have his hair cut shorter than it is usually worn by people out of prison.

SCARBOROUGH.—POLICE CELLS.

It was stated that there had been no alteration since Capt. Williams's last visit.

The cells are not well placed or well constructed, and there is no provision for warming them.

The number of prisoners last year was 125.

Though there had been no prisoner for several days, the cells were not clean.

The prisoners are not required to wash themselves until they are about to go before a magistrate.

I recommended that a stove be put up to warm the cells, and that no prisoner be allowed to have any food until he has washed himself thoroughly.

BEVERLEY.—COUNTY PRISON.

[The Inspection began October 16, 1848.]

The practice of giving the governor a per-centage on the earnings of the prisoners, and of allowing the officers to have their linen washed by the prisoners, referred to in Captain Williams's last Report on this prison, has been discontinued.

Two new rooms have been built for untried prisoners; one for them to work in, and the other for them to take their meals in. A drying-room has also been built.

A new governor (brother to the former one) has been appointed, in consequence of the death of the late governor.

There appears to have been no change in the management or discipline, and no other alteration of any importance.

Considering that the building was erected more than 30 years ago, it is better adapted for its purposes than might have been expected.

The average number of prisoners, last year, was 79, which is 13 more than the average in the previous year.

The number of prisoners, at the time of my visit, was 82.

The commitments are chiefly for vagrancy and petty thefts. Last year 63 per cent. of the prisoners were committed as vagrants; and of 583 prisoners received, 409 were strangers to the riding.

Employment, more or less productive, is found for all the prisoners; and it was stated that, with very few exceptions, the untried voluntarily work. The prisoners are divided into three classes, namely, the untried, the convicted who are sentenced to hard labour, and the convicted who are not sentenced to hard labour. The convicted are subjected to the silent system, but not the untried. The untried, however, are kept under constant superintendence, except the females, who are placed in separate cells.

The rules in use are those recommended by Sir James Graham, except that the dietary, though similar, is different, and with some other modifications.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. Some cells have been used to a great extent for separate confinement, which have not been certified as proper for such use.
2. The chaplain has not hitherto seen the prisoners at stated times in private, nor has he had the prisoners in classes for religious instruction.
3. The surgeon has not been in the habit of seeing all the prisoners twice a-week.
4. The record of deaths has hitherto not been made in the prescribed form.
5. Among the female prisoners the rule respecting bathing has been neglected.

Some of the cells in the female department were not neat, and some of the windows there were dirty.

The chief kinds of work are, tread-wheel labour (the power being applied to the manufa c ture of whiting), peeling rushes, teasing oakum and hair, sewing, and washing.

The following return shows the ordinary occupations of the prisoners, and how I found them employed at the time of my visit. It will be observed, that many of them might have been more advantageously occupied.—[*See* page 41.]

It appears that the work in this prison was formerly of a much more useful kind than at present; and that the prisoners were much more industrious. The change for the worse seems to have been chiefly caused by the adoption of the rule which forbids prisoners to have any portion of their earnings.

The following evidence was given by an officer who has been many years at the prison:—

I have been an officer here more than 27 years. When I first came, there was no tread-mill, but there was plenty of work of other kinds; such as weaving, flax-dressing, peeling rushes, breaking bricks, &c., for cement. The prisoners were allowed part of their earnings, and the governor a part, and the county got part. The allowance of food at that time was small, but all who worked well were able to make it up by buying bread out of their share of the earnings. They were allowed to buy bread to the extent of a pound per day. When that was the rule, a prisoner was always glad to get work, and turn his hand to anything; and I think they all worked much better than they do now. There was but little punishment or fault-finding about the work. After a time, a tread-mill was put up. It was first intended for the mill to be unproductive, but the governor persuaded the magistrates to let him use the power in grinding whiting, which it does still. The prisoners, however, were still allowed to employ their time, when they were off the mill, in working on their own account, and to spend part of the money in buying bread; and they were, most of them, willing and eager to work. They peeled rushes, knitted night-caps, made list shoes, and so forth; and their wives often came and took away the things to sell them. This went on till the year 1837, I think, when the prisoners were no longer allowed to work for themselves; the dietary was altered, and the buying of bread done away with. Since then, the prisoners have been a little bit careless about their work, and no longer eager for it. In the old time I remember one prisoner, an Italian, who was here two years, and who out of his share of his earnings (a quarter of the whole), besides paying for his bread, had nearly 7*l.* to receive when he left. He worked at flax-dressing. I remember another man, who worked as a labourer, when the prison was enlarged, and who when he went out had to receive nearly 20*l.*

MALES.

ORDINARY OCCUPATION.	Number.	EMPLOYMENT IN PRISON.							Total.
		Cleaners.	Teasing Hair.	Teasing Oakum.	Picking Rush.	Treadmill.	Tailor.	Infirm.	
Blacksmith	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Bookbinders	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Cooper	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cutler	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Draper	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Grocer	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Gardener	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Joiners	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Iron-moulder	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Labourers	44	3	19	1	7	13	..	1	44
Plasterer	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Painter	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Printer	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Shoemaker	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sawyers	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Tanners	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2
Tailors	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
Tea Tray-maker	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Wireworker	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Woolcomber	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Weavers	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3
Total	72	4	29	6	10	21	1	1	72

FEMALES.

CONDITION IN LIFE.	Number.	EMPLOYMENT IN PRISON.						Total.
		Cooking.	Washing.	Cleaning.	Sewing.	Oakum Teasing.	Nursing.	
Widow	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Married	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	3
Single	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Total	10	2	3	1	1	2	1	10

Artificial light is provided for the work-rooms and passages, but not in the cells.

The convicted male prisoners rise at six all the year round; but the unconvicted male prisoners, and the female prisoners, do not rise until seven. The male prisoners go to bed at six, and the females at five. Thus all the prisoners pass far too much time in bed.

The elementary instruction of such of the male prisoners as are allowed to receive instruction (those sentenced to confinement for three months or upwards) has been given in a very efficient manner by the present schoolmaster, who appears to be a zealous and excellent officer. Among the female prisoners the instruction has hitherto been confined to reading.

The library is insufficient for a prison of this size.

The general health of the prisoners seems to have been good, though it is found that more of them lose than gain in weight.

Last year many prisoners came in with what is called the Irish fever. The only instance, the surgeon said, in which the disorder was communicated to any one else, was that of a prisoner who acted as nurse, and who caught the fever and died. It will be seen by my Report that the same thing has happened in some other prisons.

The surgeon stated as follows:—

I think the white bread given to the prisoners tends to produce costiveness, and that it is desirable to have bread of a coarser quality. I see no objection whatever to the introduction of the dietary in use in the Scottish prisons, provided a power be reserved of changing back again, if it be found on trial not to succeed. I consider the use of milk, which forms part of the Scottish dietary, very important.

I was glad to see that the prisoners' beds were supplied with sheets. There are few, if any other prisons, in this district, in which this is the case.

The untried prisoners are allowed to converse without restraint, and they appear to be sometimes noisy and unruly; but the conduct of the other prisoners, except the vagrants, was reported to have been generally good. I was glad to find that corporal punishment is never inflicted.

The governor stated as follows:—"There has been more misconduct than usual during the

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last year, owing to the large number of vagrants committed for a few days only." The governor added—"I think it would do the prisoners much more good if they were sent for longer periods." Last year, out of 645 prisoners received, only 31 were under sentence of confinement for 6 months or upwards.

The following extract from the governor's journal is an example of the misconduct arising from the unrestricted conversation among the untried :—

October 19, 1848.—Francis Greensides reported J. R., a prisoner for trial, for using threatening language to another prisoner in the work-room. I did not punish him; he promised to keep his temper better in future. He stated that the man had been trying to cause mischief betwixt him and another prisoner, by telling lies.

On account of this class of prisoners being allowed to talk to each other, I have very great difficulty in keeping them in anything like order. I endeavour as much as possible to prevent them using language at all likely to cause ill feeling amongst them; but it is evident, from the above report, they do use it, and this is not the first complaint of the same description that I have had.

At the commencement of my inspection there were some prisoners who had been between three and four months waiting for trial; but in the course of the inspection the quarter sessions were held, and the untried ward was consequently emptied.

I received no complaint from any prisoner.

An escape took place some time ago, by a prisoner who had been left in a yard by himself to cut up a long plank, but which, instead of cutting up, he used to scale the wall with.

The following evidence was given by the chaplain :—

A great proportion of the boys who are sent to this prison come from Hull. In many cases the father of the boy is either dead or has deserted his family, and the lad has been left to the sole charge of his mother, who is generally obliged to go out to work for a living, and is therefore unable to pay much attention to him or keep up much control over him. I find that those boys have in most cases been allowed in this way to roam about the streets, and to form bad habits of pilfering and stealing, and that before they come here they have in many instances been repeatedly in the borough prison at Hull. The consequence is, that by the time they come under our charge, the work of reformation has become exceedingly difficult, and, in some cases, almost hopeless. Another bad class of prisoners, and one even less promising than those, is that of confirmed vagrants. By long practice they have acquired such confirmed habits of idleness and deception that advice and instruction are almost thrown away upon them.

The subjoined extract from the governor's journal tends to corroborate part of the foregoing statement :—

April 16, 1847.—I received four boys to-day, committed for different periods as rogues and vagabonds from Howden fair, one of them 13 years of age, the others only 14. They are Hull boys, and companions of the three boys transported at the last sessions. Although so young, they have frequently been in Hull gaol. They are very bad and artful, and have all given fictitious names.

The following is taken from the chaplain's last annual report, just presented :—

Beverley, October 10, 1848.—Upon the whole, the chaplain trusts, and has reason to believe, that his ministrations have benefited many who came under his care, few of whom, after being once convicted of felony, return for trial at these sessions. Exceptions no doubt there are, and two of a serious nature, now awaiting inquiry into their guilt or innocence; but these bear a very small proportion to the great bulk of those who go out after long periods of imprisonment, thankful for the instruction they have received, and, to all appearance, improved in their knowledge, and in their moral and religious character.

The following extract from the governor's journal, agrees in its tenour with a statement by the Mayor of Beverley, which will be found in the Report on the Borough Prison :—

April 15, 1848.—Received C. O. a prisoner, committed from Beverley, on a charge of felony. I observed him looking very ill, and he said he had been so for eight or nine days. He made the following statement to me :—"I slept in the Beverley Union on Monday night; on Tuesday morning I asked them to let me remain, I was so very ill; they refused me. * * I was then so ill and weak, and had no money, I did not know what to do. I saw a spade at a shop door, I went and took it, and called at the constable's house with it, to tell him I had stolen it; he was not in. I then sold it, and, after I had got something to eat, I went and informed the prosecutor, and was then apprehended." I sent for the surgeon, who stated that the man was suffering from fever. He was removed into the hospital.

The governor and chaplain were both of opinion that drunkenness is the chief cause of crime in this district.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 1*l.* 10*s.*, which is 6*s.* above the general average in England, and 6*s.* below the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner, exclusive of rent, repairs, &c., was about 30*l.*, which is 8*l.* above the general average in England, and 14*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The average cost per head, in 1836, that is the year before the adoption of the rule forbidding the prisoners to have any part of their earnings, was only 25*l.*, making a difference in the cost of the prison, according to the average number of prisoners last year, of nearly 400*l.* per annum.

The governor stated that the present staff of officers would suffice for nearly double the number of prisoners.

The general result of my inspection was creditable to Mr. Shepherd, the governor.

I made the following recommendations :—

1. All the cells which are capable of being adapted for the separate confinement of prisoners, namely, 50 cells on the men's side (including some now set apart for debtors), and 19 on the women's side, to be prepared for being certified as fit for that purpose, to which end it will be necessary that they be warmed and supplied with artificial light, and with the means

of communicating with an officer. When the cells are ready to be certified, an application to be made on the subject to the Secretary of State.

2. The room called the "convicted mess-room," and the passage leading from it, to "No. 2 building," to be made secure; and the room to be used as a work-room as well as an eating-room.

3. The ventilation of different parts of the prison to be improved, in the way pointed out to the governor.

4. A skylight to be put in the ceiling of the bath-room, so as to increase the light as well as to improve the ventilation.

5. A new store-room for clothing, to be formed out of part of the yard adjoining the present store-room; as explained to the governor.

6. The cells for refractory prisoners to be warmed and ventilated.

7. The iron doors in the female department to be exchanged for light wooden doors, if the alteration can be made without much expense.

8. In order to render the work done by the prisoners more useful and productive, the governor to be authorised to introduce mat-making, net-making, coarse kinds of coopering, and basket-making, and such other simple kinds of work as will be instructive, and which the governor thinks he can make remunerative.

9. In order among other reasons to prevent the spread of contagious disorders, each prisoner to have a separate towel.

10. For the sake of cleanliness, and in order to remove the temptation to tear leaves out of the books, the prisoners to be supplied with waste paper.

11. A constant supply to be kept of the medicines mentioned at page 6 of the enclosed official circular; so that a remedy may be at hand when any prisoner is attacked with bowel complaint.

12. A "Character Book" to be procured for the chaplain, on the same plan as that used by Mr. Clay, chaplain of Preston Prison.

Rules to the following effect to be framed, and submitted for approval to the Secretary of State.

13. The classes for confinement in separate cells shall be as follows, and in the following order of preference:—

1st. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as wish to be in separate cells.

2nd. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as, in the opinion of the governor (after consulting with the chaplain or the matron, as the case may be), are likely to exercise a bad influence over other prisoners.

3rd. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as are not in either of the foregoing classes, and are in prison for the first time.

4th. If these three classes do not fill all the cells, then such other prisoners as, in the opinion of the governor, will be most benefited by the separate system.

14. The governor and the surgeon shall each be empowered to withdraw from a separate cell any prisoner whose mind or physical health he may have reason to believe would suffer from a continuance of such confinement.

15. Unless in cases specially excepted by the governor or matron, all the prisoners, whether tried or untried, who are not in separate cells, shall be kept under constant superintendence; and except at certain times to be fixed by the governor (who shall have the power of suspending the privilege if it be abused) the prisoners shall maintain perfect silence.

16. The prisoners shall rise throughout the year not later than six in the morning, and shall not go to bed at any season before nine at night.

17. Every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, shall be required to perform a daily task equal to ten hours' work.

18. As far as possible, the work shall be of a useful and productive kind; and when practicable, every prisoner shall be employed at his own trade. As far as practicable, also, the shoes and clothing used in the prison shall be made by the prisoners, who shall also perform every other kind of work required for the prison which they can possibly execute.

19. Every convicted prisoner who during a whole week shall have performed a full task, and done his work well, shall, at the end of the week, have such portion of his earnings placed to his credit (within a general limit, to be fixed from time to time by the visiting justices), as the governor may, under all circumstances, think fit; and every unconvicted prisoner who may be willing to work shall in like manner, at the end of each week, be credited with such portion of his clear earnings (subject to a limit similarly imposed) as, under all circumstances, the governor may deem proper. The money in all cases to be given to the prisoner in such form and in such instalments (whether before or after liberation) as the governor may think best, with a view especially to none of it being consumed in drink.

20. The present dietary, which does not provide for any difference between prisoner and prisoner according to his industry, shall be discontinued, and the dietary in use in the Scottish prisons (omitting the rates for the first four classes), which experience has proved to be wholesome, nutritious, and economical, shall, with the relative rules which follow it in "The Rules for Prisons in Scotland," be substituted; with a provision that maize may be used, wholly or in part, instead of oatmeal or wheaten flour.*

21. Unless in special cases, by direction of the governor or surgeon, no prisoner, whether tried or untried, shall have more than the first rate of food, unless he be able and willing to pay for the difference in cost out of that part of his earnings which is placed to his own credit.

* Although I consider this dietary in no way calculated to increase any tendency which may exist to cholera, I recommend that its introduction be delayed until the present fear of cholera has passed away; lest, if cholera should break out, its coming might be attributed to the change in the dietary.

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22. At the time when the food is distributed, every prisoner shall be at liberty to decline receiving any part which he may specify; but, in order to prevent waste, a prisoner having once taken his allowance, shall be required to eat the whole of it before he has any more food.

23. Every prisoner, whether male or female, sentenced to three months' confinement or upwards, who desires it, and, as far as may be practicable, every other prisoner who wishes for it, shall receive instruction in reading and writing.

24. In order to allow the chaplain an unfettered choice in the selection of books for the library, and thereby to enable him to procure good and suitable books, by whomsoever published, the words "from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge," in the 120th of the existing Rules, shall be deleted.

BEVERLEY.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected October 18, 1848.]

It was stated that there had not been any alteration in the building since it was last visited by an Inspector of Prisons; and that the only change of any kind was that the prison is no longer used for debtors. As it had already been discontinued for convicted criminal prisoners, and for prisoners committed for trial (these being now sent to the county prison at Beverley), the place is now used only as a lock-up house for prisoners immediately after arrest, or remanded for further examination, for which purpose there is much more room than necessary.

The number of prisoners last year was 164, of whom more than 100 were vagrants. The ordinary time of detention is only one night, and the average number in confinement was less than one.

The Mayor of Beverley stated as follows:—

I have had occasion, during the last few weeks, to send several parties to the Borough Gaol, who, in my opinion, ought to have been admitted for a night's lodging into the union workhouse. They had received an order for admission from the relieving officer, but were subsequently refused by the master of the workhouse.

At the time of my visit the prison was empty.

The keeper stated that both the health and conduct of the prisoners had been good.

A few months ago, a man, who, according to the keeper's statement, had been only two or three hours in prison hanged himself. He was an old man, a stranger to Beverley, and had been committed for a petty theft only. The keeper said that the verdict at the coroner's inquest was "found hanged."

Although I had no reason to suppose that any blame attached to the keeper in this matter, it would have been satisfactory to see a statement of the occurrence, independent of himself, in the visiting justices' minute-book; but no book of the kind appeared to exist.

The keeper said that no other remarkable occurrence had taken place since Captain Williams's visit in September, 1844.

The prison was very clean and neat. It appeared, however, that prisoners who arrived in the evening were generally supplied with supper, and allowed to go to bed without washing themselves.

The keeper has a respectable appearance, and is intelligent, but he seems to be now rather too old for active duty.

The keeper stated, that during the time he had been in office (15 years), there had been a great improvement at Beverley with respect to breaches of the peace arising from drunkenness; that there is not now one quarter of the cases that there used to be; and most of the offenders are now strangers, who come to the fairs, and on other public occasions. He stated that, although there is a population of about 8000 at Beverley, there is not now, on an average, one case of felony, by an inhabitant, in twelve months. He said that the general habits of the people had changed for the better; and that now, except among the very lowest, it was looked upon as a disgrace for a person to be seen in liquor.

There was some cutting, of old date apparently, on the benches, which I recommended should be removed. I also recommended that every prisoner be required to wash himself before he has any food, or is allowed to go to bed, and that spouts be put up to catch the rain-water; but that to prevent danger of escape by means of these spouts, or in any other way, no prisoner be allowed to be in either of the yards, except under the immediate superintendence of the keeper.

Kingston-upon-Hull

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[The Inspection commenced October 19, 1848.]

The practice animadverted on in Captain Williams's last Report, of the police coming in a body to examine the prisoners, with a view to identification, has to a considerable extent been discontinued, but the other suggestions in his Report have not been acted upon.

There does not appear to have been any alteration of importance either in the building or management.

The prison is not well constructed, but is susceptible of considerable improvement at a very small expense; and it will be seen that several of my recommendations have this object in view.

It was in contemplation some time ago to make large and expensive alterations in the present building, but I am glad that this intention was not carried into effect. The present site being confined, and overlooked by other buildings, is ill suited for a prison, while it would

produce a very considerable sum (not less, it is estimated, than 10,000*l.*), if sold for other purposes.

The most desirable arrangement, in my opinion, would be to erect a good lock-up house, on the land adjoining the mansion-house, for immediate purposes, and to enter, if possible, into an arrangement with the county justices for an enlargement of the prison at Beverley, with a view to all convicted prisoners, and prisoners committed for trial, being sent there.

The money obtained by the sale of the land on which the present prison stands would probably be quite sufficient for this purpose; and by a junction of the two prisons, a better and less expensive system of discipline might be established than is possible in either prison separately. It will be seen by the report on the prison at Beverley, that the governor of that prison states that his present staff of officers would be sufficient for a much larger number of prisoners.

The average number of prisoners in the year ending at the present Michaelmas has been 132; whereas in the previous year it was only 91, and in the year before that only 77.

The number of commitments has increased at a still greater rate, which shows that an unusual proportion of prisoners have been sent for a short time.

The following are the numbers in the last three years:—

1845-6 . . .	483
1846-7 . . .	625
1847-8 . . .	1233

The governor said that the increase in the number of prisoners had been chiefly in the class of vagrants, and that nearly a third of them were Irish.

The criminal returns of the Hull police for the year 1847 show a very large increase in the number of commitments as compared with several previous years. In 1846 the whole number of commitments was only 2000, but in 1847 it was nearly 3000. The increase was not confined to persons charged with any particular kind of offence, but was general, though much greater under some heads than under others. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases of drunkenness and assault, and a considerable increase in smuggling. There was a yet greater increase in the number of petty thefts; whilst the number of persons committed as vagrants increased from 81 to 614.

The number of prisoners at the time of my visit was 144, of whom 8 were debtors.

The male criminal prisoners are divided into three classes, namely, 1st, untried prisoners; 2nd, convicted misdemeanants; and 3rd, convicted felons; the untried being subdivided into two classes, according to character. The females are divided into two classes only, namely, the tried and the untried.

The convicted prisoners work, as do the female prisoners who are unconvicted; but the untried male prisoners have hitherto passed their time in idleness, and that with no officer among them to preserve any kind of order.

The following evidence by one of the prisoners shows what evils have arisen from this state of things.

E. N., a prisoner, examined:—

I have been in the prison two months; the whole time, except the last few days, as an untried prisoner, and in the ward among other untried prisoners. I was in what is considered the best yard, that is the yard for the prisoners who are least tainted with crime. About a fortnight ago, however, the other yard being, as I was told, too full of prisoners, some pickpockets, taken up at the Hull fair, were put into our yard; and then I think our yard became as bad as the other could be. The language in constant use was of the very worst description; and I believe that any young man who was put into the yard, and who had not a strong mind, would be ruined, however innocent he might be when he first arrived. More robberies, I believe, are planned inside the prison (in the untried ward), than out of prison, because so many thieves there find their "pals" or mates. A great deal of the talk was about their former lives and misdeeds; and there was a great deal of indecency, and of cursing and swearing. When I first went in I remonstrated with some of them, but I only got laughed and jeered at, so I gave it up.

Two or three times, when at the prison, I heard a loud noise among the untried prisoners.

The magistrates have shown an earnest desire to prevent corruption among the untried, by placing them under the silent system; which, though not nearly so good a way of attaining the object as by putting them in separate cells, is still in my opinion, far preferable to unrestricted intercourse. They could not, however, obtain the sanction of the then Secretary of State, and therefore, after some ineffectual effort, they gave up the attempt.

The chief and almost the only kinds of work among the male prisoners, are treadwheel labour, (applied to grinding whiting, and pumping water), and picking oakum; and among the females, sewing, knitting, and washing.

I found some hired workmen employed in making openings in some of the walls to improve the ventilation, although there were a mason and a joiner among the prisoners. There were also four shoemakers and a tailor (prisoners), none of whom were employed at their own trades.

A boy in a solitary cell, I found without any work.

In the work department, also, the magistrates have evinced a laudable desire of effecting an improvement by introducing better kinds of work, and by giving the prisoners a motive to industry by allowing them a portion of their earnings. Hitherto, however, these objects have not been attained.

The following is extracted from the visiting justices' minute-book:—

April 14, 1841.—It is to be regretted that the labour of the prisoners, though irksome in the extreme and injurious to the health of females, is made available to so little profit, and in all cases leaving criminals on their discharge as incapable of maintaining themselves honestly, as on their commitment.

IV. YORKSHIRE.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Kingston-upon-Hull

We have instituted inquiries upon the subject in some of the best-conducted prisons, and find that, in addition to a large sum being realized towards the expense of the institution, the prisoners speedily acquire the knowledge of a trade capable of furnishing support to themselves and families.

One serious evil, resulting from a rule forbidding prisoners to receive any part of their earnings is, that at their liberation they have no means of returning home. The following is a minute of the visiting justices on this subject:—

October 23, 1848.—We have had under our consideration the destitute condition of prisoners on their discharge from prison, and perused the correspondence of our clerk with the governors of the prisons at Westminster, Salford, Liverpool, Wakefield, and Newcastle, upon that subject, and came to the resolution to recommend the adoption of passes under the 5 Geo. IV., c. 85. We are aware that those passes are liable to abuse, yet inasmuch as no other means exist within this borough to assist destitute prisoners home on their discharge from prison, we think the system of passes should be adopted.

The rules in use are dated May, 1840. I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of these rules:—

1. The governor has not made a daily round, according to the spirit and intention of the rule.
2. The rule requiring that the prisoners should wash every part of their body once each week has been much neglected; it having been the practice not to wash the feet, in winter, at all, and apparently not more frequently, on an average, than once a-month in summer. Several of the prisoners consequently were in a very dirty state.
3. Instead of giving the whole of his time to the prison, as required by the rules, the chaplain has not, on an average, given more than an hour and a half per day to his duties; and the rule requiring that he should frequently see and converse with every prisoner separately, has been almost wholly neglected.
4. The surgeon has not made a visit twice a-week (or even at greater intervals), according to the spirit or even letter of the rule on the subject; few of the prisoners having been seen face to face, so as to make the surgeon aware of any appearances of illness, and some of the prisoners not having been seen at all by him in his visits.
5. There has been no schoolmaster.
6. The debtors have been allowed the use of tobacco, and have been allowed the use of their bed-rooms during the day.
7. There has been no entry of a visit by any visiting justices for three months; but I was informed that several visits had taken place without a record being made.

Some of the rooms in the wards for untried prisoners and debtors were not in a neat state, and there were some dirty windows and broken glass. The clothing, also, of many of the untried prisoners was dirty, and in some cases ragged also.

Artificial light is not at present supplied.

The prisoners are far too long in bed; the time in summer being about 11 hours, and in winter about 14 hours.

The entries respecting the state of education have hitherto been made from the prisoners own statements.

The general health of the prisoners appears to have been good. There was no death last year, and only one liberation or removal on account of illness.

The matron stated as follows:—

During the first three years of the period since Captain Williams's last visit the prisoners were very healthy; but during the last few months there have been many prisoners ailing. Several have had fever. In most cases the fever was brought in, but it has been spread to two or three other prisoners, and in some cases the same prisoner has had two or three separate attacks.

At the time of my visit the prisoners appeared to be in moderately good health, though not fewer than nine were off work from illness.

The surgeon stated that he thought, that during the last four years, no disease had originated in the prison. In reply to the question, whether the health of the prisoners generally became better or worse during their confinement, the surgeon said—"In summer those on the tread-wheel became thin and wan, and get weaker, but do not become seriously ill. In winter they stand the work much better. The female prisoners generally improve very much in health." The surgeon added—"I think the gruel sometimes purges the prisoners. I do not think it a good diet for robust men who do not work."

The head warder stated that many prisoners had more food than sufficient, and that bread, gruel, and potatoes, are frequently left.

The diet table makes no distinction between males and females, but in practice a distinction is made; a less quantity than the prescribed rate being given to female prisoners.

The surgeon stated that, with the exception of one or two of the cells at night, he thought the prison was well ventilated; but in this opinion I cannot at all agree. The best time for judging of the state of the ventilation is at the opening of the cells in the morning. One morning during my visit I went to the prison at that time, and found the ventilation so bad that, before I had completed the round, I had a strong feeling of sickness.

It will be seen from what has been already stated, that there has been much very bad conduct among the prisoners. Although a great deal of misconduct must pass unobserved and unpunished, since there is no one to superintend the untried prisoners, the number of punishments for a prison of this size is very considerable, amounting last year to more than 800.

On my first arrival I found some prisoners who had been waiting nearly four months for trial; but during the time of my visit the Quarter Sessions were held, and these prisoners were then tried.

The bad state of the prison, and the extent to which several of the rules had been neglected, led to a long investigation, the result of which, obliged me to recommend the removal of the governor, chaplain, and female warder. The magistrates acted on these recommendations so

far as to dismiss the female warder and recommend the chaplain to resign, and on his delaying to do so, they resolved that unless he did resign within 48 hours, they would dismiss him; upon which he sent in his resignation. But with regard to the governor, the magistrates requested that I would delay for six months to send in my report to the Secretary of State. With this request I was sorry that I could not comply, as it appeared to me that I was called upon, in the discharge of my public duty, to make a special and immediate report to the Secretary of State on this prison; which I accordingly did. Having, however, in that report entered fully into the circumstances of the case, and given copies of the depositions of the witnesses, it is not necessary for me to go over the ground again.

I addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Hull:—

SIR, *Hull, November* 6, 1848.

THE subjoined is a statement of my recommendations respecting the prison of Hull. When they have been considered by the magistrates, and such of them as involve expense by the Town Council also, I request that you will inform me, in a letter directed to me at the Home Office, how far they are adopted.

You will observe that I include the recommendations which have already been disposed of. I do so in order to present the recommendations in a complete form, and, also, because on one of these recommendations are based several others which, standing alone, would, I fear, prove unavailing. In a word, the recommendations proceed on the supposition that there is an efficient governor of the prison; one who can safely be trusted with the power of selecting his own subordinate officers, and who is competent to perform other duties essential, in my opinion, to the good discipline of the prison, the effectual suppression of the corruption now existing there, and the establishment in its stead of a system of management tending at once to the amendment of the prisoner and the general prevention of crime.

Believing, after what has occured and come to light, that Mr. Lundie is deficient in several essential qualifications of a good governor, and that he cannot, therefore, by any effort on his part, become the efficient director I have spoken of, I am compelled to retain the recommendation for his removal.

With these observations, I proceed with the recommendations.

1. The present governor and chaplain to be removed from their offices, and a well-qualified governor and chaplain to be appointed in their place.

2. The new governor to be appointed in the first instance for a year only, with an express and written understanding that, unless renewed at the end of that time, the engagement ceases; and with a stipulation, also, that even during this period of probation, the engagement may be terminated by a notice of three months, or by the payment of a quarter's salary.

3. The female warder to be also dismissed.*

4. In order to make the governor and matron responsible for the qualifications and conduct of the subordinate officers, the governor and matron to have the virtual choice of these officers; and with this view, the governor and matron to be informed that their recommendations will always be acted upon in the appointment and dismissal of subordinate officers.

5. The debtors to be removed from the wing which they now occupy, and to be placed in part of the wing hitherto reserved for untried criminal prisoners. The wing hitherto occupied by debtors to be appropriated to female prisoners, and the females to be wholly withdrawn from that part of the prison in which they are at present confined.

6. Two of the rooms near the entrance to the present debtors' wing, to be fitted-up for the matron; and a room up-stairs, near the centre of the building, to be appropriated to the female warder.

7. The large room, opposite the rooms which it is proposed to assign to the matron, to serve as a laundry; and all the smaller rooms or cells in the wing, to be prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners.

8. All the cells, also, in the male department (about 40 in number), which are capable of being adapted to the separate confinement of prisoners, to be in like manner prepared for that purpose; to which end it will be necessary that the cells should all be warmed, supplied with artificial light, and provided with the means for a prisoner to communicate with an officer.

9. Unless in cases specially excepted by the governor or matron, all the prisoners, whether tried or untried who are not in separate cells, to be kept under constant superintendence; and except at certain times, to be fixed by the governor (who shall have the power of suspending the privilege if it be abused), the prisoners to maintain perfect silence.

10. Besides the separate cells, all the day-rooms and passages to be supplied with artificial light.

11. Some of the tables and benches in the room now used as a dining-room by the male prisoners to be removed; and this room to be henceforth used, not only for some of the prisoners to take their meals in, but also for them to work in and sit in in the evening.

12. The large room which has been divided into night-cells, and which is in the same wing, and on the same floor as the dining-room, to be restored to its former state, and to be used, when required, as a dormitory for about 20 prisoners. A portion near the entrance to be occupied by an officer; small openings being made in the partition wall to enable him to hear and see what is going on in the dormitory. If more accommodation be required, another large dormitory to be formed in the same way.

13. No sleeping-cell henceforth to contain more than one prisoner.

14. When these arrangements have been completed, all the prisoners, except the debtors, to be required to rise both in winter and summer, not later than at six in the morning; and not to be allowed to go to bed before nine at night.

15. Every convicted prisoner to be required to perform a daily task equal to 10 hours' fair labour. The work to be as useful and productive as possible; and, with this view, among other kinds of employment, shoe-making, clog-making, mat-making, net-making, and coarse kinds of basket-making, and of cooper's work, to be introduced. As far as practicable every prisoner to be employed at his own trade.

* It is probable that other of the subordinate officers are unfit for their duties; but an inquiry into the qualifications of each, and into the way in which each officer has, in fact, discharged his duties, would be almost endless; and such inquiry will be rendered unnecessary if the recommendations be adopted for appointing a well-qualified governor, and entrusting him and the matron with the selection of their own subordinates; for the good or bad qualifications of every officer will soon be manifest to those who are on the spot, and who are themselves discharging their duties with zeal and energy. The dismissal of the female warder is recommended because her unfitness for her situation was incidentally proved in the course of the general inquiry into the state of the prison.

All the clothing used in the prison, including, of course, the shoes and stockings, to be made by the prisoners; and all the whitewashing, painting, and every kind of work about the prison which can possibly be done by prisoners, to be executed by them; so that, under ordinary circumstances, nothing may be paid to tradesmen for prison work.

16. As it would be inconvenient and expensive to remove the wash-house and drying-room from their present place to that part of the prison which it is proposed to appropriate to females, the washing and drying to be henceforth done by male prisoners; an arrangement which can easily be carried out as there are always some sailors in the prison.

17. No officer henceforth to have any clothes washed by the prisoners; such a practice being contrary to law.

18. The ventilation of the prison to be improved in the various ways pointed out to the town surveyor.

19. Every prisoner, whether male or female, sentenced to three months' confinement, or upwards, who desires it, and as far as practicable, every other prisoner who wishes for it, to receive instruction in reading and writing; and with this view, a person to be appointed to give part of his time as schoolmaster, as required by the existing rules. The matron or female warder, as may be found most convenient, to instruct the female prisoners.

20. Such number of officers to be appointed as may be necessary for carrying out the system proposed, and so as to admit of every officer having a sufficient amount of rest to perform his duties with spirit and alacrity. If all the officers be properly qualified, I do not think that more than one or two additional officers would be necessary, provided that the wife of one of the officers acted as porter; an arrangement to which I see no objection, so that the woman be intelligent and respectable. I would recommend that the duties of night watchman be confined to a single officer; and that it be suggested to the new governor that it is desirable that one of the officers should be a carpenter, and a man able to superintend all kinds of repairs.

21. The time which the new chaplain shall be expected to give to his duties at the prison (exclusive of what he may require for preparing his sermons) to be fixed at three hours per day. The chaplain to be requested to keep a record of his time, according to the subjoined form, and at the end of each week to add up the numbers in the last column:—

Date.	Hour of Arrival.	Hour of Departure.	Time in Prison.

22. The attention of the surgeon to be called to the rule which directs, that he should see each prisoner twice each week; and the surgeon to be informed that the spirit of the rule requires that he should see the prisoners face to face, so that he may detect the appearances of illness, independently of information received from other parties.

23. The surgeon to be instructed to keep a tabular register of sickness in addition to his present records: this register to show in each case—1st, the day when the prisoner became ill; 2nd, his name; 3rd, his age; 4th, the nature of his disorder; 5th, whether the illness was contracted before or after admission into the prison; 6th, the result of the illness; 7th, the date of the cure, liberation, or death; and 8th, the number of days the prisoner was unable to work from illness.

24. As one test of the effect of imprisonment on the health of the prisoners, every prisoner to be weighed on admission and liberation.

25. When the party-coloured clothing now in use is worn out, this kind of clothing to be discontinued.

26. The subordinate officers to wear a uniform, in order to distinguish them at once from prisoners.

27. When there is a convenient opportunity, cocoa-nut fibre to be substituted for straw in the mattresses; cocoa-nut fibre being less liable to harbour vermin, and being really but little, if at all, more expensive.

28. As none but the governor can know whether a prisoner's conduct is such as to entitle him to the indulgence of a visit from his friends, and as the governor has generally better opportunities than any one else of knowing the real characters of persons who apply to see prisoners, the power of granting permission for such visits to be left entirely to the governor; and for similar reasons, the power of allowing prisoners to receive or send letters to be left in his hands.

29. *Debtors.*—The rule which forbids tobacco, in any shape, from being used in the prison, to be carried into full effect among the debtors as well as among the criminals.

30. The debtors to occupy certain rooms during the day, and certain other rooms at night; but no debtor to occupy the same room by day and night; and during the day no debtor to have access to his night-room, except in case of illness, when he may either remain in his bed-room, or be put in a room serving as an infirmary, as the governor and surgeon may deem best.

Rules to the following effect to be framed and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State:—

31. The classes for confinement in separate cells shall be as follows, and in the following order of preference:—

1. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as wish to be in separate cells.
2. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as in the opinion of the governor (after consulting with the chaplain or matron, as the case may be), are likely to exercise a bad influence over other prisoners.
3. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as are not in either of the foregoing classes, and are in prison for the first time.
4. If these three classes do not fill all the cells, then such other prisoners as in the opinion of the governor will be most benefited by the separate system.

32. The governor and the surgeon shall each be empowered to withdraw from a separate cell any prisoner whose mind or physical health he may have reason to believe would suffer from a continuance of such confinement.

33. Unless in cases specially excepted by the governor or matron, all the prisoners, whether tried or untried, who are not in separate cells, shall be kept under constant superintendence; and except at certain times to be fixed by the governor (who shall have the power of suspending the privilege if it be abused), the prisoners shall be required to maintain perfect silence.

34. The prisoners shall rise throughout the year not later than at six in the morning, and shall not go to bed at any season before nine at night.

35. Every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, shall be required to perform a daily task, equal to ten hours' fair work.

36. As far as possible the work shall be of a useful and productive kind, and when practicable, every prisoner shall be employed at his own trade.

37. Every convicted prisoner, who during a whole week shall have performed a full task, and done his work well, shall, at the end of the week, have such portion of his earnings placed to his credit (not exceeding one-third part of the whole), as the governor may, under all circumstances, think fit; and every other unconvicted prisoner, who may be willing to work, shall, in like manner, at the end of each week, be credited with such portion of his clear earnings (not exceeding two-thirds of the whole), as under all circumstances the governor may deem proper. The money, in all cases, to be given to the prisoner in such form and in such instalments (whether before or after liberation), as the governor may think best, with a view especially to none of it being consumed in drink.

38. The present dietary, which does not allow of any difference being made between prisoners of different ages and sexes, or between prisoners of different degrees of industry, to be discontinued, and the dietary in use in the Scottish prisons (omitting the rates for the first four classes), which experience has proved to be wholesome, nutritious, and economical, shall, with the relative rules which follow it in the "Rules for Prisons in Scotland," be substituted; with a provision that maize may be used, either in whole or in part, instead of oatmeal or wheaten flour.*

39. Unless in special cases, by direction of the governor or surgeon, no prisoner, whether tried or untried, shall have more than the first rate of food, unless he be able and willing to pay for the difference in cost out of that part of his earnings which is placed to his own credit.

40. At the time when the food is distributed, every prisoner shall be at liberty to decline receiving any part which he may specify; but in order to prevent waste, a prisoner having once taken his allowance, shall be required to eat the whole of it before he has any more food.

41. Every convicted prisoner shall be supplied with a complete prison dress, and in order to prevent the introduction of tobacco and other forbidden articles, and to prevent infection, he shall not be allowed to wear any article whatever belonging to himself. The dress to consist of the following articles:—

Male Dress.—Jacket, waistcoat, trousers, braces, shirt, stockings, shoes, pocket-handkerchief, neckerchief, and cap when necessary; flannel or serge waistcoats, and flannel or serge drawers, when the prisoner has been in the habit of wearing them out of prison, or when the governor or surgeon deems them necessary. Belt, when the prisoner has been in the habit of wearing one.

Female Dress.—Dress or jacket, petticoat, shift, bodice if necessary, stockings, shoes, neckerchief, pocket-handkerchief, cap if necessary; other necessary articles.

42. Every unconvicted prisoner who desires it, or whose clothes it is necessary to preserve for identification, or who has been in the prison before as a convicted prisoner, or any part of whose dress is deficient or unfit for use, shall wear the prison dress.

43. Every prisoner shall be supplied with clean linen, including stockings, once each week; and such of them as may wear flannel or serge garments, shall have a change of these once a fortnight.

44. Every prisoner shall, on his admission, go into the bath; and he shall afterwards go in not less frequently than once a month; the water, however, to be always made tepid.

45. In order that no prisoner may be disfigured, and thereby put into a position in which he may have increased difficulty in procuring honest employment, no prisoner, except in cases of sickness or vermin (and in these by the direction of the governor or surgeon), shall have his hair cut shorter than it is usually worn by people out of prison.

46. No debtor shall be allowed to have more than half a pint of wine, or one pint of beer, in any one day of twenty-four hours; and in order to prevent the possibility of this rule being evaded by one debtor purchasing the allowance made to another, or arranging with another debtor to procure an additional quantity of fermented liquor for him in that debtor's name, the wine or beer must be received and drunk in the presence of an officer of the prison, at such time in the day, and in such place as the governor may appoint.

47. In order to prevent the introduction of forbidden articles by visitors to debtors, and to prevent irregularities of all kinds, especially those which may arise from the visits of females, under the plea, sometimes fictitious, of being wives or sisters to debtors, visits to debtors (except in any case in which the governor may deem it right to grant a special order to the contrary), shall be all in the presence of an officer; and, to this end, the time when such visits shall be allowed shall be reduced to three hours per day, this time not to commence until after chapel hour.

48. No debtor shall be allowed to receive his breakfast until all the debtors of his class have left their bed-rooms, and until the beds have been made, and the rooms put into neat order.

49. Except in very peculiar cases, and with a written permission of the governor, no visit to any prisoner, whether debtor or criminal, shall be allowed on Sunday.

50. In addition to the surgeon's examination of each prisoner on admission, and his subsequent examination of him twice each week, as required by law, the surgeon shall, once in each month, in the presence of the governor or the matron, as the case may be, make a searching and minute inquiry into every prisoner's health. He shall also, once in each month, inspect every part of the prison with regard to cleanliness, drainage, warmth, ventilation, and all other matters affecting the health of the prisoners; and he shall make a record of the result of these examinations—such record to show distinctly the general state of the health of the prisoners at the time, and whether there was any cause of disease in operation.

* Although I consider the Scottish dietary in no way calculated to increase any tendency which may exist to cholera, I recommend that its introduction be delayed until the present fear of cholera has passed away; lest if cholera should break out its coming might be attributed to the change.

51. The chaplain shall see every male prisoner in separate confinement not less frequently than once each week, and he shall see every other prisoner separately not less frequently than once each fortnight.

52. The following, among the existing rules, to be rescinded, viz., the 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 18th rules, under the head "Gaoler or Keeper;" 4th, 10th, under the head "Chaplain;" the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, 11th, 12th, and 14th, under the head "General Rules;" the 2nd and 3rd, under the head "Clothing and Bedding;" the Diet Tables; all the rules under the head "Distribution of Time;" and the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 9th, under the head "Visiting of Prisoners." And the following alterations to be made in other rules, viz., the words *a female officer* to be substituted for the words *the matron*, in the first rule under the head "Matron;" and the words *the matron* to be substituted for the word *she* in the 2nd rule, under the head "Matron." The words *under the written order of the visiting magistrates for the time being*, in the 15th of the "General Rules," to be deleted. The word *or*, in the second line of the 16th of these rules, to be substituted for the word *and*, and all the words after the words *withhold the same*, in this rule, to be deleted. The words *neck and arms* to be inserted after the word *face*, in the 3rd rule, under the head "Cleanliness and Health." The 5th rule, under the same head, to be altered, by the omission of the words *on their entrance into prison, and at other times;* and of the following words in the 5th rule under the same head, *but prisoners before trial shall be bathed, and have their hair cut only when necessary for health and cleanliness, provided always that;* the words *one pint of malt liquor*, in the 6th of these rules, to be deleted; as also the words *with straw*, in the 1st rule, under the head "Clothing and Bedding."

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FREDERIC HILL.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.—POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected October 21, 1848.]

Since Captain Williams's visit, in September, 1844, water-closets have been put up in most of the cells at the two stations, the ventilation of the cells has been improved, and a new drain formed.

I. STATION-HOUSE IN BLANKET-ROW.

One of the cells is damp, but it was stated that this cell is seldom used.

There is no provision for warming any of the cells, and two of them are still ill-ventilated.

The medical gentleman, who attends when any of the prisoners are ill, said that, on Sunday night or Monday morning, after a number of prisoners had been in the cells for a considerable time, the stench, arising from the dirty habits of the prisoners, and from some of them having often been sick in consequence of intoxication, was almost intolerable.

There is no bedding.

The allowance of food is six-pennyworth of bread and cheese per day; but this is given only to those who have no money to buy food themselves.

The place was clean, and in good order.

Except in particular cases, the prisoners are not required to wash themselves; indeed, there is no regular provision for their doing so.

The number of prisoners last year was nearly 2000. The longest period of detention is from Saturday till Monday.

At the time of my visit the cells were empty.

There is no female officer, except that a woman is employed to search female prisoners.

The cells are not well adapted for their use, and are not capable of being rendered so.

II. SCULCOATES STATION.

One of the cells is damp, but it was stated that this cell is very seldom used.

Two of the cells are warmed by the fire in an adjoining kitchen, but there is no provision for warming the other cells.

A new opening, which has been made for ventilation, is between a cell occupied by males and one occupied by females, so that prisoners of both sexes can converse.

There is not any bedding.

The allowance of food is the same as at the other station.

The cells were in good order.

The prisoners are not required to wash themselves.

There is a woman to search female prisoners, but she does not otherwise act as a female officer.

The number of prisoners last year was rather more than 1000; but at the time of my visit the cells were empty.

The longest period of detention is from Saturday till Monday.

The place is very ill suited for its purposes, and could not be rendered suitable.

I addressed the following letter to the Mayor:—

SIR, *Hull, November* 6, 1848.

HAVING, during my present visit to Hull, examined the cells at the two police stations, I have to state, that these cells appear to me to be very ill adapted for use, and that, in my opinion, they are not capable of being rendered suitable or sufficient for the purposes for which they are required.

Several of the cells have no provision for warming them, two (which, however, appear to be seldom used) are damp, several are very ill ventilated, and the whole number is quite too small to prevent communication between prisoners (to the occasional defeat probably of the ends of justice), and to prevent contamination. Indeed, even prisoners of different sexes can talk to each other.

Another objection to the present cells is, that they are at a distance from the Mansion House, which makes it necessary that prisoners should be taken through the streets when being conducted to the

Mansion House for examination or trial—a practice injurious both to the prisoners themselves and to those who assemble to gaze at them.

Under these circumstances I would recommend that a new and general police station be built on ground contiguous to that on which the Mansion-house stands. This station to contain a considerable number of small separate cells, with two rooms for drunken prisoners of both sexes, a room for a sick prisoner, and two large rooms to be used on any extraordinary occasions, when the number of prisoners is very great.

The details in the construction of this new station-house I have explained to the town surveyor, so that, if the town council should determine to erect it, and approve of the general principles of construction which I have pointed out, Mr. Thorpe may be ready to prepare the plans.

I beg also to recommend the construction of a small van, to be drawn by one horse, and divided into four compartments, each to contain a single prisoner; this van to be used in conveying prisoners from the Mansion-house to the prison, so that they may never be exposed to public view.

This small van would supersede the necessity for the present larger van, in which prisoners cannot be separated, and which is used only at the time of the sessions.

As an immediate improvement in the management of the present police-cells, I recommend that every prisoner be required to wash himself thoroughly before he is allowed to have any food, either from his friends or at the cost of the borough; and that the food to be supplied by the borough shall consist of a pound and a half of bread, and a pint and a half of warm milk, oatmeal gruel, or coffee, to be given in three equal meals each day.

When the foregoing recommendations have been taken into consideration, I request that you will inform me, in a letter directed to me at the Home Office, whether they are adopted.

I am, &c.,

The Worshipful the Mayor of Hull. FREDERIC HILL.

LEEDS.—BOROUGH PRISON.

Leeds.

[The Inspection commenced November 7, 1848.]

The following recommendations, contained in my last Report, have been carried into effect:—

1. For the better security of the prison an iron gate to be erected on the inner side of the porter's lodge.

2. A room to be constructed for the matron, from which she can conveniently superintend the female prisoners.

I was sorry to observe that the way in which this room had been constructed was discreditable either to the person who prepared the plan or to him who executed it. The ceiling was so insecure, that it became necessary to prop it up; and the windows on one side were not made to open. The work would probably have been done much better and much cheaper if most of it had been performed by prisoners under the direction of the governor and his officers.

3. An additional female warder to be appointed.

4. The front of the prison to be lighted.

5. A discretionary power to be given to the governor to withdraw such prisoners from their separate cells as he may from time to time judge it wise to form into classes, either continuously or during part of the day only.

6. Another forge to be put up, so that more prisoners may be employed at blacksmith's work; and a dozen iron looms, similar to those at Wakefield Prison, to be procured.

The following recommendations, however, have not been carried into effect, though orders have been given for the adoption of the 1st:—

1. An alarm-bell to be put up.

2. Some small houses to be erected for prison officers (one of them to serve as a porter's lodge at the entrance to the grounds), so that most of the officers may reside on the spot.

3. A wall, 8 or 10 feet high, to be put up round the land belonging to the prison, which is outside the present boundary-wall, so that this land may be cultivated by the prisoners.

4. The trees near the boundary-wall to be purchased, and felled.

It appears that the persons who own these trees will not allow them to be cut down.

5. At the first convenient opportunity the governor to visit some of the Scottish prisons, with a view of observing the different kinds of work carried on in them, and of collecting other information.

A few minor alterations, not included in these recommendations, have been made.

Since the date of the last inspection, most of the ground has been drained, trenched, and brought into cultivation by the prisoners; and I was glad to learn from the governor that for some months it had not been necessary to purchase potatoes or any other kind of vegetables.

The prisoners have also made a good road from the prison to the turnpike-road.

Out-door work is one of the best kinds of work for prisoners, and they generally like it best.

Brush-making and basket-making have been introduced, and the governor has exerted himself to employ such prisoners as had learnt any trade at their ordinary occupations; but I was sorry to learn that, in carrying out this important object, he had encountered a certain degree of hostility in the town. I trust, however, that this feeling, which is far from being general, and which has its source to a considerable extent in what appears to me to be erroneous views of political economy, will soon die away. The same feeling manifested itself in some parts of Scotland, when productive labour was first generally introduced into the prisons of that country; but the intelligent and well-informed people of Scotland could not long be misled by so palpable an error, and the hostility soon disappeared.

The following Returns show how the prisoners were employed at the time of my visit, together with their ordinary occupations when out of prison:—

A Return of the Original Trade and Prison Employment of the Borough Prisoners in Leeds Borough Gaol, November 8, 1848.

ORIGINAL TRADE OR EMPLOYMENT.	Number.	PRISON EMPLOYMENT. MALES. Picking Oakum.	Weaving.	Mat-making.	Shoemaking.	Joinering.	Tailoring.	Blacksmith.	Sack-making.	Basket-making.	Painting.	Plumbing.	Picking Wool and Worsted.	Cooking.	Pumping.	Labouring.	Sweeping.	Whitewashing.	Off Work from illness.	Not employed from choice.	FEMALES. Knitting.	Sewing.	Washing.	Nursing.	Sweeping.	Off Work from illness.	Not employed from choice.
I. Convicted Prisoners committed for one month and upwards:—																											
Astronomer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bakers	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmiths, &c.	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boiler-makers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brick-maker	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Basket-maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cutlers	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Collier	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabman	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Comb-maker	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engine-tenter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Factory Hands	38	11	4	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grocer and Chandler	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawkers	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hostler	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron and Brass Moulders	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joiners	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Labourers	35	13	2	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mechanics	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Masons	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maltster	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipe-maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potter	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plumber	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shoemakers	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sawyer	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweep	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stocking-maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanner	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weavers	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charwoman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
House Servants	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Hawkers	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..
None	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	10	..	1	2	..
II. Convicted Prisoners, committed for less than one month	7	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Untried Prisoners	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	177	49	14	15	13	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	10	3	16	2	6	1	1	..	13	3	14	1	1	2	..

A RETURN of the Original Trade and Prison Employment of the Convicts in Leeds Borough Gaol, November 8, 1848.

ORIGINAL TRADE.	PRISON EMPLOYMENT.												
	Number.	Tailor.	Shoemaking.	Mat-making.	Joiners.	Basket-makers.	Canvas-weavers.	Brushmakers.	Blacksmiths.	Netting.	Picking Wool.	Garden Labourers.	Total.
Artist	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Anchorsmith	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Blacksmith	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakers	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Butcher	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Bricklayers	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Cabinet-maker	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Calico-printer	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cabman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Hawker	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Joiners	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Agricultural Labourers	13	..	3	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	13
Other Labourers	8	2	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	8
Painters	3	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Porter	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plasterer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sweep	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sawyer	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tailor	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Waterman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Weavers	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wheelwright	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Watch-case Maker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Wine-cooper	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total	50	7	5	7	7	5	9	2	1	1	3	3	50

The governor said he thought it desirable that there should be a greater provision for teaching the prisoners trades in classes. All the trades' instructors agreed in stating, that the prisoners made much more progress when together in classes than when working separately; a fact so consonant with what might be reasonably expected, that it would be unnecessary to mention it, were it not that statements of an opposite kind are sometimes made.

The average number of prisoners last year (the first that the prison has been in use) was 157, exclusive, during the last quarter of the year, of 50 transports sent by Government, and maintained at the cost of Government.

The number of prisoners at the time of my visit, exclusive of the 50 transports, was 144.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. As already mentioned, there is, at present, no alarm-bell.
2. Many prisoners have not been seen twice a-week, or even once a-week, by the surgeon.
3. The subordinate officers have not been furnished with books containing their general and special instructions.
4. Some prisoners sentenced to only a few days' confinement have, by order of one of the magistrates, been restricted to bread and water. It was stated, however, that the regulation was of a temporary character, that it had been adopted by way of experiment, and that it was under the immediate superintendence of the surgeon.
5. The rules relating to prisoners have not been read over to the female prisoners.
6. Some of the female prisoners have been in the habit of going to bed before the proper time.

Some of the clothing was out of repair.

Among several matters in which this prison is favourably distinguished from most of the other prisons in my new district, is, the early rising of the prisoners, who get up at five all the year round.

All the prisoners who require it, whether male or female (except those who are confined for very short periods), receive instruction in reading and writing, another matter in which this prison contrasts favourably with many other prisons.

The following is part of the chaplain's report to the magistrates for the year ending Michaelmas, 1848.

It is now twelve months since the opening of this beautiful structure, which has been said to be "the pride and the disgrace of Leeds." During this period I have been engaged in the important, arduous, exhausting, and saddening duties of its chaplain. Various have been my duties, but still more so the characters that I have, from the separate arrangement of your prison, come in close contact with. To the wayward youth and the grey-headed offender, tottering on the brink of the grave—amongst some of whom education and former position in life should promise better things—and with the poor ignorant creature who, though living in a Christian country, knows not the name or office of his Saviour: these have been my daily flock to minister unto.

Many have been the tales of woe I have heard,—many and bitter have been the tears I have seen shed: the hardened heart I have had to soften, and the wounded spirit to bind up. The horizon of my duty cannot but have been in the main dark; but amidst it all some bright specks have shown themselves. It is with much pleasure that I can say, that in no one instance have I met with any but respectful conduct, and from many on entering their cells a welcome which has in some degree cheered the dreary path. The services in the chapel, which consist of daily prayers at eight o'clock A. M., of

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two full services and sermons on Sundays, Christmas-day, and Friday, seem most welcome to the prisoners. Indeed the heartiness and zeal with which they repeat the responses,—the apparent delight with which they join in the chaunting and singing,—the death-like stillness with which they listen,—and the often bedewed cheeks and sobbing hearts at the application of the Scriptures in the sermon to their own cases, are painful, at the same time delightful, to witness, and beautifully show that vice has not entirely seared their conscience to better things. In fact, I hesitate not to say that the congregation at your Borough Gaol puts to shame many, if not most, of the congregations in Leeds at which I have been privileged to be present. The remarks on the sermons that are often made on the visits to the cells the following week, and the occasional extracts that are written on the slates and copy-books of the prisoners, show they have not been careless hearers, however their after-practice may condemn their convictions. Did circumstances out of doors favour the resolutions of some of these unfortunate creatures made within its walls, I doubt not that they would become useful members of society. The daily stepping out of prison, however, into the world, convinces me how hard it is for the best determination to be carried out. It is seldom but the road to the prison is beset with the former associates of the outgoing prisoners; the shout of freedom attends the liberated too frequently to his former haunts of iniquity—the alehouse or the brothel; his impressions of good are quickly blotted out, and he becomes again the victim of the first temptation that besets him (and what is true of the men is equally, if not more so, of the women). And how can it in general be otherwise? Until some measures are taken, on an extensive scale, for finding men work immediately on their discharge, their downfal seems almost inevitable. Their characters are gone—the world takes but the notice of them which retards rather than forwards their reformation—they feel that all their best endeavours meet with no sympathy, and without money or friends, they become again the inmates of the walls they had before hoped, and in some instances I believe sincerely resolved, to have taken a lasting adieu. Paley, who it would appear first suggested the separate system in prisons, which is now being generally carried out, has in the same chapter on "crimes and punishments," stated it as his opinion, that "the State is bound to secure employment for a discharged prisoner, if he will work." This suggestion seems growing into practice by the State forwarding the emigration to our colonies. But this is not all that is wanted; there is still an intermediate step between the prison and the public, for those especially of whom some hope of reformation might be reasonably expected. Often have I been applied to in the language of despair by those whose desire to do better I had reason to believe was sincere, "What can I do when I get out—no one will employ me?" And not visionary are their doubts; and few things press more heavily on a chaplain than his difficulty to open a way for the discharged prisoner to become honest. True, to some few I have been enabled to be of service. Some unfortunate females I have been enabled, partly by the kind pecuniary assistance of your honourable bench, to send direct, even to a great distance, to their parents' roof, of whom I have heard good accounts. Some few youths I have planted under the care of their parochial ministers, who are regularly attending church and school; and on my visits to their homes I not unfrequently received their parents' grateful thanks. But, unfortunately, these instances of regaining their lost position are but the exception, not the rule. As far as my engagements will allow, I endeavour to call upon the parents of many of the children before they are liberated, and advise the most probable step to adopt to regain the wayward youth on their return home, and in none of these visits, though generally in the lowest parts of your borough, have I met with anything but thanks for my interest in their children. Occasionally I call to see how they are going on, and at present no instance of recommittal has taken place of those thus visited. The occasional visits of the chaplain, if it were possible, or of some benevolent persons, at the dwellings of discharged prisoners, I doubt not would be attended with great advantage; many a brand might be snatched from burning—many a wayward youth might be led from the path of vice to that of virtue—many might be induced to be frequenters of church and school, instead of streets and haunts of iniquity. I always enjoin prisoners to call upon me or write to me if I can be of any service to them after they are at liberty; and often I give them a book on their leaving prison, and in some instances promise another if they will bring me a good character, either from their school or their employer, at the end of a given time.

The juvenile offenders appear to be much connected. Their offences are generally at the first of slight character, but gradually increase till they not only become frequent but serious. Their depredations for the most part, seem to be committed in the neighbourhood of the markets. Pocketpicking is carried on by them to an almost incredible extent, and the readiness with which they tell me that many parties who keep pawnshops, and rag and bone warehouses, take in the proceeds of their crime, and pay various sums for them, without asking a question as to their lawful possession, seems to be an encouragement to these young delinquents; and until some more strict supervision of these receptacles is established, it seems next to hopeless to be free from these street pests, and I cannot but think it would be a desirable regulation if these traders were prevented purchasing things from persons so young as they now do.

There are also places of rendezvous for youths by which many have told me they have been led to the association of bad companions, and to the commission of crime, viz., what are called "Duck Stalls," which it would seem desirable should be narrowly watched by the authorities. * * *

From the depression in the trade of the neighbourhood since the opening of this prison, I have closely investigated the circumstances of each prisoner, and my examination proves to my own mind that poverty does not so readily lead to crime as is generally supposed. On the contrary, the commitments to your borough gaol show with what exemplary patience and honest high principle the poor have borne their late poverty and distress. Few, if any, who have been this year committed, have attempted to assert poverty as the cause of their imprisonment, except in the cases of neglect of family; and with these I have, by my inquiries, discovered that it has been more frequently the quarrelling between a man and his wife than inability on the part of the husband to gain an honest livelihood for his family.

Drunkenness and Sabbath-breaking are admitted by nearly every prisoner to have been the cause of their crime. To the habitual drunkard, the committal to prison for the usual short period has, as far as my experience goes, had little or no salutary effect. To talk to him on religious subjects seems like throwing pearls before swine; or to take even the lower prudential motives is almost fruitless, for in fact he is scarcely sober ere he is again discharged. And the statistics of your jail will show, that some who have at first been committed for drunkenness, have ere long been recommitted for more aggravated offences against the laws of their country; so that, trifling as unfortunately the sin of drunkenness is too generally considered, it would seem desirable that some more stringent measures should be adopted to correct this crying sin of our land. * * * * *

It is my habit to see each prisoner before leaving, when I endeavour to ascertain if I can at all serve

him in keeping his wish to do better. If I find a youth has been accustomed to attend any place of worship or school, I invariably give him a letter to his clergyman, soliciting his kind interest for the lad; if any degraded female is anxious to reclaim her character by placing herself in the Penitentiary, I give her a note to the matron, or endeavour to restore her to her parents; if any able-bodied man wishes to get his former place of work, or to obtain a fresh place, I have endeavoured to carry out his wishes, and I am happy to know that in all these several attempts to serve them, my labour has not been entirely lost, for I can point to boys who are attending school and church—to females who are apparently to the present time giving signs of sincerity, and to men who are now getting an honest livelihood, and regularly attending a place of worship.

Like several other prison chapels which have lately been erected, the chapel of this prison is divided into separate stalls or boxes with the design of keeping all the prisoners quite apart, and of thereby preventing their seeing each other, or communicating in any way. This object, however, in the propriety of which I do not concur, is not attained; on the contrary, notwithstanding a great number of officers are employed in watching the prisoners during Divine service, it is found that much communication goes on among some of the prisoners, by stooping down and whispering through the crevices of the doors, and by slipping notes through these crevices; the wooden partitions serving, in fact, as so many screens for concealing offences of this kind, and presenting to the prisoners a temptation to exercise their wits in deceiving the officers, instead of giving their whole mind to the solemn service in which they are engaged.

On this subject, the governor stated as follows:—

I find it difficult to spare many officers on Sunday, notwithstanding no work is going forward on that day, in consequence of the large number of officers required to preserve order in chapel, owing to most of the prisoners being in separate stalls or boxes. It is very difficult effectually to superintend prisoners in these boxes, and to find out who is the offender when there is any misconduct. Sometimes they kneel down in the boxes and talk to one another, and sometimes hand notes to each other through the crevices under the doors. At one time the boys also were in boxes, but now they sit on open benches, and behave much better than they did when they were in the boxes; indeed, they now behave very well.

The general health of the prisoners has been good, and they were in good health at the time of my visit. There have been only two deaths during the year, and there has been no removal or liberation on account of illness.

The surgeon reported that the health of the prisoners generally improved during their imprisonment; and the surgeon's statement was confirmed by most of the officers, though the deputy governor was of opinion that prisoners confined for long periods generally fell off in health.

One of the deaths was the result of an accident. Some of the prisoners were at work in a small temporary quarry, when the top soil gave way, and one of them was killed.

Three or four of the boys were stiff in their joints; arising in some cases from neglect or accident in infancy, but in two, apparently, from the want of more exercise. I recommended that the amount of exercise for these boys should be immediately increased, and that it should consist as much as possible of out-door work.

The following is taken from the surgeon's annual report:—

During my medical superintendence for the last twelve months, I have considered the health of the prisoners in general to be good, and the amount of actual disease, attendant upon confinement, very small. Of the number committed within the year, more than 400 have applied to see me. Of these, 70 cases consisted of the various modifications of venereal disease, 30 of itch, and 40 of ulcerated legs, &c., all of which of course existed prior to their admission. The remaining cases were colds, coughs, diarrhœa, constipation, &c., with, at intervals, some more important, as fever, pulmonary disease, glandular swellings, &c.

I have not observed any ill effects from either the separate or solitary system, as carried out in this gaol.

Applications for more food have been frequently made, but seldom granted. The diet tables seem very good, and although some increase has been recommended for the convicts and long-time prisoners, for those of shorter duration nothing more is required.

Great advantage has been derived in carrying out the medical means used, by the cleanliness, ventilation, and general management of the prison, aided by the unremitting kindness and attention of the governor to the slightest suggestion for the benefit of the sick; and also by the promptitude and assiduity of the matron and warders, in following up the directions and instructions furnished them.

The general conduct of the prisoners seems to have been very good. The whole number of punishments during the year was only 137; of which only one was incurred by a transport.

Corporal punishment is never used here for prison offences; but I was sorry to find that boys are sometimes sentenced to this kind of punishment by the courts of justice. I believe it to have a hardening and bad effect, and in my last Report will be found much evidence in confirmation of this opinion.

I received very few complaints from prisoners, and none of them had much foundation.

Of 11 prisoners taken at random from different parts of the prison not one made any complaint.

The prison is at present insecure in several places; but it will be seen that I have made suggestions for rendering it secure.

Since my last Report a man who had been employed in cleaning the chapel, and who had been entrusted with the use of a ladder, made his escape, but the next day he was retaken. The same man had previously escaped from the van in coming to the prison; and it was therefore a great oversight to entrust such a person with a ladder; indeed, except under immediate superintendence, no prisoner should ever have such an instrument of escape placed within his reach.

There were three sailors in the prison for begging, two of whom had lost one leg each, and the other both legs. It is doubtless right under all circumstances to prevent public begging; but before this can be done without the risk of hardship, our workhouses must be open to all who are prepared to stand the test of a well-regulated workhouse; and at present this, I fear, is in many instances far from being the case.

One of the prisoners, a boy 14 years old, made the following statement to me:—

I have been a very bad boy. I have picked pockets, and even robbed my mother; but I am tired of leading such a life, and if I had a home or any other place to go to when I leave prison, I would work well. My mother has now deserted me owing to my bad conduct. I have worked in a factory at cloth-dressing. My father is dead; he died three years ago. He was a pork butcher, and a sober steady man. I never picked pockets or did anything of the kind till I came to live at Leeds, and got into bad company. I came to Leeds about four years ago, before my father's death. The first bad boy I was connected with is named J. L.; he learnt me to pick pockets. He had been in prison before that time, and very often since; but I believe he is now a steady boy. He was last in this prison for three months. I have been three times in this prison, once in York prison, twice in Wakefield prison, and twice in Durham prison. I should be willing to go to sea, or to do anything to get an honest living.

The following memorandum, relating to another prisoner, was prepared by the governor:—

J. C., 15 years of age, committed on the 30th of October, 1848, for one calendar month, as a rogue and vagabond, states, that his proper name is C.; that he has no friends; that he has been employed in the cutlery trade at Sheffield, but that his master failed, and he was left destitute. He does not know where to go on discharge, or what to do for a living. He is willing to work. If he could be placed under the discipline of a well-conducted industrial school, it may be the means of rescuing him from ruin. He states that he has been in Sheffield workhouse, and that he would as soon remain in prison as return there. He is intelligent.

The chaplain was kind enough afterwards to promise to receive this boy into his service.

The following statement was also prepared by the governor:—

E. W. alias T., 33 years of age, committed as a rogue and vagabond for two calendar months' hard labour, September 19, 1848, has been six times in prison before for various offences. This woman is a melancholy instance of the effects of intemperance. She is respectably connected, and her parents and brothers and sisters are in comfortable circumstances. She is married, and her husband is a respectable tradesman, who would be very happy if she would live with him, which she refuses to do in consequence of his being deformed. She informs me that in a short time she expects to receive about 500*l.*, her share of some property. Her term of imprisonment expired on the 18th of November, when she requested permission to remain in the prison for some days, in order to try and obtain admission into a refuge for destitute females, where she hopes by good conduct to retrieve her character; but this, I fear, is a prison resolution, made to be broken the first temptation that offers. Such is this unfortunate woman's fondness for drink that she has become a thief and prostitute to obtain it. While in prison she is well conducted and industrious, and is an excellent workwoman, besides being better educated than the generality of prisoners. Although with little hope of her reformation, I have written to the matron of the Refuge at Wakefield, to learn if she can be received there.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are thefts and attempts to steal. The chaplain's views of the chief causes of crime at Leeds will be found in his report, already given. In the governor's opinion, the chief causes are drunkenness and idleness. The governor stated, however, that at present many prisoners who at their liberation are able and willing to work, are unable to get employment.

The following cases of apparent reformation were taken from the chaplain's register. In addition to the visits so kindly paid by the chaplain, the governor had seen and conversed with every prisoner except the last, and he agreed with the chaplain in his favourable opinion of the present conduct of these persons:—

——, aged 22, convicted October 27, 1847, and sentenced to nine calendar months' imprisonment. This man behaved remarkably well in prison. At the expiration of his imprisonment I obtained him work on the Leeds and Dewsbury Railway. A policeman recognising ——, went and told the manager of the line that he had been in prison; on which information he was suspended for a week, and I received a note from the manager to that effect. On receiving the note I instantly went to the manager, and from my assuring him that I believed that the man would do well if he had an opportunity, he was reinstated, and is now working on the same line, and the manager assures me he is an excellent, steady, active servant. This man was a communicant when in prison, and I am happy to know that he is now a regular attender at church and night-school. He has frequently called to see me since he left prison.

G. H., aged 23, convicted December 24, 1847, and sentenced to five calendar months. On his leaving prison I gave him a note to Dr. Hook, in whose Sunday-school he was brought up, who kindly started him in a small way as a greengrocer; and the result of all my inquiries of the man is that he is doing well, and I had reason, from his conduct in prison, to hope such would be the case.

J. D., aged 19, convicted October 29, 1847, and sentenced to three calendar months. The following is from my journal:—"This lad, evidently well disposed, was a communicant on Christmas-day. On his leaving, gave him a note to the Rev. Mr. Hill. Called to see him in February at home, and found him steady at work; and he tells me he has been regularly to church and school. Have seen Rev. Mr. H. since, who is much pleased with D.'s conduct. March 19, Sunday, D. came to my house, and was respectably dressed, and said he was very thankful he had been in prison, as it had been the means of his leading a new life." This lad's father tells me his son goes on very steadily. I have called several times at his house.

A. E., aged 17, convicted at the spring sessions, 1848; five calendar months. From my journal, August, 1848:—"This is a simple lad; is well known to the Rev. E. Jackson, under whose care I placed him on his discharge, and have reason to believe he is honestly disposed, and will not again be in prison." I have several times seen this lad since his discharge, and know that he is conducting himself well. Was confirmed at the parish church since he left prison, and is regularly attending church and school.

S. C., aged 19, convicted at sessions, October 29, 1847; 10 calendar months. Had been once in

gaol before. This girl is now living at home with her mother, who speaks very well of her daughter's conduct since her imprisonment. Have called to see her, and she has been to my house since her liberation, and have reason to hope she will be steady and do well.

H. H., aged 23, convicted at sessions, December 9, 1847; sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This girl was a communicant while in prison, and seemed very penitent. The note in my journal is as follows:—"Seems especially grateful for any advice I have given her, and have every reason to believe that hereafter she may be to society not one of its most unworthy members." By trade a dress-maker; and, after much inquiry, I was enabled to procure a situation for her at a distance from Leeds. Have been once to see her, and found that she was earning 30*s.* a-week, and conducting herself most exemplarily, regularly attending church; and apparently she will justify the remarks from my journal. Have frequently corresponded with her since she left prison.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, including work done for the prison (the accounts not showing the two branches separately) was 4*l.* 16*s.*, which is considerably above the general average; and the net cost per prisoner, exclusive of furnishings, was about 16*l.*, which is 6*l.* less than the general average in England, and about equal to the general average in Scotland.

The average clear earnings of the Government convicts during the quarter ending 30th September, 1848 (the first period of their confinement), including work done for the prison, was 1*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per head, which is at the rate of about 6*l.* per annum.

The entries of the visits by the visiting justices are very frequent.

The general result of my inspection was very satisfactory, and reflected much credit upon Mr. Paige, the governor; Mr. Armfield, the chaplain; and on some of the other officers.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Such of the recommendations in my last Report as have not yet been acted upon, to be carried into effect.
2. The prison to be made secure at the different places, and in the different ways pointed out to the governor.
3. The room which was intended for a school-room, but which has not been used or required for that purpose, to be used in winter for a class of shoemakers, and with that view, to be supplied with artificial heat, in one of the different ways pointed out to the governor.
4. The room adjoining the kitchen to be fitted up as a bakehouse.
5. Fire-places to be put into two of the rooms in the hospital.
6. It appearing that the present wooden divisions in the chapel, instead of serving to prevent communication between prisoners, act as screens for concealing such offences, and that such of the prisoners (the boys) who were at one time placed in separate stalls or boxes conduct themselves much better now that they sit on open forms, the two front rows of stalls, and the third, fourth, and fifth rows from the top on the side nearest the females' ward, to be taken down, and open forms to be placed in their stead; and if the result of this experiment should be satisfactory, then more of the stalls to be removed, leaving however an ample number for such prisoners as may themselves wish to be secluded from other prisoners, and who are not therefore likely to try to evade the seclusion.
7. The foregoing alterations, and all future alterations, to be made under the direction of the governor, in order, among other objects, to save expense to the borough by the employment, as far as practicable, of the labour of prisoners.
8. A copyof the plan of the drains of the prison to be obtained, and to be kept at the prison for reference.
9. More land to be purchased round the prison, so as to prevent the prison being gradually hemmed in and overlooked by neighbouring buildings, as has been the case with many other prisons (that at Hull, for example), and to afford more scope for out-door employment for prisoners, which is among the very best of all kinds of employment for them.
10. Measures to be taken to compel those who are responsible for the state of the road leading to the prison to put it into proper order, it being at present so bad as in wet weather almost to insulate the prison from the town.

LEEDS.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 10, 1848.]

There has been no change of any kind in this lock-up house since my last Report.

I found 11 prisoners. Some were men, and some were boys, but they were all together, the bad construction of the building not allowing of their separation. Six were well-known pickpockets, four were in for breaches of the peace, and one was under a charge of bastardy.

As mentioned in my last Report, a new lock-up house is much wanted, the present building being incapable of being rendered suitable for its purposes.

The place was clean, and in good order.

I recommended that every prisoner should be required to wash himself thoroughly before being allowed to have any food, whether the food was at the cost of the borough or not; and that the allowance of coffee be reduced from a quart at each meal to half a pint.

WAKEFIELD.—COUNTY PRISON.

Wakefield.

[The Inspection began November 11, 1848.]

The following recommendations, contained in my last Report, have been carried into effect, in addition to those which I have already mentioned as having been acted upon:—

IV. YORKSHIRE.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Wakefield.

1. Most of the prisoners now rise at all seasons of the year at half-past five, and all do so in summer; but those in the old part of the building (about 150) do not at present rise so early, owing to most of the gas-pipes in that part of the prison being worn out, and to their place not having yet been supplied by new pipes. Measures, however, are taking for renewing these pipes. With the same exceptions, the prisoners do not now go to bed before nine at night.

2. These alterations in the time of rising and going to bed have allowed the meal hours to be put at proper intervals, and the prisoners now therefore breakfast at half-past seven in the morning, dine between one and two, and sup at half-past seven in the evening.

3. The prisoners have now exercise in the open air on Sundays the same as on other days, and for as long a time.

4. The prisoners are now all required to perform ten hours' work every day; and, as respects about a quarter of the prisoners, the plan of giving a certain quantity of work (such as may reasonably be expected to occupy them ten hours), instead of enforcing labour during a certain specified time, has been introduced.

5. The ventilation of the central hall has been improved.

6. The smoky chimneys in the new hospital have been cured, and the ventilation has been improved; but the alterations there have not yet been completed.

7. Bread of a coarser quality was substituted for the fine bread previously in use; but as a temporary measure, while the fear of cholera exists, the use of fine bread has been resumed as being more astringent than coarse bread.

8. The result of the visits of the visiting justices is now in most cases recorded.

9. The dietary of the transports has been altered by the substitution of oatmeal porridge for cocoa at breakfast, and by that of pease-soup on two days of the week, and of "scouce" on a third day, for dinner, instead of the solid meat dinners on those days.

The recommendation for the appointment of an auditor to examine the accounts periodically has not been acted upon.

A neat close wooden fence has been put up to separate one of the large airing-yards from the rest of the grounds. The work was done by some of the prisoners at a cost (including 20*l.*, the estimated value of the labour of these prisoners) of 105*l*; whereas the lowest tender sent in by any party out of the prison was 150*l.*

The new chapel having been completed since my last visit, has been brought into regular use. It is constructed, like the chapel in Leeds Prison, on the principle of having a separate stall or box for every prisoner, in order to effect his complete insulation. It will be seen, however, by the observations on the chapel in the Leeds Prison, that this plan of construction (which must be very expensive) has been found to defeat the very object in view, and that there are other objections to its adoption. The following is the evidence of some of the officers of Wakefield Prison on this subject.

The Rev. Robert Reynolds, chaplain in the convict department:—

The new chapel has now been in daily use five months, and we have therefore had full opportunity of judging of its mode of construction, and of comparing it with the arrangements acted upon before the new chapel was finished, namely, for the prisoners to be assembled for Divine worship without any attempt at individual separation. I am of opinion that the plan of the new chapel is very objectionable. I object to it, in the first place, because I think it is calculated to produce disagreeable associations in the minds of the prisoners regarding a place of public worship. I object to it in the second place, because I believe it to produce a chilling feeling of isolation opposed to the proper social character of public worship. I object to it in the third place, because instead of preventing communication between different prisoners, it affords increased facilities for communication. In the fourth, because it affords an opportunity to the ill-disposed to employ their time in chapel in writing on the wood-work of the stalls instead of attending to the service, and opportunities also of disturbing the worship of the other prisoners, by making noises which it is very difficult to trace to any particular prisoner. These evils we have found to exist in fact, notwithstanding a great number of officers are employed in watching the prisoners in chapel, itself an injurious arrangement; but in fact no number of officers in a chapel thus constructed can prevent communication from going on among the prisoners. Again, we find that owing to the great space which the prisoners occupy in this chapel, our voices are not clearly heard by the prisoners in the back part, notwithstanding we raise them in such a way as to render the delivery fatiguing, and to prevent that modulation of tone which is essential for giving full effect to the discourse. I find by my after conversations with the prisoners, that my sermons are not understood and felt by them to nearly the same extent as when I delivered them in the central hall previously to the opening of the new chapel. In truth, all the pleasure I had in performing public service was in that hall, and I believe that most of the good that has been wrought in the minds and hearts of the prisoners by means of public worship was effected there, and comparatively little in the new chapel. There I could distinctly see every prisoner, and be readily heard by him; and there I could address them in that affectionate yet solemn manner, so necessary for acting on their feelings, but which is impossible under present circumstances. I would add, that although the central hall was not erected with a view to its being used for public worship, and that a better form of building for public worship might easily be devised, 200 prisoners assembled daily in it for worship for eight months, with not more than half the number of officers to superintend them as are required for the same number of prisoners in the new chapel; and that nevertheless such was the excellence of the order observed, that during the whole of that time there was only one single report for misconduct.

The Rev. William Alderson, chaplain in the county department:—

I have heard the evidence read over which has been given by Mr. Reynolds regarding the new chapel, and I agree with him in almost every particular. I may add, that another objection to the separate stalls is, that the prisoners cannot kneel in them.

Mr. Shepherd, governor of the prison:—

I have heard the evidence given by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Alderson, respecting the evils arising from the plan of construction adopted in the new chapel, and I entirely concur in all that these gentlemen

have stated. I have myself frequently occupied one of the stalls in the back part of the chapel during the time of service, and I have found that it requires a strained and painful attention to connect together the different parts of the discourse, notwithstanding the preacher was speaking in a high tone of voice; in truth it demanded a degree of attention which no prisoner who was not very earnest in his desire to hear and understand the sermon would be likely to give. Although in some parts of the chapel it is thus difficult to hear the preacher, the faintest whisper is heard from stall to stall; and I find by the statements and admissions of prisoners themselves, that it is no uncommon thing for a prisoner to carry on a running commentary on the prayers, and for indecent and profane conversation to go forward. Groaning and whistling even are sometimes heard; but unless the noise be very loud, it is almost impossible to find out who is the offender. I have endeavoured to prevent such misconduct by requiring a large number of officers to be on duty in the chapel, to the great privation and annoyance of the officers themselves, as they are unable while this is the case to have more than one Sunday in three at their disposal, when they can go to church with their families; but notwithstanding this large staff of officers in chapel, the evil is not prevented, and I much doubt whether it could be stopped by any number of officers however great. To show how disagreeable the arrangement of the chapel is to the prisoners themselves, I may mention that although for twenty years we have not on an average had more than one application in a twelvemonth for permission to a prisoner to absent himself from chapel, there are at the present moment six prisoners who have thus applied. They apply on the ground of their not being members of the Church of England; but one of them, a Catholic, told me that his real reason was that the chapel was so uncomfortable.

One of the head warders in the convict department, who had been several years in another large prison where there was a chapel constructed on the same plan as that at Wakefield, gave evidence showing that many bad effects had there resulted from this mode of construction.

The deputy governor gave similar evidence to much of the foregoing; and two other officers mentioned the construction of the chapel as the only thing in the prison tending to cause misconduct.

Mr. Milner, the medical attendant of the convict department, stated as follows:—

I have frequently been called to attend prisoners who have been brought out of chapel in consequence of their having been taken ill there. In all these cases I have found that the attack had evidently been caused by the prisoners breathing an atmosphere loaded with carbonic acid. This has not been attributable, as I have found by examination, to any neglect regarding the fires used in the ventilation of the prison, but to the impossibility of changing the air with sufficient rapidity in the close boxes in which the prisoners are at present placed in chapel, especially considering that in order that every prisoner may attend service twice on Sunday, it is necessary on that day to have four different services. I observe that the attacks are most frequent in the latter part of the day, when the air is likely to be the worst.

The average number of prisoners last year, exclusive of Government convicts, was 523, which is about 50 less than the average in the previous year. When, however, it is remembered that the prisoners belonging to the borough of Leeds used to be sent here, but that during the last year they have been confined in the new prison at Leeds, it will be seen that the number of West Riding prisoners, instead of having diminished, has considerably increased; the average number of prisoners at Leeds during the year having been 157.

In addition to the prisoners belonging to the county, there have been 400 Government convicts in the prison during the year, making a total average of 923.

On the first day of my visit the number was 999.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The bedding has not been washed with sufficient frequency.
2. There is no proper inventory of the prison property.
3. The visiting justices have not been in the habit of seeing every prisoner once a month, owing, apparently, to the labour of going to all the cells.

I found all the prisoners, whether tried or untried (except debtors committed by the county courts), at work. The governor said, that no untried prisoner ever now objects to work; but it should be observed, that all the untried prisoners are now in separate cells.

The following Table shows how the prisoners were all employed, and their ordinary occupations when out of prison.—[*See* page 60.]

The plan of task or piece work, so far as it has been carried, has operated very satisfactorily. The following is the evidence of Mr. Dewhurst, the task-master, on the subject:—

The plan of giving the prisoners a certain quantity of work to do, instead of requiring them to work a given number of hours, has now been introduced among the whole of the matmakers (in the county department), about 90 in number. It has been really in operation about two months. Thus far the plan has been found to succeed very well. The prisoners do more work, and that with greater cheerfulness.

The governor confirmed this statement of the task-master.

Even the privilege of being allowed to do out-door labour, instead of remaining in a cell, has been found a sufficient motive to induce prisoners to work hard to complete their tasks.

All young prisoners, and all other prisoners in confinement for three months or upwards, have an opportunity of receiving instruction in reading and writing, and many in arithmetic also. The convicts receive their lessons in their cells, and so for a time did such of the county prisoners as were confined in separate cells; but latterly these prisoners have been formed into classes, and taught in a school-room, which the chaplain considers a great improvement, an opinion in which I concur.

The general improvement of the prisoners in reading and writing was satisfactory, but I recommended an alteration in the modes of teaching, which I hope will render the improvement still greater.

The general health of the prisoners during the last year has been good, and most of the prisoners had a healthy appearance at the time of my visit.

A RETURN of the West Riding Prisoners' Employment in Wakefield Prison, November 21, 1848.

ORIGINAL TRADES.	Total.	Blacksmiths and Workers in Iron.	Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Joiners, Turners, and Coopers.	Cooks & Cleaners.	Gardeners, and other Out-door Labourers.	Hearth-rug Makers	Mat-making.	Pumping.	Shoemaking and Cloggers.	Tailoring.	Tread-mill.	Washing Clothes.	Weaving.	Wool and Oakum Picking.	Wool-combing.	Off Work from Illness.	In Reception Cells.	Off Work from Choice.	Total.
Committed for upwards of one month:—																			
Bakers	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Blacksmiths and other workers in iron.	52	3	1	1	4	..	12	1	4	..	..	4	5	12	..	5	..	..	52
Butchers	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3
Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, Joiners, Turners, & Coopers.	13	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	13
Clerks	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Hawkers, Pedlars, and Tinners	10	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	10
Labourers	102	1	..	10	18	..	18	6	6	1	3	8	4	22	..	5	..	..	102
Masons, Bricklayers, and Painters.	19	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	2		..	19
Miners	20	..	..	2	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	20
Sailors and Watermen	9	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	9
Shoemakers	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11
Soldiers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Spinners and Factory Workers	21	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	3	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	21
Sweeps	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Tailors	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
Weavers	21	..	..	1	1	1	4	..	1	..	..	..	9	2	..	2	..	..	21
Woolsorters and Combers.	44	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	5	1	4	..	2	4	18	3	..	..	44
Miscellaneous	28	..	1	5	2	1	7	..	2	..	..	2	1	6	..	1	..	..	28
Without regular employment	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	10
In reception cells	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	22
	403	4	9	28	39	2	68	7	36	14	7	16	23	86	18	24	22	..	403
Employment of prisoners committed for one month and under.	105	..	2	11	11	..	11	..	3	1	15	10	11	20	2	8	..	..	105
Prisoners for trial (not compelled to work.)	62	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	46	..	3	..	..	62
Debtors (not compelled to work)	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Total	588	4	11	39	51	2	90	7	40	15	22	26	34	152	20	35	22	..	588

FEMALES.	Total.	Sewing.	Knitting.	Shoe-Binding.	Cleaning.	Infirm.	Sick.	Prisoners for Trial, not compelled to Work.	Receiving Ward.	Total.
Married	..	9	9	3	2	..	5	2	..	..
Unmarried	..	7	7	2	..	1	2	1	3	..
Total	53	16	16	5	2	1	7	3	3	53

A RETURN showing the original Trades and Prison Employment of all the Convicts in Wakefield Prison, November 20, 1848.

ORIGINAL TRADES.	Number.	EMPLOYMENT IN PRISON.											
		Basket and Brush-makers.	Blacksmiths and Workers in Iron.	Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Turners, and Coopers.	Hearth-rug-Making.	Mat-making.	Shoemaking.	Tailors.	Weavers.	Winders.	Miscellaneous.	Off work from Illness.	Total.
Bakers and Millers	5	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
Blacksmiths and other Workers in Iron.	29	..	5	5	..	7	4	7	1	..	..	..	29
Butchers	7	..	..	1	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	7
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet-makers, Turners, and Coopers.	18	2	..	14	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	18
Clerks	7	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	7
Hawkers and Pedlars	8	..	..	..	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	8
Labourers	190	1	..	7	2	39	23	104	6	2	1	5	190
Lace-makers	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
Masons and Bricklayers	14	..	..	..	1	3	2	6	1	..	1	..	14
Miners	10	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	10
Painters	6	..	..	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	6
Sailors and Watermen	14	..	..	1	..	3	4	6	..	..	..	..	14
Shoemakers	17	..	..	..	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	1	17
Soldiers	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	4
Spinners and Factory hands.	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	2	..	..	12
Sweeps	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tailors	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	13
Weavers	17	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	10	..	..	..	17
Woolcombers	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Miscellaneous	11	..	..	..	..	3	2	6	..	..	..	..	11
Without regular employment.	12	..	..	..	..	1	5	4	..	2	..	..	12
Total	405	3	5	34	3	79	75	172	19	6	2	7	405

Wakefield House of Correction, November 20, 1848. EDW. SHEPHERD, *Governor.*

There have been only seven deaths and one liberation or removal on account of illness during the year, which gives a rate of mortality of less than one per cent.

It will be seen by the interesting statement of Mr. Milner, the medical attendant in the convict department, that the average period which each prisoner in that department was off work during the year from illness, was but little more than five days, which is not much above the average in several sick clubs at Wakefield, and is about equal to the average time which the inmates of the prisons in Scotland are off work from illness.

A similar record has not hitherto been kept in the county department.

Both the medical attendants agree in the importance of giving prisoners a great deal of out-door employment as the best means of preventing scrofula and consumption, the chief diseases of importance to which, under present circumstances, prisoners are liable; and I believe out-door employment to be exceedingly desirable in a moral as well as sanatory point of view. Moreover, if such employment were provided in sufficient abundance, exercise, such as walking, for the mere purpose of exercise, might be discontinued.

The following is the evidence of Mr. Dunn, the surgeon of the county department:—

The general health during the last year of the prisoners under my charge has been satisfactory. There has not been any epidemic among them, and notwithstanding the dampness of the weather there has been less diarrhœa than usual. With an average of more than 500 prisoners in the county department, there have been only three deaths during the year, and one liberation or removal on account of illness. Several prisoners, perhaps five or six during the year, have been withdrawn from their separate cells, and put into association with other prisoners, because I was afraid that a greater continuance of solitude would affect their minds, but only one prisoner appeared really to suffer injury from confinement in a separate cell. This man was removed directly the affection of his mind became manifest, and before he left the prison he had recovered his ordinary tone of mind, but he was naturally a person of weak intellect. There have, however, been more attempts to commit suicide, either real or feigned, since the separate cells came into use for so many prisoners. During the last year there have been nine such cases, but none of them were fatal. All the attempts except one were made by prisoners in separate cells, but it must be remembered that almost four-fifths of the prisoners are now in separate cells. Wherever there is incipient scrofula, the disease is sure to be developed in the prison. The greatest preventive of this would be plenty of out-door labour for such prisoners. Many prisoners who come in with scrofula have syphilis conjoined with it, and then the disorder becomes obstinate and difficult to treat. Prisoners committed for moderate periods generally improve decidedly in health, but most of those who are sent for long periods fall off, and require a different kind of food from ordinary prisoners.

Mr. Milner, the surgeon in the convict department, stated as follows:—

The general health of the transports during the whole period of their imprisonment here (about 14 months) has been very good—indeed, it has considerably improved. There has been much less sickness among them during the latter portion of their confinement than there was for the first three or four months after their arrival from Millbank Prison, where most of them had been for eight or nine months previously. The great majority of the prisoners have increased in weight, their skin has become clearer and softer, and their general condition is better. There have been four deaths (which is less than one per cent. per annum), and there has not been any removal or liberation on account of illness. The deaths were all from pulmonary consumption; the disease, to which so far as my experience goes, there is the greatest tendency in prisons. The great majority of the prisoners have not been off work, from illness, for a single day during their confinement, and the average period off work is but slightly above five days. In the month of March there was a sudden appearance of diarrhœa among the prisoners, but it was attributable to the temporary choking of one of the drains; and when this cause of disease had been removed, the disorder soon disappeared. The following is part of the entry at my monthly inspection for March, and a subsequent entry in my journal about a fortnight afterwards:—

Inspected the drains and found all of them in a satisfactory condition, except the exit of the drains from B and C wings, which passes through the prison wall at the angle between the hospital and Mr. Dewhurst's house. At this point the drain was completely choked, and the water had overflowed the ground in the front of Mr. Dewhurst's house, and also the firing-places of B and C wings. Had the obstruction removed directly, and got rid of the water. Directed that the fires in the ventilating shafts should be increased, and that fires should be lighted in the heating apparatus.

March 13, 1848.—During the week ending March 11, there has been a considerable increase of sickness among the prisoners under my care, as the accompanying Table will show:—

Date.	No. on Sick List.	New Cases.	Cases of Diarrhœa.	Cases of other Disease.	Cured.
March 8	18	6	5	1	1
„ 9	23	7	6	1	..
„ 10	30	12	8	4	3
„ 11	39	1	..	1	16
Total .	..	26	19	7	20

Total Number of cases put on the sick list in March 88
Cases of diarrhœa 43

This increase I ascribe entirely to the flooding of the firing-places for the heating apparatus consequent on the stoppage of the drain between the hospital and Mr. Dewhurst's house. The obstruction is now removed; the water is drained off; and the measures I directed have very greatly dried the lower part of the prison, and the result has been a rapid decrease of sickness. These occurrences show very clearly the necessity for measures being taken to ensure an easy and complete inspection of the drains, so that the repetition of such an unfortunate event may be guarded against.

The plan which I would beg to submit to your approval is—

1st. From 12 to 20 points shall be selected, by the examination of which the condition of the whole drainage may be ascertained.

2nd. Iron doors shall be fixed over the drains at each of these points.

3rd. The medical officer, accompanied by the governor or by the deputy governor, shall have the doors opened and examine the state of the drains at least once in each month.

4th. The flushing cisterns shall be kept constantly filled, and all the drains shall be flushed at the time of the inspection.

In only five cases have I found it necessary to withdraw prisoners from their separate cells on account of the effect of the separation on their minds. In all these cases the prisoner was dull of intellect, and consequently without mental resources of his own. Such persons are, in my opinion, unfit for the separate system. In three of the cases I fear that permanent injury has been done to their minds. There have been five pretended attempts at suicide (three by one prisoner named J. H.), but no real attempt. By a careful examination of the circumstances of each case, I was quite convinced that the prisoner had so arranged his plan as to secure that he should be speedily discovered, and that he should sustain no injury of any importance. Indeed, if any person be really bent on self-destruction, whether in prison or out of it, it is, in my opinion, quite impossible to prevent him. I think that the health of the prisoners has been greatly benefited by the quantity of out-door labour which many of them have had; and I think that their health would be rendered still better if the quantity of such labour could be increased and extended to more prisoners. I think it very desirable, though it may not be practicable, that every prisoner should have at least two hours of such labour every day; this, however, to include and supersede the hour's exercise in merely walking round a circle, which they at present get. The following is an entry in my journal on this subject, dated 5th October, 1848:—

"I have found it necessary in some cases to direct that prisoners should be allowed to work in the garden; the number so ordered out has been 31, working out for periods varying from 1½ to 4 hours. I have found this measure of the greatest service, especially in those cases where enlargement of the glands under the jaw indicated a disposition to scrofulous disease. I am of opinion that out-door work will be found the most effectual means of combating the tendency to scrofula and consumption, and I trust I shall shortly be able to apply it more extensively."

The same reasons which render out-door exercise so important for the insane, apply to a considerable extent to prisoners; for many of them have a low degree of intellect, assimilating them to lunatics. And it must be remembered that scrofula, a prevailing disease in prisons, is intimately connected with disorders of the brain. About three months ago an alteration was made in the diet of one half of the convicts, by substituting oatmeal porridge and treacle for bread and cocoa for breakfast, and by substituting pease-soup on two days of the week, and "scouce" on two other days, for a meat dinner. The result having proved satisfactory, the change was extended, at the end of six weeks, to the whole of the convicts, and has remained in operation ever since. The result continues to be satisfactory, and, as far as an experience of three or four months enables me to speak, I think the new diet quite equal to the old in keeping up the health of the prisoners, while much less of it is left and wasted than was formerly the case. Several of the prisoners, indeed, have complained that the new diet makes them hungry.*

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the number of punishments has much diminished. Last year it was only 363; viz., 268 among the county prisoners, and 96 among the convicts. Of these punishments only three were awarded to female prisoners.

The usual punishment is solitary confinement, with bread and water, the period never exceeding three days. Corporal punishment is never inflicted.

The chaplain in the convict department, stated as follows:—

The general conduct of the transports, during the whole period of their imprisonment (14 months), has been remarkably good. Only 62 out of the 400 have undergone any kind of punishment, and the whole number of punishments has been only 119. The general improvement of the prisoners, both morally and religiously, has been great; and I entertain a confident expectation that, in the favourable position in which they will be placed in another country, removed from their old companions and their former place of disgrace, the majority will do well, and live henceforth an honest and respectable life. Of the whole number we have found only eight to be incorrigible. All the others showed themselves amenable to kind treatment, although the amount of real improvement in their characters has been very different in different cases. Of 195 prisoners, the governor and I have been able to report satisfactorily in all respects; of 89 others we have been able to state that they have made a decided improvement; and of 75 others that they have made a slight improvement; leaving only 37 (4 having died) who do not appear to have amended. During the last fortnight 50 prisoners, preparatory to their being removed to the new prison in Portland Island, have been associated. These prisoners, however, being of different grades of conduct and character, the association must, I fear, have been injurious, especially at first, when three prisoners of the very lowest grade were mixed with them. If these three prisoners, whose names are J. H., R. H., and H. J., are allowed to associate with the other and better-disposed prisoners on their arrival in Portland Island, I should apprehend the worst results, and that very much of our past labour will have been thrown away. I quite approve of the principle of gradual association, but I think that there should be no fixed period for withdrawing prisoners from their separate cells; that it should be made to depend on the character and conduct of each individual prisoner; and that it is of great importance that in the associated party no one should be permitted to enter who is likely to exercise a bad influence on the others.

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* Notwithstanding the small number of deaths and the apparently good state of health generally, up to the time of this inspection (Nov. 1848), soon after the removal of the convicts, at the expiration of their periods of separate confinement (some to Portland Island and some on board ship), six of them died, viz., four among the prisoners removed to Portland Island and two among the other prisoners; the latter being cases of cholera. It should be remarked with respect to these latter cases, that cholera prevailed at the time on board the ship, among the prisoners from other places, and that to a greater extent than among the prisoners from Wakefield. At the beginning of the new year, diarrhœa, and with it, cholera, appeared in the prison at Wakefield; the latter, however, was confined to the old and worst part of the prison, where the drainage is bad, and where in winter the night-cells are cold, and in wet weather, damp; and the diarrhœa was also most prevalent in this part of the prison, although it was not confined to it. There were 230 cases of diarrhœa and 27 of cholera, and of the latter, 15 proved fatal.—*March*, 1849.

On the question of association the governor said—

I quite agree with Mr. Reynolds in the opinion, that it is not expedient to have any fixed period for prisoners to remain in separate cells, before being brought gradually into association, and that the period should depend on the character and conduct of each individual prisoner. There is so great a difference between different prisoners, that the period of isolation ought also, in my opinion, to be of very different lengths in different cases. A strong motive, moreover, would be given to moral improvement, if the length of the period of separation depended a good deal upon the prisoner himself. Under good management, I believe gradual association to be advantageous in every point of view, moral and economical. Without it, it is impossible to have any sufficient test of the improvement of a prisoner and of his power to resist temptation.

Mrs. Paige, deputy matron, stated as follows:—

The conduct of the female prisoners during the last year has been remarkably good. It is quite pleasant now to labour among them, they are so obliging and industrious. During the 13 years that I have been an officer here I have met with only one prisoner (M. W., now in confinement) who could not be tamed by kindness; and I think she is not quite sane. I have now, at different times, had seven liberated prisoners in my house as servants; most of them had been convicted of theft; nevertheless, with one exception, they all turned out well, and six of them are now living respectably.

Many of the convicts had been removed from their separate cells, and were working together, preparatory to their removal to Portland Island, where the separate system will not be in use; but the period for commencing this preparatory association had not been made dependent, as it appears very desirable that it always should, on the different characters and conduct of the prisoners.

Few of the prisoners made any complaint. Such complaints as were made related chiefly to the quantity of food allowed; but it was found, on examination, that most of the complainants had increased in weight. One prisoner complained that he had no cream to his milk!

There has been no escape during the year; but the building cannot be considered secure, owing chiefly to the window-frames in the cells being made of cast-iron.

I took down the following statement from a prisoner who expressed a wish to be allowed to remain in the prison after the expiration of the period to which he had been sentenced, in order that he might learn a trade:—

"My mother died when I was only four years old; I do not remember her. My father is still alive, but he is an old man, and is supported by the parish. I have been brought up as a farm-labourer, but, for the last six months, I have not been able to get any work, except a little at hay-making time. I was taken up for begging, and for striking the policeman who took me up. I did beg, but I did not strike the policeman. I have been several times in this prison for begging. I was committed once, also, to Bradford Prison for stealing some eggs; and once to Leeds Borough Prison for stealing a pocket-handkerchief. I did not steal the eggs, but I did steal the pocket-handkerchief. I stole the pocket-handkerchief because some one had told me, that if I was sentenced to be transported, I should be taught a trade in Leeds Prison. I thought, if I stole the handkerchief, it was likely that I should be sentenced to be transported, and therefore I stole it. I did not wish to be transported, but I wanted to learn a trade. Instead of being sentenced to be transported, I was ordered to be imprisoned six months. During most of that time I was employed in picking cocoa-nut coir, but in the last two months I was learning to weave. At the end of the time, however, I had not learnt enough of weaving to be of any use to me, so I told Mr. Paige, the governor, that I should like to stay in prison a little longer, but he said that I could not stay beyond my time. I want very much to learn some trade, by which I may earn an honest living, and I am quite willing to remain in prison for that purpose; I should be very glad to be allowed to do so."

The deputy matron furnished me with the following account of some female prisoners:—

B. H., sent to this prison as a disorderly pauper. She was in very delicate health. Conduct, whilst here, good; being industrious, orderly, and obliging, and grateful for what she termed our kindness to her. I one day observed her in the ward, looking very ill. She said, "I am suffering from violent pain and a beating sensation in my head and eyes." I took her into the yard, and applied cold water to the back of the neck, which relieved the pain at once. She thanked me very gratefully, and, with tears in her eyes, said, "When I am ill in this way in the workhouse the women and girls gather round me, and laugh at me, whilst I feel nearly mad. Oh! I wish I might stay here."

M. H., now in custody, for trial at the next Wakefield Christmas sessions, states that she stole a shawl, &c., for the purpose of being committed to prison, having no other effectual way of getting free from her bad companions. Being desirous to reform her life, she begs to be placed in the Refuge, and afterwards sent to service. Her conduct in prison is good.

W. and M. McC. Irish orphan sisters, now in custody—the elder one as a disorderly pauper from Huddersfield, the younger one for stealing a loaf. Each sent for three months. The elder sister states as follows:—"My father and mother died since we came to England. My sister and I were then taken to the workhouse at Huddersfield. I was placed in the new workhouse, 3½ miles from the one in which my sister was. I was never allowed to see her, which made me very miserable, for I am very fond of her. When the women and girls began to call me "Irish," and "Pat," and say that I should never see my sister, however long I stayed, I determined to run away, which I did, and was taken two days after for running off in their clothes (meaning the dress of the workhouse). These two girls are orderly and industrious in prison."

The duties of some of the female officers appear to be too heavy, but the governor stated that an additional female officer would probably soon be appointed.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, including work done for the prison, was 3*l.* 1*s.*, or exclusive of such work, 1*l.* 8*s.*; being 4*s.* above the general average in England, and 8*s.* below the general average in Scotland. The net cost per prisoner was 17*l.* 15*s.*; being about 4*l.* below the general average in England, and 2*l.* above that in Scotland

It appears by the following evidence of the governor, that the expense of the prison is much

enhanced by the existence at Wakefield of what is called a *soke*, a remnant of feudal barbarism, the existence of which at the present day will to many persons probably appear almost incredible. The decaying appearance of the town of Wakefield is probably owing in part to this monopoly.

The expense of the prison is materially increased by the existence of a *soke*, as it is called, at Wakefield. This is a monopoly of the grinding of all kinds of corn which is for use at Wakefield; for if the flour is to be sold elsewhere, it may be ground here at an ordinary mill. The charge for grinding and dressing wheat at the soke mill, is rather more than one-sixteenth part of the value of the wheat; which, at the present price, is about half as much again as the charge at an ordinary mill in the neighbourhood; and the difference in the charge for the grinding is not the only loss, for however ill the grinding may be done at the soke mill, the wheat must be sent there. Although Wakefield is in a corn district, and wheat and flour are sent from Wakefield to Leeds, flour is 2*d.* per stone dearer at Wakefield than at Leeds, or at other neighbouring towns; and I find that if we could get the bread for our prison at the same price as they do at Leeds Prison, we should save 400*l.* a year.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. An auditor to be appointed to examine the accounts periodically, as recommended in my last report.

2. The two warders, named —— and ——, to be dismissed, for reasons already explained; and the case of warder —— to be considered and determined on.

3. In order to facilitate the removal of ill-conducted or inefficient officers, and to render the governor fully responsible for the conduct and qualifications of all the subordinate officers, the governor to be informed that his recommendations respecting the appointment and dismissal of subordinate officers will always be acted upon.

4. Mrs. Shepherd, who is now advanced in age, and who, though nominally the matron of the prison, has not for a considerable time discharged those general duties of superintendence which are the special province of a matron, although she has performed very useful duties of another kind, to have a retiring allowance, and Mrs. Paige, the present deputy-matron, to be appointed the responsible and chief matron.

5. Measures to be taken for rendering the drainage of the old part of the prison thoroughly effective, by carrying the main drain far enough to obtain a good fall.

6. Iron doors to be fixed in the drains at different places, so as to allow of a ready examination of the drains, as suggested some time ago by Mr. Milner, the surgeon in the convict department.

7. Measures to be taken for suppressing the nuisance arising from the manufactory which has lately been opened in the neighbourhood of the prison for making soap out of different kinds of refuse; the fumes from this manufactory being often very offensive.

8. The stone-work near the principal entrance of the prison to be slightly altered, in the way pointed out, to prevent its serving as a means of escape.

9. Some cloaks or large oil-skin capes to be procured, both for male and female prisoners, for them to wear in wet weather, so that, without regard to the state of the weather, the prisoners may always have daily exercise in the open air.

[Mr. Milner is of opinion that the health of the convicts suffered considerably last month in consequence of the many interruptions to the daily exercise in the open air, arising from the frequent rain.]

10. In the registers of sickness, a record to be always made, showing whether the illness in any case came on before or after the prisoner's admission into the prison; and another record to be made showing the number of days which the prisoner was unable to work from illness.

11. The cells in the circular building, in the old part of the prison, to be prepared for being certified as fit for the separate confinement of prisoners for short periods.

12. The gas-pipes, where they are worn out, to be renewed, so that all the prisoners may, when necessary, have a supply of artificial light; and the same hours for rising and going to bed may be observed throughout the prison.

13. The books mentioned in my last report to be added to the prison library, provided they are approved of by the chaplains.

Rules to the following effect to be framed and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, in place of the existing rules regarding the classification of prisoners for confinement in separate cells and instruction:—

14. The classes for confinement in separate cells shall be as follows, and in the following order of preference:—

1. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as wish to be in separate cells.
2. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as in the opinion of the governor (after consulting with the chaplain or the matron, as the case may be), are likely to exercise a bad influence over other prisoners.
3. Such prisoners, whether tried or untried, as are not in either of the foregoing classes, and are in prison for the first time.
4. If these three classes do not fill all the cells, then such other prisoners as in the opinion of the governor will be most benefited by the separate system.

15. Every prisoner sentenced to confinement for three months or upwards, who desires it, to have instruction in reading and writing; and, as far as practicable, all other prisoners who desire it, to have the like instruction; but no prisoner who is more than 14 years old to be allowed to do less work in consequence of receiving instruction.

WAKEFIELD.—LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected November 25, 1848.]

Since my last Report this lock-up house has been much improved. At my former inspection there were only two cells, but since then four additional cells have been constructed out of what was formerly the vagrant office, the old cells have been thoroughly cleaned and painted, new doors have been put to them, and proper bedding has been procured.

As Wakefield has been erected into a corporate town, there is now no difficulty, such as used to exist, in raising the necessary funds for repairing the lock-up house.

The cells are not at present warmed, but hot-water pipes are about to be introduced, and a water-closet is to be put into each cell.

One of the cells is at present damp, but measures are going to be taken to remedy this.

The prisoners have two meals per day, each consisting of fourpennyworth of bread and coffee.

The place was in neat order.

During the last quarter of a year, that is since the new police was appointed, there have been about 90 prisoners. The greatest number at any one time was 18.

At the time of my visit the cells were empty.

The wife of the superintendent has charge of the female prisoners.

When the cells are warmed and furnished with water-closets, this lock-up house will be tolerably well adapted for its purposes.

The chief constable said that there is very little crime at Wakefield, but that there is a great number of vagrants, for whom, he said, there was no proper provision, such as are accommodated being sent to a lodging-house, instead of being put into a vagrant ward.

He said that on an average there were five-and-twenty or thirty persons who applied every day at the police office, to know where they could be received for the night, not to speak of the great number of vagrants who do not come to the police office.

The chief constable also stated, that owing to the want of a rural police in this district, his officers are often compelled to act in places beyond the boundaries of the borough, where, he said, many more offences are committed than within the borough. He added, that the parish constables round about were generally old and inefficient—a description which I believe need not be limited in its application to the neighbourhood of Wakefield.

I made the following recommendations :—

1. Wooden floors to be laid down over the present stone floors.
2. The daily allowance of food (until the cells are warmed) to be a pound and a half of bread, and a pint and a half of coffee, in three equal meals. When the cells are warmed, the use of coffee to be discontinued, and water to be substituted.
3. No prisoner to be allowed any food, whether at the expense of the borough or not, until he has washed himself thoroughly.

LIVERPOOL.—BOROUGH PRISON.

[Inspected November 30, 1848.]

On this occasion I was not able to make more than a cursory inspection of the prison. I had, however, visited it two or three times in the course of the year.

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in my last Report, the following alterations have been made :—

1. Arrangements have been made for the removal of prisoners attacked with fever.
2. The governor is allowed a discretionary power as to the classification of prisoners.
3. The prisoners rise at six all the year round, and under ordinary circumstances do not go to bed before nine ; and to admit of this, such parts of the prison as required it have been lighted with gas.
4. Stone-breaking, and other kinds of active and productive labour, have, to some extent, been introduced.
5. The prisoners are weighed on admission and liberation.
6. Three services are performed in chapel on Sunday, so as to allow every prisoner to engage in public worship at least once on that day.
7. As far as practicable, every prisoner who desires it now receives instruction in reading and writing, but no prisoner is compelled to receive instruction.

A new governor has been appointed.

I was glad to find that the bars and divisions in the chapel had been removed, and the building rendered what it ought to be—a place of social worship. A small organ too, belonging to the prison, has been repaired and brought into use.

The average number of prisoners last year was 901, which is 269 more than the average in the previous year, great as was that average.

On the day of my visit there were 1066 prisoners.

I found the prison in a clean and orderly state.

[Re-inspected January 24, 1849.]

This visit had reference, chiefly, to precautionary measures regarding the cholera.

The surgeon stated, that the general health of the prisoners, during the last year, had been

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good, although there had been 18 deaths and 5 removals or liberations on account of illness, exclusive of many temporary removals to the Fever Hospital. He added, that hitherto there had not been any unusual amount of diarrhœa in the prison, and that except the crowded state of the prison, and the uncovered cesspool near the female hospital, he did not know any cause of disease that was in operation.

The average number of prisoners last year was 901, which is 268 more than in 1847, and 367 more than in 1846. Nearly half of the prisoners were Irish.

The number of persons brought before the magistrates for the borough of Liverpool in each of the last seven years was as follows:—

1842	16,580	1846	18,371
1843	15,615	1847	19,726
1844	15,284	1848	22,036
1845	16,743		

The following Returns show the birth-place of these persons, and how many of them after examination were committed to prison.

A RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners brought before the Magistrates for the Borough of Liverpool, during the Year 1848, and the Places to which they belong.

Country.	Males.	Females.	Total.
English	7,138	3,650	10,788
Irish	5,280	3,514	8,794
Scotch	644	243	887
Welsh	519	265	784
Isle of Man	128	25	153
Foreigners	607	23	630
Total	14,316	7,720	22,036

WM. PARKINSON.

A similar RETURN of the Number of Prisoners committed to gaol in 1848, and the Places to which they belong.

Country.	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Totals.		Grand Total of both Sexes.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
English	318	157	2,936	1,693	3,254	1,850	5,104
Irish	136	114	2,476	1,935	2,612	2,049	4,661
Scotch	15	7	175	108	190	115	305
Welsh	19	11	106	114	125	125	250
Isle of Man	3	2	21	16	24	18	42
Foreigners	15	1	301	27	316	28	344
Total	506	292	6,015	3,893	6,521	4,185	10,706

(Signed) C. DUKE.

The following Return shows the offences for which the prisoners were committed during the years 1846 and 1848. It will be seen, that there was a great increase in 1848, in the number of vagrants and reputed thieves, and a considerable increase, also, in the number of persons charged with wilful damage (committed probably in many cases in order to get into prison), of offenders against the revenue laws, and of felons; while the number of persons committed for drunkenness greatly diminished.

RETURN of the Number of Prisoners committed during the Years 1847 and 1848, showing the description of Offences.

	Vagrancy and Reputed Thieves.	Other Offences.	Bail and Assault.	Drunk.	Malicious Damage.	Revenue, &c.	Felons.	Misdemeanants	Total.
1847.									
Males	1,553	712	661	1,590	127	176	425	57	5,301
Females	1,865	184	170	1,258	84	13	232	6	3,812
Total	3,418	896	831	2,848	211	189	657	63	9,113
1848.									
Males	2,259	1,265	782	1,148	145	234	510	78	64,21
Females	2,390	390	215	682	131	14	278	21	4,121
Total	4,649	1,655	997	1,830	276	248	788	99	10,542

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The cesspool near the female hospital to be covered over; the openings into the general

cesspool to be closed, and arrangements to be made for discontinuing the use of this cesspool by carting away the night-soil frequently from the smaller cesspool.

2. A quantity of a solution of the chloride of lime to be poured daily into the cesspools.

3. The water-closets in class 14, to be removed to the lower corner of the yard.

4. The small pond on the land outside the prison to be filled up and measures to be taken to prevent the contents of drains, or offensive matter of any kind, from being brought on to any part of this land.

5. Covers to be provided for some of the night-vessels.

6. The ventilation of the wash-house and drying-room, and of the night cells in wards 12 and 13, to be improved in the way pointed out, and a better standing place to be provided for the washerwomen.

7. The day rooms, and such other rooms as are warmed, to be lime-washed for the present once a month.

8. Fireplaces to be opened, and stoves to be put in the places pointed out to the governor.

9. The floors of the solitary cells in ward No. 7, to be boarded, and prisoners confined in these cells to be allowed a cloak each, in addition to his ordinary clothing.

10. Dry-rubbing to be substituted, as far as possible, for washing.

11. The diétary to be made less liquid.

12. Prisoners who come in with flannel garments of any kind, to be supplied during their imprisonment, with similar garments belonging to the prison.

13. The time for exercise in the open air, to be increased for the present to two hours each day.

14. Two temporary hospitals to be erected on the same general construction as the wooden workshops lately put up, to be in readiness for use, if required.

LIVERPOOL.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected December 1, 1848.]

The following alterations have been made in accordance with the recommendations contained in my last Report:—

1. The prisoners in the separate cells do not now rise later than six o'clock at any season of the year, and do not go to bed before nine.

2. Some additional and useful kinds of labour have been introduced, and I was glad to find that the prisoners had assisted a good deal in making some looms which had been put up.

Notwithstanding this improvement in the work department, very much remains to be done before it can be considered in a satisfactory state. I was very glad, therefore, to see the subject noticed in the following entries in the visiting justices minute-book:—

November 13, 1848.—Visited the gaol and found everything in good order. No complaints made.

It appears, however, to us, that the whole system of labour prevailing at present in this gaol is extremely unproductive, and that this important subject should be taken into consideration at the next monthly meeting of the visiting committee.

November 30, 1848.—This, my first official visit to the gaol, has been attended with no circumstances which seem to call for remark, beyond that of unqualified approbation of the discipline and order maintained within its walls, and of the excellent management throughout the whole establishment.

One thing, however, appears to be wanting, a sufficient supply of remunerating labour, and that of a description to excite and bring into action the energies of the frame. This is so essential to the health of the body and mind of the prisoner, and of so much importance as a supplement to the reformatory system adopted in the gaol, that I trust it may become a subject of deep consideration with the visiting magistrates.

3. The governor has visited Wakefield Prison, and some of the prisons in Scotland, in order to collect information, especially as to the best kinds of work to be carried on.

4. The female prisoners have now instruction in writing.

The new wing, containing 100 separate cells, mentioned in the last Report, was completed some months ago; and, as I was able to certify that the cells were fit for the separate confinement of prisoners, the building has been some time in use.

The new chapel also, which is divided into separate stalls, has been brought into use. I was not surprised to learn that it is found that the wooden divisions do not prevent communication among the prisoners; indeed, it has been shown in the report on the prison at Wakefield, that these divisions serve as so many screens for concealing communication.

The average number of prisoners last year was 393, which is greater by more than a quarter than the average in the previous year. At the time of my visit there were 464 prisoners.

With respect to the increase in the number of prisoners, the chaplain made the following observations in his Annual Report, lately presented:—

The unfortunate Chartist riots which have disturbed the manufacturing districts during the year, in some degree account for the increase in the number of our assize prisoners, there having been 38 men charged with these offences placed at the bar at our last commission. Deducting, however, this number, we shall still have more than 50 above the number tried last year. This increase is principally found under the heads of burglary, cutting, stabbing, &c., forgery, and base coin transactions.

The increase in the sessions' calendars has been caused by more numerous thefts of provisions of various kinds, including potatoes to a great extent, and of pieces of old metal, which seem to find every where a very ready sale.

Our summary convictions have been increased very considerably by commitments from the county court, which have amounted to 338 during the year, or 284 more than the preceding, (during a very few months of which the new court had been open). This excess will be still further reduced by

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deducting 32 military prisoners, most of whom have been committed from the camp so lately pitched in the neighbourhood, for breach of duty. Still after all, there will remain a considerably greater number than usual, of those who have been guilty of ordinary offences; more especially of various petty thefts. A large number, too, I find have been committed for neglect of family, 25 for poaching, and 37 for various workhouse offences.

The increase to which I have adverted above, is undoubtedly to be in no slight measure attributed to the continued depression in every branch of commerce, and the consequent scarcity of employment during the past year. Unfortunately, not only is idleness the parent of poverty, but, in too many instances, the parent of crime also; and that not merely by men being urged by the pressing calls of hunger, to relieve their wants by dishonest means, but by the well-disposed and pure in heart and character being unavoidably thrown into the society of the worthless and the vicious, and being exposed to a variety of temptations, from which they would remain comparatively exempt, if their time and thoughts were employed upon an industrious calling.

I found the following to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules.

1. The surgeon's examinations have not been such as to secure his seeing every prisoner twice each week; and he has not made the monthly inspections required by the 142nd rule.

2. The classes formed by the chaplain for religious instruction have hitherto been confined to the women and boys, but they are about to be extended to the other prisoners.

Except some debtors committed by the County Court, and two or three untried prisoners who were idle from choice, I found all the prisoners at work.

All prisoners who wish for it, except those confined for very short periods, now receive instruction in reading and writing; and the progress which they had made was generally very satisfactory.

The prisoners appeared to have generally enjoyed tolerably good health during the year, although the number of deaths was considerable. The surgeon stated as follows:—

The general health of the prisoners during the last year has been tolerably good. The ordinary summer epidemics, diarrhœa and bowel complaint, appeared among them, but not to a greater extent than usual. There have been some cases of typhus fever also, but only one of them originated in the prison. There have been nine deaths in the year, and one liberation on account of illness, equal to a mortality of about 2½ per cent. I have never seen any bad effects from the use of the separate cells; but it must be borne in mind that the prisoners take exercise in association.

The following is taken from the surgeon's last annual report, dated October 20, 1848:—

The surgeon has every reason to be satisfied with the arrangement of the separate cells; they are freer from dysentery and attacks of bowel complaint than the west side of the prison, where the salt spray from the river is apt to adhere to the walls, and render them damp during unsettled weather, which has been always followed by an increase of disease. There is one exception, however, the workshops under the B. building are always damp, and he does not think they can be rendered available for useful purposes unless some more effectual method of draining them be adopted.

The surgeon's attention has been particularly directed to the approach of cholera, and every case of bowel complaint carefully watched. No case of cholera has hitherto occurred.

The health of the prisoners generally is good, and there is no infectious disease in the prison.

As mentioned in my last Report, several of the officers consider the present dietary to be unnecessarily large for some of the prisoners.

The general appearance of the prisoners at the time of my visit was tolerably healthy, though some who were confined in separate cells looked rather pale.

The general conduct of the prisoners during the year was reported to have been good, but the number of punishments has again been very great—nearly 5,000.

I received some complaints from prisoners, but most of them were found on examination to be groundless. Of 11 prisoners, taken at random from the different wards, only one (a man charged with a political offence) made the least complaint; and even he stated that the governor had behaved in a very gentlemanly and cordial manner, and that he had always found him ready to take a rational view of anything.

One of the prisoners wished to be allowed to remain longer in the prison, to learn a trade.

In the course of the year, three prisoners, one guilty of forgery and two of theft, have had employment found for them at their liberation by Mr. Wright, of Manchester, and the governor said they were all doing well.

The following is taken from a letter from the governor, received a short time after my inspection:—

I have taken the liberty of enclosing three letters from discharged prisoners, two from Mr. Wright, of Manchester, our poor prisoners' dearest friend, and two others from a relative of R. H., a prisoner who served two years here. He has been a voyage to America since his discharge, and called here on his return, and I have every reason to believe is now a reclaimed character. The chaplain received a letter from him a short time since; he was then enjoying the blessings of home again, after having been many years nearly an outcast.

The following is part of Mr. Wright's letter, dated March 24, 1848:—

I have received a letter from a young man of the name of C., containing your note of introduction, after a servitude of two years in your prison. I am very sorry for him, and will do all that lies in my power to procure him employment, although trade here is in a very bad state at present.

You spoke in your note about M. He is still in the same railway establishment, and I hope giving great satisfaction. J. C. is in an excellent situation, and I believe conducting himself very well. In short, all for whom I have got employment are conducting themselves satisfactorily.

Owing chiefly to the window-frames of the new cells being made of cast-iron, the prison is not secure, as will be seen by the following extracts from the governor's journal, relative to the escapes made by a prisoner whom I found in chains:—

June 8, 1848.—A. W., a prisoner in the separate cells, attempted to hang himself this morning with his bedding, which he had torn up and fastened round the iron window-frame, having previously taken out the glass.

June 15.—A. W., who attempted to hang himself on the 8th instant, made his escape very early this morning. He was confined in one of the top separate cells, and had, during the night, broken a portion of the cast-iron framework of his window, and, with the assistance of his bed-clothes, lowered himself about 40 feet to the ground; he then, with the help of a ladder, reached one of the windows of the Court House, and from thence the top of the boundary wall.

June 24.—A. W., who escaped on the 15th instant, was brought back to the gaol by the Salford police. From his statement it would appear that to prevent noise being made by breaking the cast-iron window-frame, he had, after taking out the glass, placed pieces of blanket round it.

August 15.—A. W. again made his escape. When the prisoners were let out of the cells to go to chapel, he concealed himself, and escaped over the wall by means of a ladder. He was brought back in about three hours, and placed in irons.

October 12.—The irons were removed from off W.

October 21.—Whilst the warders were collecting mess-cans after supper, A. W. attempted to escape. He got out of his cell, having again broken the iron frame of his separate cell windows. He was found in about ten minutes, concealed in one of the prison vans. Irons were immediately placed on him.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 6*s.*; but including the estimated value of work done for the prison (chiefly in erecting the new wing) it was more than 6*l.*

The net cost per prisoner, after deducting the estimated value of the work done by the prisoners in building the new wing, was about 15*l.*, being 7*l.* below the general average in England, and 1*l.* below the general average in Scotland.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The surgeon to be requested to see every prisoner twice each week, as required by law, and to make the minute medical examination every month prescribed by the 142nd Rule.

These examinations are especially important at the present time, owing to the appearance of cholera in the country.

2. Such an account to be kept of the work done by the prisoners as shall clearly show the actual profit every year, allowing for an increase or decrease of stock, bad debts, &c.

3. Some of the cells to be made secure by having wrought-iron bars fixed to the windows, with a view to the confinement therein of any prisoners who are at all likely to try to escape.

4. Gas-pipes to be introduced into such parts of the prison as are not yet lighted, so as to allow of all the prisoners rising early in winter as well as in summer, and of their not going to bed before a proper time at night. If this part of the prison should ultimately be abandoned, the gas-pipes might, of course, be transferred to another part.

5. Some cloaks or oil-skin capes to be provided, so as to allow of the prisoners, both male and female, taking exercise in rainy weather.

[Re-inspected January 26, 1849.]

The present inspection had reference to precautionary measures regarding the cholera.

The surgeon stated as follows:—

The present state of the health of the prisoners is very good. Hitherto there has not been much looseness of bowels among the prisoners, indeed I am doubtful whether there has been more than usual, though perhaps, from my attention having been particularly directed of late, to cases of this kind, in consequence of the appearance of cholera in the country, the cases of looseness of bowels may appear to be rather more numerous than usual. The cholera was very bad in the prison when it was last in the country, but I have very little fear of its breaking out this time. On the previous occasion the prison was very much crowded, and the food was less nutritious than it is now.

I do not think it desirable, at present, to make any alteration in the diet. I do not think the gruel now given to the prisoners, considering that they have bread with it, more purgative in its tendency than oatmeal porridge would be without bread.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. Provision to be made, either by means of stink-traps or of flushing, to prevent such of the drains as are at present in an offensive state, occasionally, from continuing to be so.

2. The rain-water, most of which it appears, runs to waste at present, to be collected in order to increase the supply of water at the prison.

3. Covers to be made for a considerable number of the night-vessels.

4. In the event of the cholera breaking out, and of it appearing probable that more room will be required than can be readily obtained, a temporary hospital to be erected, similar to the wooden sheds which have been put up at the Borough prison.

SALFORD.—COUNTY PRISON.

Salford

[Inspected January 22, 1849.]

In accordance with two of the recommendations contained in my last Report, a new matron has been appointed; and the officiating surgeon has been made the regular and responsible surgeon, instead of being nominally subordinate to another medical officer who had ceased to act.

The other recommendations in my Report have not been adopted.

A new governor has been lately appointed.

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The prisoners are now seen regularly by the surgeon once a-week; the female prisoners are regularly visited by the matron, and these prisoners have now proper exercise in the open air; and since the present governor came into office, the rules respecting personal cleanliness have been properly enforced.

There has been no other change of importance.

The average number of prisoners last year was 651, which is 73 more than in 1847, and 140 more than in 1846. At the time of my visit the number was 716.

The chaplain in his last annual Report, says:—

There is, undoubtedly, a great increase both upon the numbers committed and the daily averages, but when analyzed the increase is, happily, not found in the classes of graver offence, but, as from the circumstances of the times might be expected, amongst the debtors and summary convictions. Amongst the latter is a new class of destitute Irish, who will take up their abode for a protracted term rather than supply the necessary information to return them to their own unquiet homes.

Referring to a table of re-committals, the chaplain says:—

The female committed 16 times in the course of the year, chiefly for drunkenness, was committed 12 times in 1847, and 50 times prior to that year, having cost 64*l.* 16*s.*

There are also three brothers (Irish), aged 24, 15, and 11. The eldest is now sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in Lancaster Castle, being his eleventh time in prison; the second was transported for seven years, last week, being his tenth imprisonment; the youngest was a second time sentenced to six months' imprisonment last week, being his third conviction, and fourth time in prison. Together, these brothers have been 24 times in prison, and the cost of their numerous apprehensions, prosecutions, and (10) convictions, already amount to 191*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* I understand there are five younger children in this family.

The following are the particulars of the committals of the woman and three boys mentioned above:—

M. C—, committed every time for drunkenness, 78 times.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
183½ weeks' subsistence at 6*s.* per week	55	1	0
78 commitments, at 2*s.* 6*d.*	9	15	0
Total	£64	16	0

This woman has been now (January 22, 1849), 85 times in this prison—generally for three days, once three times in one week, and several times twice in the week.

D. K—, aged 11 years.

Tried March, 1847, for felony—acquitted.
Committed, August, 1847, Larceny Act—6 days.
Convicted, December, 1847, felony—6 months.
„ October, 1848, felony—6 months.

Now in the New Bailey.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
39½ weeks' subsistence at 6*s.* per week	11	17	0
4 commitments at 2*s.* 6*d.* each	0	10	0
3 Sessions prosecutions at 9*l.* each	27	0	0
Total	£39	7	0

J. K—, aged 15 years.

Committed, August, 1846, vagrant—14 days.
„ July, 1846 „ 2 months.
„ November, 1846 „ 3 months.
Tried, March Session, 1847, felony—acquitted.
„ April Session, 1847, felony—bill cut.
Committed, July 12, 1847, stealing from gardens—10 days.
„ July 30, 1847, vagrant—3 months.
„ November 5, 1847, under Larceny Act—3 months.
Convicted, February Session, 1848, felony—6 months.
„ August Session, 1848, felony—7 years.

Now in Millbank.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
94 weeks' subsistence at 6*s.* per week	28	4	0
10 committals at 2*s.* 6*d.* each	1	5	0
4 Sessions prosecutions, at 9*l.* each	36	0	0
Total.	£65	9	0

P. K—, aged 24 years.

Committed, January, 1839, vagrant—2 months.
„ January, 1840 „ 3 months.
Convicted, April, 1842, felony—6 months.
Committed, November, 1842, misdemeanour—1 month.
„ October, 1842, assault—3 months.
„ June, 1844, vagrant—3 months.
„ March, 1845, assault—1 month.
„ July, 1846, assault—2 months.
„ October, 1846, assault—3 months.
Convicted, April, 1847, conspiracy—6 months.
„ June, 1848, passing bad coin—12 months in Lancaster Castle, where he now is.

	£.	s.	d.
191½ weeks' subsistence, at 6*s.* per week	57	9	0
11 commitments, at 2*s.* 6*d.*	1	7	6
3 Sessions prosecutions, at 9*l.* each	27	0	0
2 fares to Lancaster Castle and back	1	6	0
Total	£ 87	2	6

SUMMARY.

	£.	s.	d.
P. K— (24)	87	2	6
J. K— (15)	65	9	0
D. K— (11)	39	7	0
Total	£ 191	18	6

The surgeon stated, that a prisoner had lately confessed to him that he had broken a plate-glass window worth fifteen guineas, to obtain admission into the prison, in order that he might be cured of the venereal disease, an object which he obtained.

The surgeon stated, that the health of the prisoners had been very good during the year; that there had been very little diarrhœa, and that there had been no sickness of any kind to indicate the approach of cholera.

There were only eight deaths last year (which is little more than one per cent. of the average number of prisoners), and there was no removal or liberation on account of illness.

Owing to the present governor having been only a few weeks in office, it is difficult to know what has been the general behaviour of the prisoners during the year.

The following appears in the chaplain's last annual Report:—

My excellent friend and coadjutor, Mr. Thomas Wright, continues his valuable labours in behalf of prisoners on their discharge. It would be unreasonable to expect that all so aided should give entire satisfaction, but I may safely say the exceptions are few.

Through Mr. Wright mainly, we have derived considerable assistance in providing for discharged females in two institutions that well deserve help from the bench, as respecting this great community; but, since the public funds cannot as yet be so applied, I trust this notice may procure individual aid both to the Manchester and Salford Penitentiary at Greenheys, where we have now six females, and to the smaller refuge commenced, and hitherto principally supported by John Compton, Esq., for the reception, for a limited period, of such destitute females as are altogether friendless, until something can be done for them; we have two parties in this refuge.

The chief object of my present inspection was, to ascertain whether any precautionary measures were requisite with regard to the cholera; and the following recommendations referred chiefly to this subject:—

1. Stoves to be put into the large rooms which are not yet warm.
2. The receiving-room to be always kept warm.
3. The weavers (whose cells are not warmed) to have the option of being employed at picking oakum in a room which is warmed.
4. The cells used for solitary confinement, whether light or dark, to be boarded; and prisoners in the dark cells to be allowed the same additional clothing as is given to those who are confined in light cells.
5. The surgeon to be also requested to see every prisoner twice a-week (instead of once, as at present), as required by the rules; and to see the prisoners in solitary confinement, whether in light or dark cells, daily, as required by the rules.
6. A considerable stock of flannel waistcoats and flannel drawers to be prepared, that it may be in readiness if required.
7. Covers to be made for the chamber utensils.
8. The day-rooms to be lime-washed for the present, once a-month.

KNUTSFORD.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected January 30, 1849.]

The recommendations contained in my last Report appear to have been carried into effect as far as practicable.

In accordance with one of these recommendations, the cells in another wing have been completed, with a view to their being certified for the separate confinement of prisoners.

A row of cottages has been built as residences for some of the officers of the prison, but they are not yet ready for occupation. A new lock-up house is also nearly completed, in place of the bad one described in my last Report.

In the chaplain's evidence in the last Report, the want of some punishment cells in a more secluded situation was mentioned; this want has now been supplied. Some new baths have also been constructed.

There has not been any other alteration of importance, either in the building or management since my last visit.

The average number of prisoners last year was 309, which is 58 more than the average in the previous year. The governor attributed the increase chiefly to the stagnation in trade, and to the distressed state of Ireland. He stated that a very considerable part of the prisoners were Irish. The governor added, that he never remembered so large a portion of the pri-

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soners arriving in an emaciated condition both as regards English and Irish prisoners, but particularly Irish.

The governor stated, that of late many persons had been committed for stealing bread.

At the time of my visit, the number of prisoners was 365.

A boy was in the prison for the eleventh time.

Here, as at most other prisons, a large portion of the prisoners are day labourers, for whom the most suitable employment would be digging, or other out-door labour; but the small quantity of land attached to the prison makes it impossible to have much work of this kind. Of 1884 male prisoners received last year, 808 were day labourers.

The governor stated that the present number of officers (23) was scarcely sufficient for the present number of prisoners.

The following appeared to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules:—

1. The governor does not reside within the prison walls for want of accommodation; but his house is near the prison.

2. The rule directing that prisoners who are acquitted shall have a portion of their earnings, has not been fully acted upon.

3. Owing to the crowded state of the prison, and to the want of the means of separation among the female prisoners, cells have been used, to a considerable extent, for separate confinement which have not yet been certified as fit for such use.

4. No rule has been yet laid down for the classification of prisoners to be placed in separate cells.

5. Every prisoner is seen in private by the chaplain at the times of the prisoner's admission and liberation; but not periodically at other times.

The general health of the prisoners appears to have been very good. There were only three deaths during the year; and there was no removal or liberation on account of illness. The surgeon stated that he did not know of any cause of sickness in operation in the prison. He added, "There has been less diarrhœa than usual in the prison of late; and there is no reason to apprehend the appearance of cholera. When the cholera was last in the country, although it was all round the prison, there was not a single case within the prison."

The surgeon stated that the chief disorder in the prison was dyspepsia, with its modifications.

American beans have been substituted, to a considerable extent, for potatoes, at the rate of half a pound of beans for a pound of potatoes. The cost, at the present high price of potatoes, is about the same.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good; but the number of punishments, although (in proportion to the number of prisoners), less than it was is still great.

Only one prisoner made any complaint, and his complaint was frivolous.

I was glad to learn that the subordinate officers at this prison get each one week's holiday every year.

In the course of the last two years 16 boys have, at their liberation from the prison, been placed in the Philanthropic Institution in London; and I was glad to learn that a favourable report had been received of their conduct; and that ten of them had lately gone out as emigrants to the Cape. The expense has been defrayed out of a fund raised by the generous contributions of some of the magistrates, and other gentlemen of the county.

In contemplating, however, the great good done in such cases to the parties immediately concerned, the danger must never be lost sight of, that such acts of kindness may serve as premiums on crime. The only safe way, I fear, is, to make the parents of juvenile offenders (if they can be found) either bear the cost of reforming their children, or suffer punishment themselves.

In my last Report I mentioned that, in the opinion of the chaplain, much crime was attributable to the bad state of some of the lodging-houses at Macclesfield, Stockport, and Congleton. I am glad to learn that, at Macclesfield at least, there is a probability, owing to the exertions of the Marquis of Westminster, and other gentlemen, of a model lodging-house being erected.

The average amount of clear earnings per head, last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 19*s.*, which is 5*s.* less than the general average in England, and 17*s.* less than the general average in Scotland; and the net cost per prisoner, exclusive of the building, was about 18*l.* 5*s.*, which is nearly 4*l.* less than the general average in England, and about 2*l.* more than the general average in Scotland.

The cost of the food was rather more than 5*d.* per day for each prisoner.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The prison to be made more secure by having strong wrought-iron bars fixed outside a number of the windows, so that no prisoner who is at all likely to attempt to escape, may be in a cell which has only a cast-iron window frame. In order, also, to increase the security of the prison, the inner gate of the porter's lodge to be kept locked at night as well as by day.

2. Every convicted prisoner to be required to perform a daily task equal to ten hours' fair labour. The time in bed in no case to exceed nine hours, and when practicable, to be reduced still further.

3. If necessary for attaining these objects, some addition to be made to the staff of officers, particularly in the female department, where the duties even at present appear to be heavy.

4. The governor to receive instructions to enable him to carry that part of the 59th rule into effect, which directs that certain prisoners shall have a portion of their earnings.

5. The ventilation of the cells used, to a considerable extent, for the separate confinement of female prisoners, to be improved, either by putting a pane of perforated zinc into each of the windows, or in some other way.

CHESTER.—CITY PRISON.

[Inspected February 3, 1849.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in my last Report, a bath has been procured for the female prisoners; it has been directed that when the present party-coloured clothing is worn out, this kind of dress shall be discontinued; the ventilation of the new cells for male prisoners has been improved; every prisoner who desires it has instruction in reading and writing; and a new gate has been put up in the main yard. But the prison is not not yet lighted with gas, and consequently the prisoners still pass too much time in bed, and in winter do not do a full day's work. The meals also continue to be too much crowded.

The supply of clothing has been increased, but it is still deficient, the governor not having received the authority which I recommended he should have to complete his stock, and in future to keep it complete. Several convicted prisoners were consequently still wearing articles of clothing belonging to themselves, although to a much less extent than at any former visit.

A new surgeon has been appointed, and the remark in the last Report respecting the irregularity of the medical visits, no longer applies.

There has not been any other alteration of importance. The cells which are used to a considerable extent for separate confinement, are still uncertified. The surgeon stated that no bad effect had resulted from the use of these cells; but I observed by the record of their temperature, that in some of them it had in one instance been as low as 40 degrees.

The average number of male prisoners has somewhat diminished during the year, but the number of females has increased, so that the whole average number is about the same as last year. The increase in the average number of female prisoners has been as follows:—In 1846, the average number was 5; in 1847, 10; and in 1848, 14; so that it is now nearly three times as great as it was in 1846.

The prisoners appear to have generally had good health during the year, and they were in good health at the time of my visit. The only death was a case of suicide, committed by a prisoner who had been only two days in the prison. The death seemed to have been quite unconnected with the discipline of the prison. It appeared that the man had been much given to drinking.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. The number of punishments last year was only 63.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The average cost per prisoner last year, exclusive of the building, was about 25*l.*, being about 3*l.* above the general average in England, and 9*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

The cost of the food was about 5½*d.* per head per day.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The whole prison to be lighted with gas, and the governor to be authorized to complete the stock of clothing, and to keep it complete; as already recommended.

1. The governor to be authorized to procure a stock of leather and other material, for prison labour, when requisite.

3. The ventilation of certain cells, pointed out to the governor, to be improved.

CHESTER.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected February 5, 1849.]

The following recommendations contained in my last Report have been carried into effect:—

1. The cells used for separate confinement to be lighted with gas.
2. The prisoners to rise at all seasons not later than six.
3. Every convicted prisoner, to be required to perform a task of ten hours' work every day.
4. The subordinate officers to have a uniform.

The plan which I recommended for preserving the books from injury has been acted upon, and some of the other recommendations have in part been carried into effect.

In my last Report, I stated that I found most of the untried prisoners unoccupied, and without efficient superintendence; but at my present visit I was glad to see that neither of these evils was in existence. I was glad also to find that the provision for secular instruction, the inadequacy of which I had had to notice, had been much increased; indeed every prisoner is now getting instruction who wishes to have it.

A considerable alteration was in progress in part of the prison building, but I was sorry to observe that none of the prisoners were employed in the work.

Carpet-weaving and rug-making have been added to the kinds of work taught in the prison.

I had to remark last time on the bad state of some of the clothing, but at this visit I found all the prisoners neatly clad.

The governor and chaplain now see the prisoners in their separate cells every day.

There has not been any other alteration of importance.

The cells in use for separate confinement have not yet been certified as proper for such use.

The average number of prisoners last year was 137, which is greater by about a quarter than the number in 1847, which, in its turn, was considerably greater than the number in 1846. A considerable portion of the last increase has been caused by prisoners in confinement for political offences, of which there are at present 16.

Although there have been six deaths during the year, the general health of the prisoners appears to have been good, and I found it to be so at the time of my visit; only one prisoner being then too unwell to work.

The surgeon stated that there was not any cause of sickness in operation.

The general conduct of the prisoners was reported to have been good. During the last year the number of punishments was only 153.

Only one prisoner made any complaint. He wanted more food, but on examination it appeared that he had increased in weight during his confinement.

The chaplain kindly continues to provide a little work for some of the prisoners at their liberation, and to endeavour to procure situations for them. In defraying the expense which this entails he receives much assistance from the magistrates.

The chaplain stated that, in pursuance of one of the recommendations at my last visit, he had in several cases corresponded with prisoners after their liberation, and that he thought he had by that means been enabled to exercise a very beneficial influence over them. He added, that good accounts had been received in the course of last year of about 20 discharged prisoners.

I was much pleased by the efforts which had evidently been made, both by the governor and chaplain, to carry into effect various suggestions which I had made.

It appears by the chaplain's Report, that the great majority of prisoners committed for uttering base coin are Irish.

During the last two years 13 boys at their liberation have, by the generosity of some gentlemen in the county, been placed in the Philanthropic Institution, in London, and the chaplain stated that very good accounts had been received of them. In one instance, however, the boy's father, who, it appeared, had to a considerable extent lived on the proceeds of his child's crimes, had interfered, and prevented his son from going to the institution, although the boy himself was desirous of going. The consequence was, that the boy soon after his liberation was apprehended for a new offence and is now undergoing imprisonment at Knutsford.

Twelve girls have also been placed in the House of Refuge at Chester, and the chaplain reported that all of them were doing well.

The following are extracts from the chaplain's last Annual Report:—

First, the Conduct of the Prisoners.—Their general conduct has been good. Very few have been punished for misconduct during the past year. Many, who have been in confinement a whole year, have not been once reported, or subjected to a single punishment. In the place of worship, upon the whole, they have been remarkably attentive. At our morning lectures during the week, each prisoner that can read may be seen with his Bible in his hand, and most devout in his worship. I have had but few occasions to remonstrate with any of them.

I have always endeavoured to impress on the convicts to be transported, the paramount importance of good conduct in the places to which they should be sent; or the certain misery which an opposite conduct would inevitably occasion. I have also endeavoured to place the matter in the still more solemn view of eternity, and to persuade them to live no more in the practice of sin, and in the violation of the laws of God and of our country, but to endeavour, by God's grace, to perform all their duties in a concientious obedience both to the laws of the land, and to the eternal laws of heaven.

Second, the Effect.—That my admonitions have not been in vain, is evident from the various letters which I have received from the convicted transports and discharged prisoners. I feel it my duty to give a few short extracts from the same. Millbank Prison, J. W. writes—"I feel truly thankful for the kind instruction I received from you in Chester Castle, and my desire is to lead a very different life. When you come to London, pray come and see me." T. L. writes—"You kindly having expressed a wish to hear how I go on, I beg to inform you that I am well, and am learning tailoring; I thank God for all the good advice you gave me, and hope it will do me good." Discharged prisoner E. J. writes—"I return you my sincere thanks for all your kind instructions you have given to me, both in church and in school, and hope I have not heard it in vain. I hope that if we meet no more in this world, we shall meet together in heaven." A letter received from the clergyman of the parish, in which T. D., a discharged prisoner lives, says—"I am happy to inform you that since his return from Chester Castle, all that I have seen and heard of him has been of a very satisfactory nature. For several months past, he has been in regular employment, is thought well of by his employers, and likely, I believe, in the coming winter to have plenty of work. His attendance at church has been very regular, and his whole deportment that of a serious and well-disposed person. He is a regular communicant, and seems to be gathering strength and comfort for the rest of his pilgrimage."

Juvenile Offenders.—During the past year nine boys have been sent to the Philanthropic Institution in London, of whom one has since died. The chaplain, Rev. Sidney Turner, writes—"You will have heard of the poor boy Jackson's death. We sent him down to his friends, who were anxious to have him. His father wrote me a very proper letter of thanks, with much good feeling in it as to the boy. Corbett, Quin, and Frazer, with sixteen other boys, sail to Swan River on Monday (July, 1848). We have a very favourable prospect of the lads doing well. We send them out under the care of a young man who has been there, and is now again returning. Dunney is going on well; he sends you the enclosed letter; he is likely to prove a good boy. Please write to him; he is very anxious to hear from you. Your boys are all going on well."

I have received several very pleasing and encouraging letters from most of our boys. I paid them a visit a few weeks ago, and preached on the Sunday evening at the Institution. I never saw, in any public establishment, boys better behaved, nor an institution better conducted.

Amongst our female prisoners, eight have been sent to the Chester Refuge. As far as I have been able to learn, they are going on well. I have heard from several of them since they have been discharged, and am thankful to say, that I have received most pleasing and encouraging accounts of them.

Chief Causes of Crime.—I consider the chief and immediate cause of crime in this country to be drunkenness, and the want of employment; not so much the latter as the former, as will be seen in the statistic account I have given of their weekly earnings. Many are out of employment at present, in consequence of the scarcity of work; but there are many more who are so from habits of idleness. I feel convinced that very few prisoners are driven to crime by destitution. The greatest moral blessing that could be bestowed on our country, would be to put down all Jerry shops. They demoralize our labouring population!

Instruction.—I have, during the last quarter, introduced general reading in our school, viz. History of England, Book of Nature, and Geography. I think the introduction of these branches is likely to be beneficial. They are eagerly sought for by the prisoners themselves, and will, undoubtedly, be

improving to their minds, and useful in after-life; whilst the teaching of them makes them regard both the schoolmaster and myself, as friends interested in their general improvement. Of course the time is limited. Two days are especially set apart for religious instruction. They are all taught reading and writing. The specimens of the writing of the prisoners on admission and liberation show great improvement.

I consider it as a part of the duty devolving on me to exercise, in such cases as may appear necessary and practicable, some superintendence over liberated prisoners. I generally find that the younger delinquents have had but a very poor example set them at home by their unhappy parents and relatives. The parents, in many cases, if not the authors of the delinquency of their offspring, are at least very instrumental in furthering it. In some cases the young offender has no home at all; in others it is next to none, being bad in every sense of the word. A poor lad, now a prisoner, belongs to the former class, having no parents or relations, and not so much as a single place in which to lay his head. I hope to get him into the Philanthropic Institution. And here I would embrace the opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to many noble and kind friends of our county, for their zealous co-operation and valuable assistance in sending many of our juvenile offenders to this most excellent and charitable institution. May they never "be weary of well doing." It has proved a blessing and a comfort to many, and I trust it will continue to receive the support and encouragement of the noble lords and magistrates of our county.

Difficulties.—The greatest difficulty I have to contend with, is with the prisoners when they are discharged. The question naturally arises in the mind—"What is the poor unfortunate prisoner to do now he is discharged?" With this question I have had to contend, and still have to contend. In many cases I have given the male prisoners employment, some of them three days each, others four days, at 2*s.* a day, and their food; this has helped them on, and enabled them to look out for work in other places, and they have succeeded. Some of the prisoners being shoemakers, I have purchased tools for them, and they are now getting an honest living

And here I embrace the opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to two of our visiting magistrates for their kind and timely assistance in pecuniary matters, that through their instrumentality I have been able to do this much for the unhappy men. At the same time I am sorry to add, that my funds for this object are exhausted. This I leave in the hands of divine Providence.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year, exclusive of work done for the prison, was about 18*s.*, which is about 6*s.* below the general average in England, and 18*s.* below the general average in Scotland; but the average amount of earnings, including work done for the prison, was about 2*l.* 12*s.* per head.

The net cost per prisoner, exclusive of repairs and alterations, was about 32*l.*, being about 8*l.* above the general average in England, and 16*l.* above the average in Scotland.

I recommended that oatmeal porridge and milk be substituted for the present breakfast and supper.

CHESTER.—CITY POLICE CELLS.

[Inspected February 7, 1849.]

There has been no alteration in the building since my last Report.

The place was clean.

The prisoners are now required to wash themselves before having any food.

The number of prisoners last year was 1216.

WREXHAM.—COUNTY LOCK-UP HOUSE.

[Inspected February 2, 1849.]

The building, which is old, ill constructed, and insecure, is in a low and damp situation, and is itself evidently damp. When a new lock-up house is erected the site should be changed; but before building one it would be well to consider the expediency, considering that so large a portion of the population of the county is in this district, of having the chief prison of the county at Wrexham.

There have been several escapes from the prison. The last, the keeper stated, took place about three years ago. There were two prisoners, and they effected their escape, the keeper said, by making a hole in the wall of the day-room.

There appeared to have been no alteration of any importance in the lock-up house for several years.

The place is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates.

There are two day-rooms, and four night-cells.

The day-rooms have glazed windows, some of which had been broken; but the windows of the night-cells are not glazed.

The prisoners are at present allowed six pence per day each for food, and are permitted to choose their own kinds of food.

The place was not in neat order.

The keeper stated, that last year there were about 450 prisoners received, and that that was about the average number.

At the time of my visit, there was only one prisoner.

This prisoner had not washed himself for several days.

Besides having charge of the lock-up house, the keeper works as a skinner. He was not neat or clean, but this could scarcely be expected, considering the nature of his employment.

The keeper not being on the spot during the greater part of the day, the charge, even of the male prisoners, appears really to fall to a great extent on his wife.

IV. DENBIGHSHIRE.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Wrexham.

The gentleman who attends occasionally as medical attendant, stated as follows:—

When there is a case of sickness in the prison, I am generally called in as medical attendant; I consider the situation of the prison very objectionable, owing to its lowness and dampness. The prisoners do not remain long enough to be much affected by it; but if they were committed for longer periods, illness would probably be frequent among them. As it is, however, I do not remember any case of sickness arising among the prisoners, which seemed attributable to the unhealthiness of the building, or to other circumstances connected with their confinement. I generally find the prison clean, and I believe the keeper and his wife to be sober and respectable. There was formerly a workhouse adjoining the prison, and there was much sickness among the inmates, caused, in my opinion, by its unhealthy situation.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. A shutter, with a strong pane of glass in it, to be put to each window in the night-cells, these windows not being glazed.
2. The daily allowance of food to each prisoner to be a pound and a half of bread and a pint and a half of skimmed milk (the milk being warmed in winter), to be given in three equal meals.
3. Every prisoner to be required to wash himself thoroughly, in the presence of the keeper or matron, as the case may be, before having any food, and to repeat the washing every morning before breakfast.
4. A keeper to be appointed, whose other employment, if he have any, does not compel him to leave the building, so that a more vigilant superintendence may be kept up.
5. The inspector of police to be instructed to visit the prison frequently, and to make a record of the state in which he finds it. The book containing these records to be presented periodically to the magistrates at their meetings.

FLINT.

Flint.

FLINT.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected February 6, 1849.]

Most of the suggestions contained in the last Report on this prison (that by Dr. Hawkins, in 1841), have, to a greater or less extent, been adopted. Thus stonebreaking has been introduced, and several minor alterations have been made in the building; but the recommendation that no prisoner should be taken outside the prison walls to perform any service has not been acted upon, as will appear from the examination of the governor.

The drainage has lately been improved, by forming a culver, which empties itself into the sea.

There appears to have been no other alteration of importance either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners last year was 21, which is 3 more than the average in 1847. At the time of my visit the number was 19, viz., 18 criminals (17 males and one female), and one debtor, a male. The debtor had been in prison more than four years.

I found most of the prisoners at work, but some even of the convicted were unoccupied. Those only are at present set to work who are sentenced to hard labour, but it appeared that most of the prisoners were so sentenced.

One prisoner had been more than a month in idleness.

The prisoners pass a great deal too much time in bed; even in summer they are nearly 13 hours in their night-cells.

None of the rooms or cells are supplied with artificial light.

The ordinary diet is 1¼ lb. of bread, 1½ lb. of potatoes, and about three ounces of oatmeal, made into gruel; at present, however, owing to the scarcity of potatoes, hominy is substituted for them.

The surgeon has the usual power to alter the dietary in particular cases, and he acts on this power.

A few rules, in addition to those prescribed by Acts of Parliament, have been laid down, but there is no date to them, and there is no notification of the approval of the Secretary of State.

The following appear to be the chief exceptions to the observance of the rules in the Gaol Acts:—

1. The governor does not keep a journal.
2. There is no provision for instructing the prisoners in reading and writing.
3. Unnecessary delay sometimes takes place in fumigating the clothing of prisoners.
4. A prisoner is sometimes employed in the service of the governor.
5. Even convicted prisoners wear articles of clothing belonging to themselves.
6. Hitherto the surgeon has not been in the habit of seeing at his stated visits more than a portion of the prisoners, including, however, all the sick.
7. Cells are used to a considerable extent for separate confinement which have not been certified as fit for such use.

Some of the prisoners had ragged clothing, and in two or three cases the clothing was dirty also. Some of the windows also were dirty.

The general health of the prisoners appears to have been good, and they were in good health at the time of my visit.

It was stated that the general conduct of the prisoners also had been good. The number of punishments is very small.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The prison is not secure, the boundary wall being so low that few persons would have much difficulty in getting over it. The keeper stated that the last escape took place about four years ago. On that occasion two prisoners made their way through the ceiling of one of the upper corridors to the roof, and from thence got down into the ground near the outer wall.

Most of the prisoners received are for petty offences, the greater portion being committed as vagrants or for petty assaults.

The annual net cost of each prisoner is about 25*l.*, which is 3*l.* above the general average in England, and 9*l.* above the general average in Scotland.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The old cesspool outside the prison to be filled up, and the entrance to the old drain opening into the cesspool near the females' yard to be closed.
2. Measures to be taken, if they should become requisite, to prevent the vitriol works in the neighbourhood, which appear formerly to have been an indictable nuisance, being brought into use again.
3. Covers to be provided for the night utensils.
4. To promote health and cleanliness, every prisoner, except in cases of sickness, to be required to go into the bath on admission (the water to be made tepid), and afterwards to bathe once a month; and to be required to wash his feet every week.
5. The prison dress to be made complete by the addition of waistcoats, braces, &c., and by an increased supply of shirts and stockings; and the governor to be instructed always in future to keep a sufficient and complete stock of clothing. No convicted prisoner, and no unconvicted prisoner also, unless the latter desire it, and unless his own clothes are neat, clean, and sufficient, to be allowed to wear any article whatever belonging to himself.
6. A rule to be framed and submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State, directing that every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to hard labour or not, shall be required to work.
7. In addition to the present kinds of employment, picking oakum, knitting and making list shoes to be introduced, and if practicable, mat-making also.
8. Provision to be made for giving such prisoners as will be likely to profit by it, instruction in reading and writing. I would suggest that the instruction be given in the evening, after working hours, and that the room formerly used as a debtors' kitchen serve as a school-room.
9. No prisoner to be permitted, on any pretext, to go outside the prison walls.
10. The governor to be instructed to keep a journal, as required by the Gaol Act.

KENDAL.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected February 8, 1849.]

In accordance with the recommendations contained in my last Report on this prison, the prisoners rise earlier and go to bed later than formerly, though not to the extent that I suggested; some looms have been procured; part of the time of a properly qualified person to give the prisoners instruction in reading and writing has been engaged. Three cells have been warmed and fitted up with a view to their being used for the separate confinement of prisoners; the ventilation of the night cells has been improved, and some other alterations have been made.

The school is held, as I recommended, in the evening, so as not to interfere with the labour. The governor said, that almost all the prisoners liked the school, and that it had had a good effect on their conduct. Many of them, he said, seemed very thankful for the instruction, and, in some instances, considerable improvement, I found, had been made. This provision for instruction, however, has not yet been extended to female prisoners.

The rules respecting personal cleanliness are now properly observed; a record is made of the health of the prisoners on admission and liberation, and the present chaplain sees the prisoners from time to time in private.

The dietary has been altered by substituting porridge and milk at breakfast for bread and gruel; the change has been attended with a slight saving. The breakfast now consists of 5 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge with a pint of skimmed milk.

There has not been any other alteration of importance either in the building or management.

The average number of prisoners last year was 22, which is 6 more than in the previous year.

The governor stated as follows:—

The number of committals in 1848 were considerably larger than the two previous years. The increase is, no doubt, principally to be ascribed to the depression of trade so severely felt by our manufacturing population. The class of offenders in which the increase has principally been found are, wilful damage, the Game Laws, and the Vagrant Act. In most of the cases for wilful damage the offences were committed for the purpose of being sent to prison, according to the prisoners' own statements before the committing magistrates.

The chaplain also stated that of late, owing, he thought, to general distress, many persons, especially among the Irish, had committed offences in order to get into the prison.

One of the prisoners, an Irishman, acknowledged that he had broken windows to get into prison. He said he had done so twice at two different villages. In both cases, he said, he had applied to the relieving officer, but could not get relief or any place to lie in for the night. On the second occasion he broke 12 panes of glass.

IV. WESTMORELAND.

Reports on Separate Prisons.

Kendal.

The following is taken from the chaplain's report to the justices for the year ending Michaelmas, 1848:—

While it is matter for thankfulness that we continue free from those crimes of hideous enormity which have disgraced other parts of the kingdom, it is not to be forgotten that what may be termed our *indigenous* crime is *not* upon the decrease; a somewhat significant proof that the measures hitherto adopted for the reformation of criminals in this prison have fallen short of their aim. Old offenders too frequently return, and by no means view with terror the discipline they are again doomed to undergo. Clean apartments, and a sufficiency of wholesome food, contrast agreeably with what they call the late *bad times*, and cause them to settle down with remarkable complacency under their calamities. The deprivation of liberty is, doubtless, *at first*, a source of fitful annoyance to the oldest offenders, but congenial companionship (the indulgence of which cannot be effectually checked under the present system), which is seldom found wanting, rapidly reconciles them to their periodical home; while *beginners*, who really *are* bowed down beneath a sense of their disgrace, are soon laughed out of their noviciate, and become as shameless and hardened as the rest.

I cannot but dwell upon these things, inasmuch as the good effects of the chapel services and of other privileges are in a great measure negatived by this system of herding together in parties of three or four. Suppose the 139, *summarily* convicted during the year, were sentenced to longer terms of imprisonment, *with solitary confinement*, I feel convinced that the utility of a chaplain would be increased tenfold, and that more and more of the old offenders would so shape their conduct as to avoid future imprisonment; some influenced by the fear of the new discipline, others, a greater number we should hope, worked upon by those moral convictions—the fruits, by *divine grace*, of well-directed thought—which make men unwilling to repeat their former offences.

The school continues a very interesting and promising feature in the prison discipline. Its beneficial effects upon discharged criminals are already beginning to arrest observation.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the good order and cleanliness which are always so manifest within the prison walls. The discipline, as we have it, is efficiently administered.

House of Correction, October 19, 1848. J. F. BLACK, B.A., *Chaplain.*

At the time of my visit the number of prisoners was 31.

Both the health and general conduct of the prisoners appear to have been good. There was not any serious case of illness last year, and the number of punishments was only 8.

No prisoner made any complaint.

The following extract from the governor's journal reflects more blame on the parents of the children concerned than on the children themeelves:—

November 23, 1848. T. S., aged seven years, J. B., aged eight years, and J. B., aged eight years, each sentenced to be imprisoned three days, and to be whipped at the expiration, convicted of stealing small articles from stalls in the market, were this morning whipped with a birch rod and given up to their parents, who attended to receive them.

The fathers of the two first named have been imprisoned here three times each, the latter is an illegitimate child, and his mother is, at present, living in illicit cohabitation.

The average amount of clear earnings per head last year was 2*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, which is 18*s.* more than the general average in England, and 6*s.* more than the general average in Scotland; and the average net cost per prisoner, exclusive of the building, was nearly 21*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, which is 1*l.* less than the general average in England, but 5*l.* more than the general average in Scotland.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The cells intended for the separate confinement of prisoners to be lighted with gas, and a ventilator to be put in the ceiling of cell No. 2, like that in the ceilings of the other cells.

2. The windows of the night cells to be made to open outwards, so that the prisoners may not have the command of these windows.

3. Gratings to be put before the ventilating holes in the night cells, so that the prisoners may not be able to stop them up.

4. Covers to be made for the night vessels.

5. Porridge and milk, or, when they are cheap and good, potatoes, to be substituted for the present supper.

6. When prisoners bring in flannel clothing of any kind with them, similar clothing to be supplied to them during their confinement.

7. The matron to be requested to give such female prisoners, as may require it, instruction in reading and writing.

8. The prisoners not to go to bed before the appointed time, whether there be school in the evening or not.

9. The chaplain to be authorized to make a small addition to the library.

CUMBERLAND.

Carlisle.

CARLISLE.—COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected February 9, 1849.]

In accordance with some of the recommendations contained in my last Report, a new matron has been appointed, and the offices of matron and schoolmistress have been combined; the matron is allowed an assistant; and measures have been taken, though not yet brought into operation, for carrying the rule respecting bathing into effect. In accordance also with another suggestion in my Report, prisoners now assist in cooking the food, whereby the salary of a paid officer is saved. But the other recommendations have not been adopted. The prisoners consequently still pass a great deal too much time in bed; most of the work is but slightly useful or productive; and cells are still used to a considerable extent for separate confinement, which have not been certified as fit for such use, and which are not so in fact, many of them, for example, not being warmed.

The rules relating to the prisoners have not yet been printed and hung up (as required by the 39th rule), nor are they read to the prisoners except where an application to that effect is made. The chaplain is not in the habit of seeing the prisoners at stated times in private; and the rules relating to personal cleanliness have not yet been fully acted upon.

Some of the male prisoners had torn clothes, and others had a slovenly appearance.

In one cell there was a strong smell of tobacco, and it was stated that tobacco was frequently thrown over the walls to the prisoners.

Some of the prisoners pass much of their time together, under little superintendence; and much corruption must be the result.

The average number of prisoners last year was 92, which is greater by 21 than the number in 1847. This increase the governor attributes chiefly to the stagnation of trade.

At the time of my visit the number was 129, including, however, 22 convicts under sentence of transportation, some of whom had been more than a year in the prison.

The immediate cause of my present visit was my having learnt that there had been some cases of cholera in the prison. I found that there had been three, two of which had been fatal, and that in the third case the prisoner was dangerously ill. The following is the surgeon's examination on the subject:—

Till within the last month the general health of the prisoners since Mr. Hill's visit, in October, 1847, had been good. There were not any deaths in 1848, but one prisoner was liberated on account of illness. At the beginning of the present year diarrhœa appeared as an epidemic among the prisoners. It existed at the same time, and quite as badly, as an epidemic in the neighbourhood of the prison and in the district generally. I do not attribute the appearance of diarrhœa in the prison either to the diet, the state of the drainage, or the ventilation, or to any other circumstance relating to the building or discipline. It did not appear in any particular part of the prison. The only change which I made was to subsitute rice gruel, night and morning, for oatmeal gruel. The change, however, did not seem to have much effect, and as the prisoners greatly disliked it, I discontinued the use of rice; but a case of cholera soon after occurring in the prison, I went round among the prisoners, and told them that I thought it best to have rice at least once in the day, and in this they generally agreed. Since that time, therefore, rice gruel has been used for supper, instead of oatmeal gruel. There is now very little diarrhœa in the prison, but I suppose this is owing to general causes, as diarrhœa has greatly subsided out of the prison also. There have been three cases of cholera, two of which have been fatal, and in the remaining case there is, I fear, but little chance of recovery. In two of the cases there was the premonitory stage of diarrhœa, but in the other the attack was instantaneous. In the second case the prisoner had been acting as nurse to another prisoner who died of inflammation of the bowels and low fever; and in the present case the prisoner had acted as nurse in one of the cholera cases. The hospital, nevertheless, is warm, airy, dry, and well ventilated.

During the inspection the governor was taken ill,—a circumstance which made me close the inspection sooner than I should otherwise have done.

I made the following recommendations:—

1. The governor to be instructed to carry the rules respecting personal cleanliness into full effect.
2. The governor to be requested to require each subordinate officer to give in a daily written report, for the present, on the state of the health of the prisoners under his charge, showing particularly whether any of them appear to be affected with looseness of the bowels.
3. In winter no prisoner to be confined during any part of the day in a room or cell which is not warmed.
4. Oatmeal porridge and milk to be substituted for the present breakfast and supper, except when potatoes are good and cheap, in which case potatoes to be given for supper.
5. The room near the hospital, which appears at present to be made but little use of, to be fitted up as an addition to the hospital.
6. Where practicable, the whole window in each cell to be made to open, so that the cells may be more thoroughly ventilated than at present, and the windows kept clean; many of them being at present very dirty, owing probably to the difficulty of cleaning them.
7. The governor not to have his washing done by the prisoners.
8. The debtors not to be allowed to have access to their bed-rooms during the day.

LONDON:
Printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

FOURTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

APPOINTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT 5 & 6 WILL. IV. c. 38,

TO VISIT THE DIFFERENT

PRISONS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

V.

SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1849.

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   - Banff 6
5. Berwickshire :—
   - Greenlaw 6
   - Dunse 7
6. Buteshire :—
   - Rothesay 7
7. Clackmannanshire :—
   - Alloa 8
8. Dumbartonshire :—
   - Dumbarton 8
   - Helensburgh 9
9. Dumfriesshire :—
   - Annan 9
10. Edinburghshire :—
    - Edinburgh 10
      - Court Buildings Prison . . . 11
    - Musselburgh 11
    - Leith 11
11. Elginshire :—
    - Elgin 11
12. Fifeshire :—
    - Cupar 12
    - Dunfermline 13
13. Forfarshire :—
    - Dundee 13
    - Forfar 14
    - Montrose 15
    - Arbroath 15
    - Brechin 16
14. Haddingtonshire :—
    - Haddington 16
    - Dunbar 16
    - North Berwick 17
15. Inverness-shire :—
    - Inverness 17
16. Kincardineshire :—
    - Stonehaven 18
17. Kinross-shire :—
    - Kinross 18
18. Kirkcudbright (Stewartry) :—
    - Kirkcudbright 18
    - Maxwelltown 19
19. Lanarkshire :—
    - Glasgow 19
    - Calton 21
    - Hamilton 22
    - Lanark 22
20. Perthshire :—
    - Perth 23
      - Police Cells 23
    - Dunblane 23
    - Blairgowrie 24
    - Crieff 24
21. Renfrewshire :—
    - Paisley 24
    - Greenock 25
    - Pollockshaws 26
22. Ross and Cromartyshires :—
    - Dingwall 26
    - Tain 27
    - Cromarty 27
23. Roxburghshire :—
    - Jedburgh 27
    - Hawick 29
    - Kelso 29
24. Selkirkshire :—
    - Selkirk 29
25. Stirlingshire :—
    - Stirling 29
    - Falkirk 30
26. Sutherlandshire :—
    - Dornoch 31
27. Wigtownshire :—
    - Wigtown 31
    - Stranraer 31

V.

FOURTEENTH REPORT on the PRISONS OF SCOTLAND.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Grey, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department.

SIR, Edinburgh, February 10, 1849.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the Fourteenth Report of the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland.

During the past year I have visited all the prisons in this district, with the exception of a very few of the smaller class in the more remote parts, and I have pleasure in repeating my last year's observation, that with the few exceptions, which will be found noticed in my Reports on the Separate Prisons, the health, cleanliness, and general management, to the extent of the means at the disposal of the different local authorities, are most satisfactory. But I regret to add, that the means of accommodation have been lamentably wanting, and that the objects of imprisonment have in consequence been in a great measure defeated.

There appears to have been a gradual and extensive increase in the number of criminal committals to the prisons of Scotland, during the last four years. The total number committed during the year ending June, 1845, were unusually low, amounting only to 13,682

In 1846 they had increased to	. .	14,263
1847 „	. .	15,451
1848 „	. .	17,402

This last year very far exceeds the average, and there was no provision to meet the excess.

The evil has been further aggravated by the additional numbers sentenced to long imprisonments, for which there was no room in the General Prison; as also, from the number of convicted prisoners, who, from physical and other causes, could not be removed to the Government establishments, so that numbers of both classes have continued to burthen the local prisons in addition to their ordinary requirements; and the result has been very unsatisfactory.

Aberdeen and Dingwall are the only two important prisons that have had spare cells. In Edinburgh and Glasgow, the separate system has been partially carried out, but they, as well as every other local prison in which the separate system could have been efficiently enforced, have generally been so overcrowded, that little beyond safe custody and the maintenance of good order could be attempted among the congregated prisoners.

While such has been the condition of the prisons, it is useless making observations on the probable results of the imprisonments, which could lead to little or no good.

Most of the Prison Boards, however, in the different localities, are showing praiseworthy zeal to meet the evil. The County Boards of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumfries, have each sent in their plans for extensive additional prison accommodation, and I have every reason to believe that they will very speedily be proceeded with. Forfar, I believe, is the only important county which seems to have no provision in progress to meet its prison wants, although, as is shown in my Reports on the Separate Prisons, in no other county is additional accommodation more seriously required.

I have several times visited the General Prison at Perth, which, under the immediate direction of the General Board, continues to be most efficiently managed.

The class which was formed on your recommendation in November, 1847, for the relief of such of the juvenile offenders as required relaxation from the

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separate system, progresses very satisfactorily, as far as I can perceive and judge. The following is the extract of a letter which I addressed to the General Board in December last, after the class had been a year in operation, and it will explain the condition in which I found it at that time, as well as the opinions of the officers on its workings:—

Edinburgh, December 13, 1848.

I NEED scarcely here repeat, that the class was introduced with a view of preserving unimpaired the mental and corporeal energies of the prisoners of tender age confined in the General Prison, as, from the numbers of them who had broken down under the separate system, and who were in consequence obliged to be doubled up with other prisoners, together with the evident symptoms that others among them were more or less affected in the same way, some relaxation in their treatment seemed indispensable; and in looking at the sanitary condition of that particular class of prisoners under the present system as compared with what it is shown to have been in previous years, it is manifest, not only that such a change had been imperatively called for, but gratifying to observe that the change which has been adopted has answered the purpose most effectually, and, I venture to think, too, without being materially detrimental to the objects of imprisonment.

The chaplain, indeed, professes to prefer the previous system; but as he admits that the juvenile prisoners have improved mentally as well as bodily under their present practice, as also that they make greater progress in their learning, it is difficult to understand upon what principle he founds his preference for the other, in the present stage of this class, for it has not been a sufficient time in operation to permit its merits to be tested on any other grounds than those which have met his approbation.

With regard to the only three reasons I could obtain from him as his objections to the present system, two of them, as will be presently shown, relate only to errors in carrying out the details, while the third was but a repetition of the old general remark on the evils of prison associations, which, admitting them to have their full weight generally, ought to have very little bearing on this class of juvenile prisoners if the officers do their duty, seeing that whenever they are together it is only for a very short period twice a-day, and then either in chapel with each prisoner in his separate stall, or at active drill exercise in a class of 15 under a warder; and though, in marching to and from chapel and exercise, opportunities may, and no doubt do sometimes occur, in which words may be exchanged between two of them, yet instead of such words being of the serious corrupting character usually attached to prison communications, I should think that such brief chance interchanges between two boys were much more likely to relate to some piece of childish foolery.

Under all circumstances, when we look at the wholesome condition of the class at the termination of its first year's ordeal, and compare it with the following table, showing the number of juveniles who broke down under the separate system in previous years, I think it will be admitted that we ought to be furnished in a definite shape with some intelligible counterbalancing evil in the present system before we can think of a change, seeing that its workings hitherto have proved so unmistakably and (as far as we yet know) exclusively beneficial.

I beg it may be understood that my observations have no reference to the opinions of others unconnected with the General Prison, nor to the experience of its operation in other places, but simply to show the comparative effects of the separate system when applied with and without mitigation in the cases of juvenile offenders in the General Prison.

I find that, during the last three months in which the General Prison was open in 1842, the number of juveniles who broke down and were required to be doubled up with others amounted to 9

In 1843 there were	14
1844 there were	18
1845, seven doubled in 1844 were removed to hospital, and treated there as a class, to which were added . .	6
1846, doubling up resumed in November, and in two months .	7
1847	11
Total	65

It is thus shown that, on an average, 13 individual cases of juveniles broke down annually under the separate sytem during the five years ending in November 1847, namely, the period between the opening of the prison and the opening of the class; while during the year of relaxation just ended, there have been virtually none, for though three cases appear in the list within the year, two of them had already undergone separate confinement, the one for 208 days, and the other 90 days; this last, as well as the third individual, having broken down within a few weeks after the class was opened, so that, as the governor and the surgeon expressed themselves, with much evident satisfaction, the necessity for doubling up is now altogether done away with; and instead of the scowling downcast look and relaxed frame observable among many of that class of prisoners in former years, they now look as boys ought to do; and it seems but reasonable to hope too, that their minds will eventually prove to be in a not less happy disposition to profit by the chaplain's admonitions.

Another important object attained by the change is, that a number of healthy orderly-disposed prisoners are no longer required, in addition to their legal punishment, to be burthened each with the charge of an imbecile in his cell.

The class, as ultimately constituted, includes, as you are aware, all male prisoners of 14

years of age and under, who are admitted into it as a matter of course, while from among the juveniles above that age, a selection is made of those, but of those only, who, in the opinions of the governor and surgeon, require relaxation; so that out of 159 juveniles who have been confined in the General Prison since the formation of the class in November, 1847, 100 of them had been admitted into the class.

By a misunderstanding between the executive officers of the prison, the class, for a short time at the commencement, included the whole of the juveniles; but as every care has since been taken to limit the selection to those above 14 who absolutely seem to require relaxation, it is probable that the proportion admitted will not hereafter be so great.

Alterations have, under the directions of the Board, from time to time been made in the working, according as improvements were suggested; but I find that errors do still continue to reveal themselves among those at Perth who are charged with carrying out the instructions of the Board.

I have already stated that two of the objections adduced by the chaplain against the class system, had reference only to errors in carrying out the details.

The first was a complaint, that whenever any of the teachers reported a boy for misconduct, the whole class was marched up into the governor's office, and confronted with the teacher, he said, to his great annoyance. This practice appears to have been the result of a misconception on the part of the governor, of an order of the Board, which was applicable only to the manner of dismissals from the class, and not to the investigation of the charges. On my recommendation, the practice has been discontinued; but I think the chaplain ought to have made the complaint earlier, as it has been working to the detriment of the class for some months, though the prison had in the meanwhile been visited by several members of the Board for the express purpose of hearing such complaints; or had he even mentioned it to the governor, I have no doubt it would have been at once discontinued.

The second objection taken by the chaplain was, that the boys were more unmanageable under the class system than the separate. This was an objection which, a reference to the time book enabled me to point out to him, was in some measure to be attributed to his own want of punctuality in his attendance in chapel, for all discipline hinges on trifles, and more especially on a strict observance of punctuality; and a numerous class of boys cannot be kept from five to ten minutes (as was frequently the case) waiting in idle expectance in such a place, without engendering a spirit of mischief, which could not fail to influence their conduct more or less throughout the day.

Ludovic Colquhoun, Esq.,
&c. &c.

I must add to the foregoing letter, that although nothing can exceed the zeal and anxiety manifested by the governor and the chaplain, to carry out the wishes of the Board, in the working of this class, it is, nevertheless, only since my last visit that the discipline has been carried out as was originally intended, and I am glad to find that its beneficial effects already begin to develop themselves, for Mr. Cay, the visiting member of the General Board, for this month, reports that the chaplain had informed him, "that he thought the discipline of "the class better, and there have been few class punishments of late." Moreover I feel confident, that when the class system for the juveniles shall have been properly established, and in full practice for a sufficient time, that the results of the imprisonments will be found much improved. At all events it appears to me that the dread of a prison in juvenile minds, ought to be inculcated by other means than those to which they were previously subjected, for I cannot recognize, nor can I understand any one advocating, that prisoners of tender years, should be exposed to any system of imprisonment that is calculated to impair their intellects or bodily health; and I think that every person capable of judging, who saw the boys in the General Prison while in separate confinement, and the same boys afterwards in the class, must admit that the former was calculated to do both.

While on the subject of juvenile criminals, I beg respectfully to submit for your consideration the defective state of the laws of Scotland in their provisions for the punishment of juvenile offences.

In my last Report, I brought under your notice several cases in which children of tender years had been committed to prison for very trifling acts; and I have shown in this Report that the same objectionable practice still exists. I need only direct your attention to the Report on the prison of Elgin, in which it appears that three children, one only eight and the other two, nine years of age, were committed 48 hours each *for throwing stones at ducks in the river!*

I imagine there are few of the present generation who have not in their boyhood indulged in similar propensities; and had a like punishment been awarded, there are many now amongst the most respected members of society, and a no small number, wearing honourable badges for distinguished services rendered to their country, who might at this moment have been in a degraded

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position. To illustrate the evil tendency of such commitments, I must mention that one of the three unfortunate children alluded to, had shortly after been re-committed, 14 days, for stealing apples.

The judicious remarks of the governor of the prison of Jedburgh are in strict accordance with my own observations on the effects of first confinement on such children, namely, that on their first arrival they are full of tears and excitement at the dread of imprisonment, which a few days' experience effectually removes, and a short incarceration "only serves to divest their young minds of the wholesome terror which a gaol ought to possess."

The remarks of the intelligent governor and chaplain of Aberdeen Prison lead to the same point, and show that it is not unusual for a boy who had experienced that a prison was not so bad a place as he expected, getting re-committed as soon as he could, with some companion, whom he had taught to be of the same opinion. Had that first boy received a sound whipping, in lieu of imprisonment, for his first offence, I doubt very much whether he would have subjected himself to a second, and, still more, that he would have succeeded in persuading a companion that such practice would be to his advantage. The reports on this head from the prisons of Glasgow, Dundee, and Cupar, are also deserving particular mention.

The magistrates of Edinburgh have lately (under their new Police Act) been invested with the power of awarding summary chastisement in lieu of imprisonment in such cases, and it will be for you, Sir, to judge of the expediency of extending its operation throughout Scotland.

I must, however, respectfully submit for your consideration, whether the legalizing of summary chastisement would not require a further extension of the law; for the majority of juvenile offenders are neglected children, and in my opinion it would be useless, as well as unjust, to visit with such punishment, an unfortunate child who had no natural or other protector who cared for, or could be made responsible for his actions.

It is chiefly from this unfortunate class that the numbers in our prisons continue to be fed and multiplied, while sound policy, as well as justice and humanity, point out that they ought to be otherwise provided for.

It appears to me that every county, or union of counties, ought to be required to provide a reformatory school, to which such cases might be committed *for long periods*, instead of to prison. The annual cost per head would not be greater in such schools than in prison, (to which nearly all of them ultimately and repeatedly find their way); and I venture to think that the difference in the results would prove immense; for, independent of the higher considerations involved in the question, a great portion of the children committed to prison, become confirmed thieves, and have to be maintained by the public for life, while their committal to a reformatory school would limit the outlay for each individual to a few years.

In short, I am anxious to show that the expense of putting a boy in the way of becoming an honest man, is much less than putting him in the way of becoming a thief, and that I cannot but think that the more important and less difficult task of saving the one from the commission of crime, is less encouraged than the almost hopeless attempt to reclaim him after he has become a hardened offender.

In the former case, as I have already said, the annual cost per head would not be greater. A building for such purpose need not cost the fourth part the expense of a prison for the same numbers. There are few districts in Scotland but have their rivers, their lakes, the sea, and their waste lands, and there could be little difficulty in obtaining cheap sites for such edifices, where the training to almost every useful occupation, whether by sea or land, might be happily combined.

With regard to the results of separate confinement, as applied to adult prisoners, I have had too short and, owing to the crowded state of the local prisons in Scotland, too little experience there, to enable me to form a decided opinion on its workings; for, though it is fully carried out in the General Prison at Perth, with the advantage of long confinements,* the system has scarcely a fair chance even there; the inmates, for the most part, being old hardened offenders, who, having no other homes than a prison, willingly adapt

* The average length of confinement is 203 days.

themselves to whatever system they may find in operation in the next prison to which they chance to be re-committed, and seemingly without a wish for a change, though many *profess* to be otherwise.

My long experience in the management of prisons, however, has taught me to believe that no uniform system of discipline, applied to all classes and conditions of criminals, can be the best.

I have found many prisoners, chiefly those of active minds, who expressed a wholesome dread of the separate system; but there seems to me to be a greater number who entertain no such dread, and who, when they find they have to perform a harder day's work to obtain a living out-of-doors than they did while in prison, will not scruple in putting themselves in the way of returning to it. A course further induced, by finding that the intervals between their imprisonments afford holidays, (if theirs may be so miscalled), to which the industrious poor can never look forward.

The evils of prison associations have long been a favourite theme to write and to discourse on, and they are bad enough; but the fact must not be lost sight of, that the dens of infamy from whence the majority of criminals find their way into prisons, and to which they return on their discharge, contain associates as bad as can be found in any prison, and under circumstances infinitely more demoralizing; while in prison, their evil passions are under restraint, and they have the best advice continually thrust upon them; out-of-doors they are without either.

I have thought it necessary to adduce this fact, because I consider that an undue degree of importance is usually attached to prison associations; and also for the purpose of showing that, while the separate system may be found the best for certain descriptions of prisoners, association need be no bar to the classing of others, who may require a different mode of treatment in order to make them feel that a prison is not so comfortable as a cottage; for, if we would empty our prisons, I am satisfied that the all-important act of reformation must be commenced and worked out-of-doors, in the haunts of poverty and vice; and, above all, by snatching neglected children from the inevitable ruin that awaits them. I am of opinion that little good can be effected in prison, unless under deterring systems, such as may not be calculated to damage the energies of the prisoner; but at the same time of a nature to make him feel that an honest way of life is preferable to a prison abode.

It is with much diffidence I make the foregoing observations; but, entertaining a thorough conviction of their truth, I have felt it my duty to submit them to your consideration.

In referring you to the Reports on the Separate Prisons, I must explain that the almost uniform notice of the good conduct of the prisoners in each, is to be understood in the sense qualified by the state of the prison to which it relates; for, where no strict discipline is enforced, there is no inducement for prisoners to be outrageous or disorderly.

In my last Report, I was misled into a misstatement on the clerical duties performed in the prison of Ayr, which will be found explained in the separate report on that prison.

For the usual statistical returns, I must beg to refer you to the Appendix to the Tenth Report of the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland.

I beg, in conclusion, to acknowledge the uniform kind co-operation and assistance which I continue to receive from the Chairman, the Members, and the Secretary of the General Board, as well as from all others in authority throughout the district.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient humble servant,

JOHN KINCAID,

Inspector of Prisons for Scotland.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

ABERDEEN PRISON.

[Inspected September 9, 1848.]

THE number of male prisoners in confinement was 68, including 4 debtors; and of females, 49; total 117. They made no complaints: 55 of the males were in the West Prison.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	73	75	147
The least number	41	38	79
The average daily number	62	48	110
The total number of committals during the year was	519	345	864
The number of re-committals was	205	206	411

The only alterations during the year had been in the East Prison, viz., a new washing-house apart from the bath, and the alteration in the cell windows contemplated in last Report.

One female warder had been dismissed, and one male warder left for another situation.

At my former inspection of this prison, the governor and chaplain expressed a favourable opinion on the probable results of imprisonments on the juvenile class of offenders; but although they have had opportunities during the past year, which have fallen to the lot of few prisons in Scotland, of enforcing the separate system, I was sorry to learn that their anticipations had not been realized, for instead of reformation, they say it is not unusual for boys, who had found by experience that a prison is not so bad a place as they thought, teaching others to be of the same opinion, and they generally come back as soon as they can, with a companion.

The chaplain, in his September report, remarks that of six boys under 14 years of age, who had been committed during the quarter, two only of them were for the first time. One was from the country, and stole a whip, which he said was lying at the roadside. The chaplain remarks that "had the whip been twice or thrice smartly applied to the boy's back, I am convinced that the punishment would have been more suitable and efficacious, and far less injurious, than three weeks' imprisonment."

The chaplain continues to perform his duties with much zeal and ability.

In his report for the last September quarter, I see he quotes that there had been committed—

For drunkenness	102
Idleness and bad company	24
Covetousness	10
Poverty	4
Irritability	4

The health of the prison appears to have been generally good, although in the year ending June last, there had been six cases removed, and one liberated, on account of sickness.

The surgeons seem to have been very correct in the discharge of their duties.

A singular occurrence took place in the West Prison in the case of a male prisoner, committed for 12 months. After being a short time in prison, he all at once commenced feigning to be dumb, and putting himself to every species of torture to produce spitting of blood, and various other afflictions to which mankind is subject, with a view of imposing on the surgeon; and through his recommendation obtaining his discharge. He continued up to the termination of his confinement with the most determined perseverance to pursue the same course, for even when all hope of the success of his scheme had failed, he seemed to have considered it a point of honour not to give in; and he was in the last stage of his acting at the time of my visit, much emaciated in appearance, and, in fact, few persons could have put themselves through the torturing ordeal which he did, without doing themselves serious injury. He has since been recommitted to the prison, but has not thought it prudent to pursue the same course of deception.

The governor complained of the disorderly conduct of several prisoners prior to trial, chiefly old offenders; and of a reckless girl named A. D., who had been often before in prison. In other respects, the general conduct of the prisoners had been good.

The cost per head of the prison diet has been 5*l.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*, and the net cost per head 16*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, both as near as possible to the general average.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding were clean, and in every respect highly creditable to the governor and matron, Mr. and Miss Chalmers.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Peterhead.

PETERHEAD PRISON.

[Inspected September 5, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection only two male prisoners, and they made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	5	2	7
The least number	..	..	..
The average daily number	1	1	2
The total number of committals during the year was	36	16	52
The number of re-committals	3	2	5

There has been no alteration in the building since last inspection. The only change has been the appointment of a chaplain, who preaches on Sundays, and after service sees all newly-committed prisoners privately in their cells, but he does not again visit during the week.

The health of the prison has been very good, as has also been the conduct of the prisoners.

I found everything regular and correct; the prison newly whitewashed, and the clothing and bedding clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Dunn.

Huntley.

HUNTLEY PRISON.

[Inspected September 8, 1848.]

This is a small new prison, situated on the outskirts of the town, by the roadside to Fochabers. It contains three cells and apartments for the keeper.

It is only legalized for 10 days' confinements.

It was opened in November, 1847, but there were no prisoners at the time of my visit, and no surgeon had yet been appointed.

The prison and grounds were neatly kept; but there is no water-closet or other convenience for the use of the prisoners; the only thing of the kind being at the end of the keeper's house, outside the prison walls.

Fraserburgh.

FRASERBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected September 5, 1848.]

This is a small prison of two cells, opened in August, 1847, and there had been no prisoners in confinement up to the date of my inspection. The passage is heated by a stove, which does not seem likely to benefit the cells, and they, too, do not seem to be sufficiently ventilated; for only one pane of glass is made to open in each window. By some extraordinary arrangement, a wall of 10 or 11 feet high surrounds the corridor and the keeper's windows, while the windows of the cells are surrounded by one not above half the height; a portion of it, adjoining the public road, does not exceed 5 feet, so that it is free to any one to jump over and to converse with the prisoners, or to pass anything into them.

This prison is limited to the confinement of convicted prisoners not exceeding 10 days.

Inverary.

INVERARY PRISON.

[Inspected July 31, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 10 males, including two debtors and two female prisoners. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	15	6	21
The least number	5	..	5
The average daily number	9	3	12
The total number of committals during the year was	66	15	81
The number of re-committals	12	2	14

This prison remained in precisely the same condition in which it was reported by my predecessor in August last. Although the keeper continued to report that the debtors' room in the old prison was not secure, and that female prisoners were obliged to be placed on the same floor with the males, the new wing still stood unoccupied—for no reason that I could under-

stand. I found the outer door as well as the cell doors open to all weathers (and it was then very wet), while there was no evidence of any active measures being taken to free it from damp, which had already defaced several of the cell walls. I am glad, however, to learn that an application for its legalization had been made by the county to the General Board in December last, which was promptly attended to; so that there is every reason to hope that it is now being turned to useful account.

The health of the prison seemed to be good during the past year, and the surgeon's visits according to rule.

The chaplain, who is the parish minister, sees each prisoner once a-week in private, and performs a regular service on Sundays with the cell doors partially opened. I already have remarked on this practice in my former Report.

The persons generally committed to this prison belong to the place, and their chief offence is drunkenness. There are few strangers among them.

The keeper and matron give instruction to their respective sexes.

The clothing and bedding were in good order; and the remarks in the County Board's Inspection Book are creditable to the keeper and the matron.

The net cost per head in this prison is considerably above the average, being 23*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*, and is one of the few instances in Scotland of the chief prison exceeding that of the auxiliary prison, for the net cost in Campbelltown is 20*l.* 6*s.* 5¾*d.*; but as even this last is considerably above the average, they both deserve the inquiry of the County Board.

CAMPBELLTOWN PRISON.

Campbelltown.

[Inspected June 10, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection six male prisoners, five females, and one child. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	12	4	16
The least number	3	0	3
The average daily number	6	4	10
The total number of committals during the year was	78	32	110
The number of re-committals	17	8	25

This new prison, recently opened, occupies a commanding site at the top of the town, and contains six cells for male prisoners; one large cell, and another for debtors; an apartment for a washing-house, in which is placed a bath. There is a second bath in an apartment, which, being obliged to be used as a store-room, interferes with the use of the bath. There are other conveniences, together with a keeper's house of four apartments. It has a heating apparatus, but it does not work well. The building is properly ventilated. It is surrounded by a boundary-wall 15 feet in height; but there is a wall outside close, to the north boundary-wall, within 6 feet 3 inches of being of the same height, which affords a ready stepping-stone to those who are disposed to look into the prison grounds; and two boys were found to have taken advantage of it in September last. Some remedial measures ought to be adopted; for where there is no night-watchman there can be no security to a prison which is of such easy access. Two of the cells are still damp, and all are much in want of whitewashing. The windows admit the rain, and require to be looked to.

It appears by the quarterly reports, since my visit, that the supply of water for the use of the prison had utterly failed, and that the keeper had been obliged to bring water for cooking from a well in the centre of the town; but as the surgeon has recommended to the County Board that measures should be taken to obtain the necessary supply from the main pipe, which supplies the inhabitants, and which passes through the prison grounds, it is hoped that his recommendation will be adopted.

The health of the prison seems to have been good, and the surgeon's visits according to rule.

The chaplain visits the prisoners in their cells during the week, and performs service on Sundays. He states that the keeper and his sister-in-law give instruction to the prisoners, and that he considers them to make considerable proficiency under them.

The net cost per head in this prison is considerably above the general average, being 20*l.* 6*s.* 5½*d.*

The keeper complains much of the want of a permanent assistant; for at the time of his report he stated that there were 15 in confinement, 11 of them males, and chiefly old offenders, and that he found it impossible to enforce any degree of discipline among them.

The present keeper was only appointed in April last, and his wife is matron, and they are allowed 8*l.* for a servant for cooking and washing.

The clothing and bedding were clean; but the kitchen as well as the different store apartments were neither so neat nor well arranged as they ought to have been. The matron is an intelligent woman, and I have no doubt will improve after she has had a little more experience. The keeper, Mr. M'Leod, seems well qualified for his duties.

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Ayr.

AYR PRISON.

[Inspected September 25, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 51 males, including 7 civil prisoners, and 31 females—total 82, besides 4 children; and they made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	108	44	152
The least number	36	20	56
The average daily number	72	31	103
The total number of committals during the year was	436	155	591
The number of re-committals	63	42	105

A new governor and matron have been appointed since last inspection, and a marked improvement has taken place in their respective departments, though there is yet much to be done.

I regret that, at my previous inspection, in consequence of the irregular manner in which the chaplain's journal had been kept, and no record shown in the prison books of any clerical duties having been performed beyond the nine visits mentioned, I reported them as having extended over a period of three years; but I have since learnt that the Rev. W. Forbes had continued to perform the duties of chaplain until the 5th of April, 1847, although he had omitted to record his services; and the late governor, in answer to my inquiry on the subject, did not bring those services under my notice: though I had therefore no choice but to report as I did, I gladly take this opportunity of explaining the misstatement, as the nine visits alluded to were limited to a period somewhat under eight months, viz., between the date of Mr. Forbes' retirement on the 5th of April, 1847, and the date of my visit on 22nd November of the same year. I beg however to add, that it does not otherwise affect the observations I made on that occasion, which were especially called for by the spiritual state of destitution in which I found the prison at the time of my visit.

A chaplain has been appointed *ad interim*. From the remarks in his journal, he appears to have entered on his duties very zealously; but his appointment having been so recent it would be premature to quote his opinions on the workings of the prison.

The prison, I regret to say, continues to be very crowded, on the female side in particular, there being seldom less than three, four, or five in a cell at a time; consequently the prison continues to be nothing better than a house of detention; and the governor remarks, "while the young and inexperienced are thus compelled to be mingled with the old and hardened, it is not to be wondered at if they should go out worse than when they came in."

Plans for the increase of prison accommodation in this county have been a subject of frequent communication between the General and County Boards since my last Report, but, I regret to say, without arriving as yet at any satisfactory result. None of the plans which the County Board have hitherto shown a disposition to adopt, were, in the opinion of the General Board (in which I cordially coincided), calculated to afford the prison accommodation requisite for the county, in the manner most fitting or convenient, but the communications between the General and County Boards on the subject are still going on, and it is hoped they will be shortly terminated in a manner satisfactory to all parties.

The health in this prison seems to have been bad during the year ending June last: there had been 20 cases of dangerous illness, 10 of which were removed from prison, and there were three deaths. Dr. Whiteside continues surgeon of the prison with his usual zeal and ability.

The chief employments in this prison are weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, net-making, sewing in its various branches, picking oakum, &c.; and by the annual returns the average cost and earnings are shown to be highly creditable to the management, the net cost per head being only 12*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

The governor, Mr. M'Kessock, as already said, has been only recently appointed, but from his previous management of Forfar Prison, I have every reason to believe that he will prove an efficient governor at Ayr, as will Mrs. M'Kessock also as matron.

Irvine.

IRVINE PRISON.

[Inspected June 9, 1848.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

There has been no alteration since last inspection, except that clean straw and bedding had been introduced in lieu of that which had been in use for years; and some show of whitewashing had been done by a prisoner, who does not seem to have understood his work, for the prison is still in a very untidy state, though clean as compared to the Court-house to which it is attached. I would not have taken the liberty of noticing the condition of the Court-house, but that it is the only passage into the prison.

No clothing has been furnished for the use of the prisoners; and on the accouchement of a female, which took place since last inspection, the keeper was obliged to purchase the necessary articles of dress.

No surgeon has been appointed, but one is called in when required; and a missionary minister is kind enough, voluntarily to attend on Sundays when there are prisoners.

This is the only one of the small prisons of Ayrshire which has not undergone considerable improvements since last Report.

The keeper seems anxious to do all that he can.

LARGS PRISON.

Largs.

[Inspected June 8, 1848.]

This is a small prison of three cells, built on the banks of a rivulet at the outskirts of the town. The boundary wall is only about 5 feet high, which presents little obstacle to those outside communicating with the prisoners within.

There was in confinement on the day of inspection one female, said to be an old offender, committed for eight days. She made no complaints.

A new keeper has been appointed since last inspection. He had been seven months in office at the time of my visit.

He states that the health as well as the conduct of the prisoners has been good.

He also states that the parish clergyman attends gratuitously when required.

The surgeon had been so lately appointed at the time of my visit that he had not entered altogether upon his stated duties. On looking over a report of his, subsequent to my visit, he complains of a damp smell being observable in the cells, arising from the mortar used in the construction of the building having been composed of lime and sea-sand, and he recommends, that once a-week, in the absence of prisoners, a fire should be lighted in the cells and free air admitted in dry weather, which he thinks would gradually free it from the damp caused thereby.

The prison is well supplied with everything except female clothing, of which the keeper has none. I recommend that some should be provided.

The keeper seems well qualified for his duties.

SALTCOATS PRISON.

Saltcoats.

[Inspected June 8, 1848.]

There were no prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection.

A new keeper has been appointed, who seems well qualified for his duties, and I found everything in the most perfect order.

A surgeon has just been appointed, but his official duties did not seem to have been distinctly defined at the time of my visit.

The prisoners are now regularly supplied with clothing.

There had been 23 committals since December last, but none of the cases require particular notice.

STEWARTON PRISON.

Stewarton.

[Inspected June 9, 1848.]

There had been no prisoners in confinement since the 6th of May last.

I found everything clean, and in good order.

A regular supply of clothing had been furnished since last inspection, with the exception of that for females, although there had been one in confinement for three days.

No visiting surgeon has yet been appointed.

The prisoners had been visited twice by a dissenting minister.

There seems to be nothing else since last visit which requires my further observation.

KILMARNOCK PRISON.

Kilmarnock.

[Inspected June 9, 1848.]

This is a range of six cells built for police purposes, but sanctioned as a temporary measure of relief to the prison of Ayr. They are, however, only fit to be used as police cells, for the windows of a house filled with workmen are on one side of the unroofed passage, into which the cell doors open; so that there can be no secrets in such a prison-house, and the passage also is very unsafe, for a prisoner in it can easily bound from thence over the outer wall.

There was, on the day of inspection, only one prisoner confined in it for 14 days. He made no complaints to me, though I saw by the register that he had complained of cold some days before to one of the visiting magistrates, who had ordered mats to be provided to keep the prisoners' feet from the cold stones.

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Kilmarnock.

The keeper seems active and intelligent. He is well provided with prison clothing and bedding, but complains much of the want of water; the stream which passes near being almost dry in summer, and the water very unfit for use at any time, so that he is obliged to bring his supplies from a distance.

This place ought not to be continued as a prison longer than can possibly be avoided.

Banff.

BANFF PRISON.

[Inspected September 6, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection two males and five females, and they made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any time during the year was	15	8	23
The least number	2	1	3
The average daily number	5	6	11
The total number of committals during the year was	61	30	91
The number of re-committals	3	2	5

The alteration in the bath, recommended in last Report, has not been made. No prison kitchen has yet been fitted up, and the food, ready cooked, is still supplied by contract. This is a point which I beg to press on the consideration of the Board, for the present rate of diet costs 9*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* per head, very much beyond the general average, 5*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; and there would be a great saving and convenience in every way, by arrangements for cooking in prison.*

The walls of the cells at this visit had a damp and unsightly appearance, owing, as I was informed, to sea sand having been used in their construction.

The hammocks and bedding I found placed for airing on the stone floor of the corridor. I recommended that boards or matting should be provided to place under the hammocks and bedding when so airing, to prevent them receiving damp.

A store-room for clothing is much wanted, and the clerk of the Prison Board pointed out a coal-shed in the corner of the yard which the Board were anxious to roof in and fit up for that purpose, to which I gave my approval; the prisoners' work, for want of such accommodation, is left lying about in a very irregular manner.

I found a convict employed in the garden. It appeared to me that he might have had but little difficulty in making his escape if he felt so inclined, and I would recommend some additional precautions to be adopted in such cases.

The duties of the surgeon and the chaplain seem both to be regularly and efficiently carried out; and the prison generally was clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron.

Greenlaw.

GREENLAW PRISON.

[Inspected March 21, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 12 males and 3 females. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	23	7	30
The least number	6	3	9
The average daily number	15	4	19
The total number of committals during the year was	93	21	114
The number of re-committals	17	..	17

There has been no alteration in the building or management since last Report.

One escape had taken place from the airing-yard, but the prisoner was caught within a few minutes. The airing-yards of this prison are insecure, and the County Board, I find, are anxious to adopt whatever measures might be deemed necessary for better security. I regret that I had not an opportunity while there of having a conference with any of the gentlemen connected with the County Board on the subject, but I shall take the earliest opportunity of so doing.

Since my visit, it has been reported that a male prisoner, S. H., a lad of weak intellect, had committed suicide, by hanging himself in his cell: on investigation, it was found that no blame attached to the keeper.

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* The net cost per head in this prison is, with one exception, the highest in Scotland, 29*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*, and seems to demand inquiry.

The last reports show that the health of the prison has been good. There have been 16 cases of sickness in the course of the year, but no deaths. The surgeon's duties have all been very regularly and efficiently performed.

The general conduct of the prisoners has also been good.

The chaplain continues to visit the prisoners in their cells every Wednesday; he performs Divine service on Sundays, and seems very zealous in the discharge of all his duties.

The cost of the prison diet, in this prison, being 8*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, is considerably above the average, as is also the net cost per head, viz., 25*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* This excessive expenditure is deserving the attention of the County Board.

I found the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, clean and in good order. I also tasted the food, and found it of proper quality. The keeper, Mr. Johnston, is zealous in the discharge of his duties; but with the number of prisoners generally in confinement, and the nature of the building, and the defective state of the airing-yards, which he has to take care of, it appears to me that an assistant-warder ought to be added to the establishment, for the airing-yards alone require the constant attendance of an officer whenever there is a single prisoner out; and during last quarter there were never less than 22 prisoners, ranging up as high as 39, in confinement.

DUNSE PRISON.

Dunse.

[Inspected March 21, 1848.]

There were no prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection. I found the prison in good order, under charge of the matron—her husband, the keeper, being a rural constable, was absent on his duties in that capacity. I should remark, that in these small prisons it is very desirable that the keeper should have some employment to keep him from idleness, as well as to assist towards his maintenance; but I hold it indispensable that such employment should be at some trade in the prison premises, or in the immediate neighbourhood thereof, and that a person holding the appointment of rural constable, which may withdraw him from the superintendence of the prison for days together, is disqualified for a keeper. The surgeon visits regularly once a week. The Visiting Book shows that there have been no visitors for a year. The matron complained that a bathing-tub was much wanted. There is a stove which warms the passage but does not heat the cells.

ROTHESAY PRISON.

Rothesay.

[Inspected September 27, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 3 males and 2 females, total 5. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any time during the year was	16	1	17
The least number	2	..	2
The average daily number	4	1	5
The total number of committals during the year was	60	15	75
The number of re-committals	17	5	22

A new keeper and matron have been appointed to this prison since last inspection, and some alteration has been made in the adjoining buildings to render the boundary-wall more secure. The communication by which persons outside were enabled to approach the top of the wall has been cut off, and the house, which was so objectionable on this account, is about to be converted into a police station.

The surgeon's duties appear to be regularly performed. One prisoner, aged 61, had died from influenza, after being six months in confinement; and another died from disease of the left lung and ossification of the heart. In other respects the health of the prison seems to have been good.

The minister of the Chapel of Ease attends gratuitously once a fortnight, but keeps no journal. The County Board have not yet been able to find a properly-qualified minister willing to undertake the duties required of him as chaplain.

I stated in my last Report that each cell is furnished with a fire-place. The present governor very properly observes, that this system of heating affords facilities for prisoners to destroy their work, and that he considers the fire-places unsafe, besides being a very expensive mode of heating.

A boy 14 years of age escaped by great ingenuity from the prison the night before my visit, but chiefly through an unintentional irregularity of the governor's servant-girl. He was found lying in a boat in the harbour, and retaken the same night.

The expense of diet in this prison is much the highest in Scotland, while the amount of earnings is the lowest. The net cost per head, after deducting earnings, amounts to 41*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, being 10*l.* 18*s.* per head higher than any other prison in Scotland. This calculation, how-

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Rothesay.

ever, only embraces the returns up to 30th June last, and as the present keeper was only appointed in February, but a small portion of the responsibility rests with him. This expenditure is a subject which deserves the consideration of the County Board.

The present keeper, John Roy, and Mrs. Roy, the matron, seem well qualified for their duties.

Alloa.

ALLOA PRISON.

[Inspected January 13, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 22 males and 2 females; total 24. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	32	8	40
The least number	4	..	4
The average daily number	17	3	20
The total number of committals during the year was	126	50	176
The number of re-committals	10	6	16

This prison contains 12 cells, and none of them are set apart for the sexes. They are occupied indiscriminately as occasion requires. The numbers last year amounted at one time to 32 males and 8 females, while the average last quarter was 23, and there never could have been less than two, and more generally three, in a cell, consequently none of the objects of imprisonment could be carried out, except that of safe custody, and that only imperfectly; for a female made her escape on 5th February last through the insufficiency of the window-grating of the cell in which she was confined, but she was retaken within half an hour. The apartment used for the confinement of debtors is also insecure. It seems altogether an unsatisfactory prison, but it is capable, with some considerable additions and alterations, to be made to answer the requirements of the county.

The chaplain visits three times a-week: twice he sees the prisoners in the different cells; and on Sunday evenings he discourses with them, in classes of six, assembled for the purpose.

The surgeon visits regularly twice a-week according to rule, and as often besides as may be required.

A teacher also attends five times a-week, for about an hour each time.

The heating apparatus here does not answer.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed are thefts and breaches of the peace.

The net cost per head, 22*l.* 5*s.* 5½*d.*, as well as the cost for prison diet, 8*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.*, in this prison, are both much above the average, and deserve the attention of the County Prison Board.

The bedding and clothing seemed clean and well kept; and the remarks in the Inspection Book were very creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Ure.

Dumbarton.

DUMBARTON PRISON.

[Inspected December 6, 1848.]

There were in confinement at the time of inspection, 28 males, including 3 civil prisoners and 5 females; total, 33. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	28	6	34
The least number	7	6	13
The average daily number	17	6	23
The total number of committals during the year	147	40	187
The number of re-committals	14	4	18

There have been no alterations in the prison since last Report, except a cell made for the warder, which has been taken from one of the large prison cells; but as it has not been provided with a fire-place, the evil complained of in last Report has been but partially removed: the warder is still obliged to warm himself in cold weather in the debtors' room; nor is there any other place in the prison where he can cook his food. A wooden shed for holding oakum has also been erected behind the prison, but it seems a very unsubstantial and imperfect structure.

The health of the prisoners has been good, with the exception of an aged female convict under sentence of, but disqualified for, transportation. The surgeon states that she has lost 10 lbs. in weight during last quarter, and, from the nature of her complaint, little change for the better can be looked for while in confinement. The surgeon's duties have been very regularly and efficiently performed.

The conduct of the prisoners has also been good: there had been only five punishments during the present year, and those of a very trifling nature.

The warder in this prison is paid 10*s.* a-week, with an allowance of prison diet. This is irregular: it is contrary to the instructions of the General Board, and ought to be commuted into a money payment.

There is no alteration in the chaplain's duties. He sees every prisoner in his cell once a-week, but does no duty on Sundays. He considers the chief cause of confinement here to be the effect of drunkenness, and *the want of careful early religious instruction and moral example.* He says that many of the prisoners have shown considerable anxiety for their own improvement, by the diligence of their application to prescribed tasks; that they are uniformly respectful and attentive, and some of them show very satisfactory progress in their learning.

Dumbarton.

Additional accommodation is very much wanted in this prison, not only for prisoners but for prison purposes. A store-room and a room for prisoners' clothing are especially wanted.

The airing-yard, not being partially covered, is unfit for use in wet weather; the pavement, which is bad, retains all the rain that falls.

The front of the keeper's house requires lime-harling.

The net cost per head in this prison, 14*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, is under the average, and very creditable to the management of the keeper and matron, Mr. and Miss M'Farlane, who continue to perform their duties in a most satisfactory manner. The clothing and bedding, and everything which appertain to the prison, were in the most perfect state of cleanliness.

HELENSBURGH PRISON.

Helensburgh.

[Inspected December 6, 1848.]

There were no prisoners in confinement at the time of inspection. This is one of the new small prisons. It is situated in the outskirts of the town on the north, by the road-side. It contains three cells and apartments for a keeper. The keeper here, Malcolm M'Pherson, was appointed two years ago; he is a shoemaker by trade, and works at it when his time is not required for prison purposes; but his accommodation is too limited to permit his occupation to be followed with a due regard to cleanliness in his apartment. It would not cost much, and would be very desirable, to build him a small working closet outside, making the entrance to it from the kitchen. He is supplied with a suit of clothing, bedding, and a Bible for each cell, but not with copies of the rules. He says a surgeon visits once a-week, but I found no entry of his visits in the register. The old criminal register is still in use here.

This little prison is overlooked by an outside stair of a house immediately adjoining the boundary wall on the south, and causes annoyance. The keeper states that the conduct as well as the health of the prisoners generally have been good. The prison has been supplied with gas since last inspection.

The prison was clean and creditable to the keeper.

DUMFRIES PRISON.

Dumfries.

[Inspected April 24, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 32 males, including 1 debtor, and 12 females; total 44. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	71	15	86
The least number	24	4	28
The average daily number	45	11	56
The total number of committals during the year was	426	147	573
The number of re-committals	35	52	87

There have been no alterations in the building or management since last Report. This prison is very unequal to the wants of the county. A plan was submitted by the County Board for a new prison on the same site, which gave rise to a good deal of correspondence between the General and the County Boards, and ended in a plan, proposed by the General Board, in conformity with the views suggested by Colonel Jebb, being submitted by them to the County Board for their adoption, but the result is not yet known.

I must express the hope that the plan will not only be adopted, but that the building will be forthwith commenced, as there can be no good results expected from imprisonment in a prison, which is always so crowded and otherwise so objectionable as is the present prison of Dumfries.

There had been one death in the prison, a female aged 28, the result of her irregular habits out of doors. In other respects the general health had been good until towards the close of the year, when cholera began to prevail more extensively and more fatally in Dumfries than in any other town in this country, and it broke out in the prison. One of the warders fell a victim to it on the 20th of December last, and four prisoners were reported by the surgeon to have been attacked with premonitory symptoms, but who were subsequently reported to have all become convalescent. One of these prisoners, however, was afterwards removed to Jedburgh, and died at the police station there.

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The surgeon's duties are recorded as having been performed strictly according to rule.

The chaplain seems very attentive to his duties. He sees every prisoner in private during the week, and preaches on Sunday to the prisoners collectively.

The prison, and the clothing and bedding, were clean, and creditable to the very intelligent and zealous governor of the prison, Mr. Kidd; and the financial returns are also very creditable to his management, for though the cost of prison diet, 5*l.* 17*s.* 7^{6}*d.*, is a little above the average, yet the net cost, per head, 12*l.* 9*s.* 7^{6}*d.*, is one of the lowest in Scotland. The keeper's daughter, Miss Kidd, manages the female department also with great credit to herself.

Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH PRISON.

[Inspected May 24, 1848.]

The number of prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection was 334 males, and 207 females; total 541. They made several complaints, which I found to be groundless, excepting the complaints of the inmates confined in two of the cells, that they had lost their allowance of dinner-bread the day before, and were ignorant of the cause of its being stopped. On inquiry I found that the contractor had not been regular in his deliveries, and that the bread had arrived too late to be given out the night before, while the warder in issuing the morning provisions on the day of my visit, had neglected to inform the complainants that the bread was the allowance previously due, while that for the present day was still to come.

I found on a subsequent visit that arrangements had since been made to prevent a recurrence of such irregularities.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	417	201	618
The least number	246	213	459
The average daily number	319	216	535
The total number of committals during the year was	2891	2090	4981
The number of re-committals	1106	1286	2392

I have to repeat the observation made in my last Report, that the accommodation in this prison is very inadequate to the wants of this county. The numbers in September quarter amounted sometimes to 745 (including both sexes), while the number of sleeping cells in the prison are only 430.

There is still no chapel to the prison. The chaplain daily reads morning prayers to the females, and preaches on the Sundays. His assistant also reads morning prayers daily to the occupants of two class-rooms, which generally contain from 40 to 50 male prisoners each, and preaches to them on Sundays, giving separate services to the others confined in the galleries, with the doors partially opened. The chaplain, however, continues to repeat in his quarterly reports the urgent necessity for a chapel or proper place for worship in the prison, as the place where he addresses the females has to serve the double purpose of a place of detention and of worship, and he considers it a very unsuitable place for either; an opinion in which I entirely coincide, for its construction is such that no vigilance on the part of the officers can secure strict discipline. With the greatest ease, and without the danger of detection, moral contamination may be conveyed from the one end of the building to the other, and the chaplain says it is more actively practised on Sundays than on any other day in the week. He also says that in such a place facilities for such contamination, forms a serious obstacle to moral improvement. The foregoing remarks have reference to the religious duties of the chaplains; in addition to which they visit the prisoners in their cells, and devote much time and attention to the duties of their department.

The chaplain complains much of the want of a proper apartment in which he might converse with the prisoners in private. I must again press this on the attention of the County Board, for his visits to the cells may do harm rather than good, unless he can speak to each individual separately.

The female department, as above shown, continues in a very unsatisfactory state, owing to its crowded condition and faulty construction; and I must repeat the recommendation in the Thirteenth Report, that the County Board would contemplate the removal of the females to a more fitting place of confinement: the building which they at present occupy to so little good purpose, would be of the utmost importance if converted into a chapel, and furnish, besides, some additional room for the male prisoners, both of which are imperatively called for.

The governor states that the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good. 5372 prisoners have passed through the prison in the course of the year, and there have been 668 punishments; none of the offences were of a very serious character.

The health of the prison has also been good. There have been three deaths, and only a few other cases of serious illness. The regular prison diet for Scotland had been adopted towards the close of the March quarter, and it is worthy of remark that the number of cases of sickness for the half-year ending in June, amounted to 113, while the number in the six months ending in December, amounted only to 90; though the average number of prisoners in confinement during the last half-year amounted to 627, while during the half-year ending in June it was only 533.

The highly efficient prison surgeon complains that the prison, in its present crowded state,

should be burthened with 14 convicts under sentences to transportation, who are physically unfit to be removed to Millbank.

Separate confinement has been efficiently carried out among certain classes of prisoners to a greater extent than last year: doubts are entertained by the chaplain whether the results are likely to prove more favourable.

Edinburgh.

The prison in every department was in excellent order, and reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Smith, the governor. The female portion of it was also as creditable to Miss Aitken, the matron, as under existing circumstances could be expected. The several warders, too, male and female, seemed well qualified for their duties.

With one exception, the expense of the diet in this prison is the lowest in Scotland; and the net cost per head, being 13*l.* 16*s.*, is considerably under the average, and highly creditable to the management.

EDINBURGH COURT-BUILDINGS PRISON.

Edinburgh.

[Inspected February 1, 1849.]

There were in confinement four males and two females. They made no complaints.

As stated in former Reports, this is a dark, ill-constructed building, and very unfit for prison purposes. The confinements, however, are short, it being only used as a place for detention while the prisoners are under examination, and the average length of confinement does not exceed three days.

The surgeon visits once a-week, and as often besides as may be required.

The teacher from the chief prison also attends once a-week, and reads a chapter from the Bible, and addresses a few words to those confined, the doors being partially opened; but there is no record of his services since January, 1848.

The regular prison diet has been adopted in this prison.

All the arrangements here are as clean and creditable to the keeper and matron as the nature of the place will admit.

MUSSELBURGH PRISON.

Musselburgh.

[Inspected May 9, 1848.]

There was in confinement on the day of inspection one male prisoner, sentenced to 30 days. He made no complaint.

There has been no alteration since last inspection.

There have been only two cases of sickness during the year. The surgeon recommends an additional supply of bedding, the quantity in store being insufficient for the number of prisoners. He also complains of the smokiness of the prison. The surgeon has been very regular in his visits.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and there have been no punishments.

The clergyman of the parish attends, as formerly, twice a-week gratuitously.

I found the prison clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell.

LEITH PRISON.

Leith.

This prison has been discontinued since last Report on account of its general unfitness for prison purposes, as shown in the Thirteenth and previous Reports.

ELGIN PRISON.

Elgin.

[Inspected September 1, 1848.]

There were in confinement at the date of my inspection 10 males, 4 females; total 14. The prisoners made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	19	2	21
The least number	2	3	5
The average daily number	6	3	9
The total number of committals during the year was	79	24	103
The number of re-committals	11	2	13

The general health of the prisoners has been good, although one death occurred from apoplexy, and another from typhus fever. By the surgeon's report, the latter seems to have caught fever from a house fronting his cell in a close adjoining the prison, where fever was raging at the time. The dunghill which received all the nuisances from this house, was almost below the window of his cell. The surgeon suggests that strict attention be given to prevent the drying of clothes in the neighbouring close, and that the open dunghill and other nuisances should be removed. The surgeon's visits appear to have been regular and strictly according to rule.

The chaplain appears also to have been very regular in his attendance, devoting thereto not less than nine hours weekly.

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Elgin.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good, there having been only one punishment since January.

Among the confinements during the year there appear to have been one boy, aged eight years, and two boys, aged nine, committed 48 hours each for throwing stones at ducks in the river. One of them was again committed, and sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, for stealing apples.

The cost of the prison diet, 5*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*, is somewhat under the average, but the net cost per head, amounting to 22*l.* 0*s.* 2½*d.*, is considerably above the average, caused, apparently, by the limited numbers in confinement in a prison of that class.

Everything, as heretofore, appeared to be clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge.

Cupar.

CUPAR PRISON.

[Inspected September 12, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 62 males, including 1 debtor, and 17 females; total 79. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was . .	82	11	93
The least number	32	5	37
The average daily number	42	15	57
The total number of committals during the year was . . .	387	103	490
The number of re-committals	49	16	65

The keeper of this prison died since last inspection, and at the time of my visit the prison was provisionally in charge of the former warder, who had the assistance of two other male officers.

There has been no alteration in the prison building. I found it beautifully clean in every department, and it would be one of the first prisons in the kingdom if the confinements were limited to male prisoners; but while males and females continue to occupy the same open galleries, so must the prison continue to be classed as a very second rate one. The matron complains, and with good reason, that she and her female warder can seldom leave their own room in the morning or evening without the chance of seeing one or more half naked male prisoners washing themselves in the galleries above! As the increase of prisoners here has been great, and the whole prison does not afford more than enough of room for the male prisoners, if kept in separate confinement, and there is abundant space for additional accommodation, I earnestly recommend to the consideration of the County Board the propriety of building a small separate prison for the females.

The same dangerous practice exists as before in the airing of the prisoners. Three blacksmiths and one flax-dresser are still at work in the places originally intended as airing-yards, while four other prisoners were walking round them, about 50 yards apart; and although such an event as I pointed out in my former Report has not yet taken place, I have no doubt that it will happen unless the practice be discontinued. In fact, I find that one prisoner, since my visit, has actually succeeded in making his escape, while the gate-keeper was opening the door to admit the baker; but I have not yet heard the results of the inquiry thereon.

The general conduct of prisoners appears to have been good. The punishments were not many, and those of a trifling nature.

The general health has been good, although there has been one death from dysentery brought on by intemperance.

The surgeon's visits had been regular, and his books have been correctly kept.

The chaplain's book is not left in the prison according to rule, but he is reported to be in the prison from ¼ past 8 till ¼ to 1 every day, being teacher as well as chaplain. His duties commence with reading morning prayers, and afterwards with visiting and instructing the prisoners in their cells, and he preaches on Sundays. His duties seem to be very efficiently carried out.

I found that two boys, *one aged nine and the other ten*, had been committed for eight days *for stealing some pears from a clergyman's garden.* These are cases to which, as the chaplain justly remarks in his quarterly report, the rod would be much better adapted than a prison.

The chaplain makes the following observation on the state of education in the prison:—

"Under regular training in reading," at the time he writes, "24, of whom 16 could read none, the others very little; in this department all have improved, and some have made rapid progress. In arithmetic 19, of whom some have made great improvement. In writing 32: in this branch it is astonishing the improvement that is made. The demand for library books by those who read well is almost universal, and I am glad to have it to say that numbers read with great attention and understanding of what they do read. Much less disposition to injure the books has been shown lately than on some former occasions. If we may judge from the small number returned upon us, and what we have seen and heard of others, the amount of moral improvement is by no means inconsiderable: though I must say that when two or three are in one cell, it is not so easy a matter to make a moral impression as when there is but one in a cell. Neither are they in general so much given to improvement in other things."

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed to this prison are thefts and breaches of the peace.

It will be seen by reference to the tables (appended to the General Board's Tenth Report), that the expense of maintenance as well as the profits of the prisoners' labour are highly creditable to the management of this prison; the net cost per head being only 10*l.* 19*s.* 6½*d.*

As I have already said, the prison as well as the clothing and bedding were in the most perfect state of cleanliness, and reflected the highest credit on the acting keeper, and the matron, Miss Webster.

DUNFERMLINE PRISON.

Dunfermline.

[Inspected April 8, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 17 males, including 1 civil prisoner, and 2 females; total 19. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	29	9	38
The least number	6	3	9
The average daily number	14	4	18
The total number of committals during the year was	204	56	260
The number of re-committals	31	11	42

The warming apparatus was out of order, and the governor stated that, even when it is in order, it does not warm the cells.

The conduct of prisoners generally has been good.

I was sorry to find among those in prison two boys of the respective ages of 13 and 15, each committed for the third time.

The prison has been very much crowded during the year, the number of cells being only 18, while the number of prisoners sometimes amounted to 37; in consequence of which there has been no discipline observed beyond the maintenance of good order, and therefore it is useless remarking on the results of imprisonments under such circumstances.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good as well as their conduct.

The surgeon's department seems conducted in every respect according to rule. The chaplain seems equally zealous in the discharge of his duties, although his visits have not been strictly according to rule; but an explanation of the spirit of the rules, made subsequent to my visit, will, I hope, enable him to act up to them hereafter, for I consider his services valuable to the prison.

Like others of the same class of new prisons in this country, the separation between the sexes is not perfect; but in other respects it seems to be an efficient prison, and the good order of every department reflected credit on Mr. and Mrs. Cook, the keeper and matron.

I beg to point out to the County Board as a matter worthy of their consideration that the net cost in this prison per head, after deducting earnings, amounts to 22*l.* 1*s.* 0⁶*d.*, while that in the county prison at Cupar is only 10*l.* 19*s.* 6⁶*d.*

I am glad to have the opportunity of recording, to the credit of the operatives of the Dunfermline district, that though from 600 to 700 weavers are known to have been out of employment during the last six months, there has not been an instance of one of them being committed to prison.

DUNDEE PRISON.

Dundee.

[Inspected September 12, 1848.]

There were in confinement, on the day of inspection, 133 males, 73 females; total, 206. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	142	98	240
The least number	66	72	138
The average daily number	107	90	197
The total number of committals during the year was	776	791	1567
The number of re-committals	339	509	848

There has been no alteration or addition to the prison since last inspection. The new class-room on the male side has not yet been brought into use, though accommodation is very much wanted, and all the evils complained of in my last Report, as tending to destroy the object of imprisonment, still continue unabated.

In the last quarterly report of the chaplain of this prison, who has been many years in office, he states that—

"Whoever will attentively consider the different modes of discipline in Dundee Bridewell, must be convinced that instead of restraining it encourages the criminal. Young able-bodied persons are confined there, and their work is only a degree of recreation to make their time pass the lighter. They have the governor, surgeon, teacher, matron, and warders, at their call; and very ready they are to murmur if they consider themselves in any degree neglected. Now let any sober-minded person reflect, is such treatment of prisoners calculated to restrain crime, especially considering that such

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characters are the very offscourings of the human race. Many of them never get a satisfactory meal in their own homes, while they have here abundance; hence this makes Bridewell a comfortable retreat, where a slothful man may live at his ease and enjoy abundance. Others there are who have no home. This class may be confined to young offenders who have no parents, or, what is worse, bad parents, who expel them from their own wretched hovels to let them live upon their depredations. These require different treatment, and every attention to their moral improvement; and this shows the necessity of a house of refuge, where these youths may be trained up to habits of industry. There is another class who are confirmed in bad habits; these complain that they cannot get work, and why? just because of their slothful, pilfering, and drunken habits. Now all these find Bridewell a home where they can eat bread without scarcity and enjoy their ease. In looking over the lists of prisoners every week, particularly that of the female department, I can scarcely discover a new case; which evidently shows that confinement is no punishment to them, while they are sure of good quarters during the winter."

The governor, too, in reporting the state of the juvenile prisoners, says—

"There is still a high average number of boys in this prison, and it is not likely to be much diminished, until the system of castigation lately adopted by the police in Edinburgh be also introduced into this prison, as well as a more severe discipline introduced into prisons applicable to short sentences. It is worthy of notice, that at last Perth circuit some very young prisoners from Forfarshire received sentence of transportation; viz., one of 13 years of age, three of 15, three of 16, one of 17, one of 18. Had these unfortunate youths received a short and severe punishment at the outset of their career, they would not have attained their present high position in the ranks of crime, and this fact they readily admit themselves."

It is to be lamented that there is still no chapel in this prison, nor any religious services performed on Sundays, and that the other prison requirements of this county, as formerly reported still remain unprovided for.

There has been a large amount of sickness in this prison during the year (see Appendix to Tenth Report of the General Board), and there have since been five deaths; but the last report of the surgeon shows that the sickness had considerably diminished, particularly during the month of December.

The surgeon seems to discharge all his duties with much zeal and ability.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the punishments not numerous.

The net cost per head in this prison, 11*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, is among the lowest in Scotland.

The result of my inspection was creditable to the governor, Mr. Mackisson, and the matron, Mrs. Anderson.

Forfar.

FORFAR.

[Inspected September 11, 1848.]

There were in confinement, on the day of inspection, 21 males and 4 females; total, 25. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	29	9	38
The least number	9	1	10
The average daily number	16	5	21
The total number of committals during the year was	119	32	151
The number of re-committals	15	7	22

A new keeper and matron have been appointed since last inspection; the former keeper having been transferred to Ayr prison.

There has been no addition to the building since last inspection, so that all the evils stated in my last Report still continue to exist; there being never less than two or three prisoners in a cell; and beyond safe custody, none of the objects of imprisonment are carried out. A blind has been furnished to the window of the debtors' room, and they have now no longer the power of communicating with those beyond the building. Two cells which had been damp have been cased with wood and are now fit for use. A bed has been furnished for the two female prisoners employed in the kitchen, which gives some relief to the female accommodation.

I must repeat here, as I did on my report on Dundee prison, that the prison accommodation of this county especially demands the early consideration of the County Board.

I found no record of the chaplain's services in the prison; but the governor informs me that he is very attentive, frequently visiting the prisoners in their cells during the week, and preaching to them collectively on Sundays.

The general health of the prison had been good, and there had been no deaths.

The surgeon's duties seem to have been zealously performed.

The conduct of the prisoners generally has been good and the punishments few. In fact, in this as in other prisons similarly circumstanced, there is little inducement to be outrageously disorderly, when no strict discipline can be enforced.

The net cost per head in this prison, 16*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, is very little above the average, but exceeds that of Dundee by 5*l.* 9*s.*

The keeper and matron, Mr. and Mrs. M'Kay, seem well qualified for their duties.

MONTROSE PRISON.

Montrose.

[Inspected September 11, 1848.]

In confinement 13 males, 6 females; total 19. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	16	10	26
The least number	4	4	8
The average daily number	10	6	16
The total number of committals during the year was	93	43	136
The number of re-committals	37	24	61

A new keeper and matron have been appointed since last inspection.

There has been no other alteration in the prison.

This prison still continues to be much overcrowded, and none of the objects of imprisonment, except that of safe custody, can be carried out.

The keeper, too, is still without an assistant, though there are sometimes as many as 27 prisoners in confinement. It is manifestly impossible that he can carry out all the duties that are required of him.

The surgeon does not visit the prison and see every prisoner twice a week according to the rules. There has, however, been little sickness, and no deaths.

The chaplain visits the prisoners in their separate cells on Wednesdays, and preaches on Sundays to the prisoners, with the doors of the cells partially opened.

The roof of the washing-house here is unsafe, for to a prisoner in the back yard, it would be but an easy step to pass over the boundary wall, which ought to be heightened at this particular part.

The prison also is very unsafe, from the yard on the opposite side, which is filled with railway carriages placed against the walls, and reaching to within a few inches of the top of the wall.

The keeper reports that, on the 9th December, a general dampness began to spread over the prison, but that it disappeared again on the 14th.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed here, are thefts, assaults, and drunkenness; but the general conduct appears to have been good, and the punishments neither many nor severe in their nature.

The diet of this prison is high, amounting to 7*l.* 13*s.* per head, and the net cost per head, 23*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, is also considerably above the average.

The keeper as well as the matron, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, appear to be well qualified for their duties.

ARBROATH PRISON.

Arbroath.

[Inspected September 12, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection, 7 males, and 6 females; total 13. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	14	4	18
The least number	2	..	2
The average daily number	5	2	7
The total number of committals during the year was	99	33	132
The number of re-committals	4	3	7

The warming apparatus is still incomplete, overheating the passages and not warming the cells.

The general conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good, and there have been few punishments, and those of a very trifling nature.

I found one boy, named D. T., had been committed for six days for stealing six pears and apples—a poor unfortunate child who had no one to care for him.

The chaplain remarks, "That all his experience of prisons convinces him that parental negligence and intemperance are the root of most of the crime in this country."

The surgeon's visits appear to have been regular, and there had been no very serious cases of illness.

This prison is much exposed to communications from beyond the walls. Tobacco is frequently found in the airing-yards, and the work-people from the adjoining buildings, are often found attempting to communicate with the prisoners.

The net cost per head in this prison, 26*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, is considerably above the average, and much the highest of the prisons of this county. I would recommend this to the consideration of the County Board.

The Board's Inspection Book shows frequent visits, and the management to be satisfactory.

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BRECHIN PRISON.

Brechin.

[Inspected September 11, 1848.]

There were no prisoners in confinement.

I found the prison clean, and everything in good order.

One of the cells is still subject to damp, and is unfit for use in wet weather. As there can be no hope now of its becoming properly dry and fit for general use, by aid of the stove or the weather, I recommend that it be lined with wood, which has been found to answer in other prisons; the number of cells are very few, four prisoners having, in consequence, been obliged occasionally to be confined in the same cell.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed to this prison, are thefts, assaults, or breaches of the peace.

The health of the prisoners generally has been good, and the surgeon's duties appear to have been very satisfactorily performed.

Their conduct has also been good, and the punishments very trifling.

The keeper reports that the stove within the prison neither heats nor dries the cells, and that it is entirely useless in its present state.

The keeper appears to be very attentive to his duties.

Haddington.

HADDINGTON PRISON.

[Inspected November 24, 1848.]

There were in confinement, on the day of inspection, 33 males, and 20 females; total 53: they made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	32	10	42
The least number	10	5	15
The average daily number	19	6	25
The total number of committals during the year was	279	80	359
The number of re-committals	46	16	62

There has been no alteration in the prison building. It has been so overcrowded during the past year, that nothing could be attempted beyond the maintenance of good order. The necessity of some addition to this prison is imperatively called for, and I would strongly recommend to the County Board, when they entertain the question, to consider the propriety of making such addition, a separate prison for females, the accommodation in the present prison being too small for the males alone. The separation not being perfect between the sexes, greatly adds to the evils of its crowded state; and so long as they continue to occupy the same open galleries, the prison will always be objectionable.

There had been one death of a male prisoner, after a protracted illness.

The general health of the prisoners in other respects seems to have been good.

The chaplain seems to have been regular in the performance of his duties; but as the crowded state of the prison precluded any attempt either at separation or classification, the moral results of such imprisonments need no further comment.

I found the prison in a most perfect state of cleanliness, and everything creditable to the management of Mr. and Mrs. Beattie, the keeper and matron. I ought to remark, however, that the expenses of this prison, though not very high, the net cost per head being 20*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*, are yet considerably above the average.

Dunbar.

DUNBAR PRISON.

[Inspected May 23, 1848.]

There were no prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection, and no alteration of any kind since last inspection. The bedding had not been washed, nor the straw changed for a year. This ought not to be the case, for the expense would not be great; and as the prisoners committed here are chiefly cases of drunkenness, cleanliness is the more necessary.

The surgeon continues to visit as usual once a-week, whether there are prisoners in confinement or not.

The keeper and the matron appear to conduct themselves very properly.

NORTH BERWICK.

North Berwick.

[Inspected May 23, 1848.]

There were no prisoners in confinement. The prison consists of two cells, one opening into the other. They are on the ground floor of a street-house, and the windows quite free to be looked into by any person who feels disposed. The walls of the cells were very dirty, not having been whitewashed for two years; and the loose straw used as bedding, was scattered about as if intended to litter quadrupeds instead of men. The keeper resides a considerable distance from the prison, and it is impossible that he can be responsible for anything that may take place during the night while the prisoners are locked up. The place is altogether unfit and unsafe for prison purposes; and I recommend it to be discontinued as a prison.

INVERNESS PRISON.

Inverness.

[Inspected August 24, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 12 males, including 3 debtors, 14 females, and 2 children. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was . .	29	11	40
The least number	10	7	17
The average daily number	17	11	28
The total number of committals during the year was . . .	133	88	221
The number of re-committals	21	52	73

No alteration of any importance has taken place in the old prison since last inspection. As the old building affords no means for separation, except between the sexes, and the civil from the criminal prisoners, all the evils shown in the Thirteenth Report will exist until the new prison, now building, is fit for occupation.

There have been several cases of sickness in the course of the year, but none of a serious character, with the exception of one prisoner who had been removed to the infirmary, and who died after his removal. He was in bad health on his committal, and had been three months in prison. The surgeon seems to be very attentive, and his duties have been regularly recorded.

The chaplain gives as much of his attendance as, under the existing state of the prison accommodation, is requisite.

The new prison may be expected to be brought into operation in a short time.

I found it my duty to point out to the Prison Board at a meeting which was convened while I was there, and while the buildings were yet in an unfinished state, that the plan they were carrying out did not provide for a perfect separation of the sexes, and that in my opinion it would interfere with the discipline of the prison materially. I also pointed out, that the proposed three airing-yards (only one of which had then been commenced) were designed to occupy a piece of ground which was likely hereafter to be found valuable and more suitable for other purposes: I suggested that they might be removed to what I thought a preferable site, and where superintendence might be managed without additional expense. I have not heard whether my recommendations have been adopted.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed here are petty thefts, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct; and their chief employments while in prison are at net-making, shoemaking, boot-closing, tailoring, sewing, knitting stockings, making door-mats, and picking oakum.

There is only one apartment in the existing prison for the female prisoners, and I have shown they sometimes amount to 14.

The surgeon, in his quarterly reports, very naturally expresses great anxiety lest cholera should make its appearance among them; but they have fortunately escaped hitherto, and it is to be hoped that the new prison may be made available for accommodation should it yet break out.

The cost of diet in this prison is considerably higher than the average; but as the average earnings are nearly double that of any other prison, the net cost per head is reduced considerably below the general average, but it may be worthy the notice of the County Board to look into the dietary expenditure, for with a daily average of 27 prisoners in the course of the year, it does not appear to me that it ought to be so high.

The County Board's Inspection Book shows frequent visits, and all are complimentary to the management of the keeper, Mr. Ker, and the matron, Isabella Graham, as was the result of my inspection.

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Stonehaven.

STONEHAVEN.

[Inspected September 11, 1848.]

There were in confinement at the date of my inspection 10 males and 2 females; total 12. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	20	4	24
The least number	4	1	5
The average daily number	10	2	12
The total number of committals during the year was	99	20	119
The number of re-committals	2	5	7

At the time of my visit, the prison was undergoing extensive repairs, in lathing and plastering the external wall and lining some of the cells, to cure the dampness formerly reported, so that with these operations and the number of prisoners in confinement, the place was naturally in confusion; my visit was at the hour of unlocking in the morning, and I took occasion to point out to the keeper the danger, as well as the irregularity I observed of opening the whole of the cell-doors on the upper floor at the same time, as also that one of the open cells was filled with carpenters' tools, which was offering temptation to persons so circumstanced to commit some outrage for the purpose of effecting their escape.

There is no entry in the chaplain's journal for the last two months; but the keeper states, that the chaplain visits once a-week, generally on Sunday, and visits the prisoners in their cells separately afterwards.

There has been little sickness, and the surgeon's visits appear to have been according to rule.

The keeper reports the conduct of prisoners to have been good, and that there have been only two punishments since last inspection.

The two cells for females are very much improved since my last visit.

The cost of prison diet, 5*l.* 3*s.* 11½*d.*, and the net cost per head, 15*l.* 18*s.* 9½*d.*, are both under the average, and creditable to the management.

The clothing and bedding were clean, and creditable to the keeper and matron.

Kinross.

KINROSS PRISON.

[Inspected May 30, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection only one male prisoner, who had been 11 months there. He complained that the surgeon did not give him the medicines he required, but the complaint seemed to me to be groundless.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	6	1	7
The least number	1	..	1
The average daily number	2	..	2
The total number of committals during the year was	29	5	34
The number of re-committals	8	1	9

This is a new prison connected with the Court-house. It has three floors, with two cells on each floor, and there are two debtors' rooms in the old prison which is connected with the new prison. The two cells on the ground-floor seemed very damp. I found the door of the cell occupied by the prisoner, open, leaving him the free range of the prison from top to bottom, as well as to the airing-yard: this is very irregular.

The health as well as the conduct of the prisoners appear to have been very good. No punishments are recorded since 1845.

The surgeon's visits were made according to rule.

The chaplain visits twice a-week, one of which is on Sunday afternoons.

A better supply of books seems wanting for this prison.

The keeper reports, that, by order of the Board, he is still obliged to receive prisoners, into a police cell attached to, but forming no part of the prison. This cell being exclusively for police purposes ought not to be under his charge, and the County Board ought not to incur the responsibility attached to its being so occupied. Measures should also be taken to detach it from the prison by a separate entrance.

In every other respect the prison was clean and creditable to the management.

Kirkcudbright.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT PRISON.

[Inspected 14th June, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 9 males, including 1 civil prisoner, and 7 females; total 16: they made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	24	5	29
The least number	3	2	5
The average daily number	10	5	15
The total number of committals during the year was	91	23	114
The number of re-committals	27	4	31

This prison is a curious old castellated building, situated in the centre of the town, not overlooked, but of a most inconvenient construction for prison purposes, and ill calculated to carry out the objects of imprisonment. Its great height, and the number of floors above each other, with narrow stairs, cause the attendance upon prisoners to be a loss of much time and labour; and the airing-places are on the top of the prison.

There had been one escape during the year, but the prisoner was retaken the same day.

The health of the prison seems to have been good, and the surgeon very zealous in the discharge of his duties. He, however, had not adopted the new rules at the time of my visit, but I find he has done so since.

The chaplain was absent, and keeps his journal at his own house, contrary to rule; the keeper informed me that his duty consists in seeing the prisoners once a-week, but not on Sundays, unless his weekly round happens to fall on that day. I observe from his quarterly reports that he devotes from 2½ to 3½ hours to each visit, according to the number of prisoners in confinement.

The keeper reports that the conduct of the prisoners has been good. There had been few punishments, and those of a trifling nature.

The cost of diet in this prison, 4*l.* 19*s.* 3*6d.*, is considerably under the average, while at the same time the net cost per head, 27*l.* 13*s.* 2*6d.*, is one of the highest in Scotland, and seems requiring the attention of the County Board. The keeper, however, explained that there was a great scarcity of profitable employment for the prisoners in that district.

The recorded visits in the County Board Inspection Book were numerous, and creditable to the keeper and matron, as was the result of my inspection.

MAXWELLTOWN PRISON.

Maxwelltown.

[Inspected April 24, 1848.]

This is a small prison, of four cells, forming, in fact, one of the houses in the street in which it is placed. I found six male prisoners in confinement. They had only been committed that morning. The prison is very generally empty. The keeper reports that the health as well as the conduct of the prisoners have been good. He states that the surgeon only visits once a month since Christmas last, prior to which it was once a week; but he could not explain the cause of the change. He states that he has clothing only for three males and two females; and his library consists of two Bibles for the use of the prisoners. The parish clergyman attends gratuitously when there are prisoners in confinement.

The keeper complains of the want of a washing-place, having nowhere but the prison kitchen, which is very small, to wash the prisoners' clothes in; and as there is room in the back-yard, and the expense would be but small, I hope the County Board will consider the want he complains of.

The keeper says that the two south cells are a little damp in wet weather, owing, he thinks, to the nature of the flags, with which they are laid.

The keeper of this prison is also a constable; and I must refer to my report on the prison of Dunse for my views on this subject. He seems intelligent, and well qualified for his duties.

GLASGOW PRISON.

Glasgow.

[Inspected November 29, 1848.]

The number and distribution of the prisoners on the day of inspection were as follows:—

	Civil.		Untried.		Convicted.		Total.	
	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.	Males.	Fem.
In the North Prison	10	..	63	23	275	211	348	234
,, South Prison	..	..	..	..	80	3	80	3
	10	..	63	23	355	214	428	237
General Total							665	

Distribution.

Number separate.	Number by twos in a Cell.	Number by threes in a Cell.	Number by fours in a Cell.	Number in Class-rooms.
235	206	78	68	78

Accommodation.

	Number of Cells.		
	Males.	Fem.	Total.
North Prison	186	198	384
South Prison	36	3	39
Total . . .	..	..	423

The former governor, Mr. Miller, had accepted the appointment of Superintendent of Police since my last visit, and his successor, Captain Mullen, had not yet been sufficiently long in office to complete the remodelling of the workings of the prison according to his notions of its required efficiency; but by his apparent judgment and energy, I had every reason to think that the County Board had exercised a wise discretion in their selection of him as governor of that large establishment.

The accommodation afforded in the prisons of Glasgow is very inadequate to the wants of the district. Their continual crowded state, and the perpetual influx of prisoners sentenced to short confinements, who know they have nothing to dread in imprisonment, and not much to fear on the score of punishment, serve to keep everything in a state of excitement; and no system or management under such circumstances can make a prison what it ought to be.

Frequent correspondence has taken place between the Local and the General Board on this subject during the past year, and plans have been submitted for an extensive increase to the prison accommodation, which could not be carried out in consequence of some delay in the financial arrangements; but I understand that the County Board have at length reported the completion of those arrangements, and that the works may be expected to be proceeded upon at an early period.

I examined every part of the prison, and I saw every prisoner: they made no complaints beyond the appeals usually made in the larger prisons of this district, from prisoners who are on a low-class diet, petitioning to be placed on a higher rate.

I found the workshops alluded to in my last Report in full operation under vigilant superintendence; and as I continue to have a favourable opinion of prisoners being so employed, with a due regard to classification, when the means of separation are wanting, I beg to submit the following description of them, furnished by the late governor, Mr. Miller:—

"The new work class-room is 24 feet 6 inches in breadth by 27 feet 4 inches in length, the height of the walls being 8 feet, and the centre of the pavilion roof 13 feet from the level of the floor. It is lighted by 10 cast-iron framed windows, which are fixed in the roof, and the ventilation is conducted through five double ventilators 2 feet by 5 inches, placed in the brick wall nearly on a level with the floor for the admission of fresh air, and five smaller ones, immediately under the eaves, besides an open dome placed in the centre of the ridge, with five ventilators in the roof for carrying off the vitiated air. The dome is covered with lead, and the roof is also furnished with a leaden gutter and exit pipe, which carries the water into the drain passing under the floor of the class-room.

"It has been fitted up with three cast-iron forges, the blast for which proceeds from iron fanners placed in an adjoining apartment. The shop or class-room is also furnished with a water-closet, washing-trough, and other conveniences. A sewer, 28 yards in length and 5 feet in depth, has been formed between the new erection and the common sewer.

"This shop is now used as a class-room for prisoners who are mechanics, and who are generally committed for misdemeanors, as also for prisoners who are acquiring the knowledge of a trade. They work in it during the day, under the vigilant eye of a dicsiplined officer, stationed at an elevated desk, besides the mechanic. While so engaged, the door is kept constantly locked, no ingress or egress existing, except upon the ringing of a bell. No demoralizing tendency can arise from these prisoners being permitted to work together. Indeed the tendency is to create self-respect, and salutary reflection often evincing itself in laudable resolutions to live new and better lives when restored to freedom. As a proof of this, very few have been re-committed.

"*Turners' Shop.*—In the shop adjoining the forge, and in which the fanners are situated, two lathes have been fitted up, the one to be used for iron turning, the other for wood, the fanners and lathes being each driven by motion communicated from a lying shaft proceeding from the adjoining wheel-shop. It is heated at present by a small stove. A vice board has been fitted up on one side, and small as the apartment is a large amount of valuable work can be performed.

"Immediately to the eastward is a shop occupied during the day by carpenters.

"The last of the range is the wheel shop, which is divided into 16 separate compartments, the centre one being occupied with three grinding stones, at which a prisoner is employed grinding and polishing grate fronts and other articles of ironmongery. These stones are put in motion by two fly-wheels, the power being applied by prisoners occupying the separate compartments alluded to, and who turn crank handles attached to the spindles of the respective wheels. In front of the compartments, which have doors with inspecting openings, is a gallery or passage running the whole length of the shop. Here an officer is constantly stationed, and has the prisoners at all times under his eye. Evil communication is thus entirely prevented.

"In proceeding to, and returning from these shops, the men walk in single file, accompanied by their officers, and no instance of disorder has ever occurred. Indeed it is to be remarked that the prisoners employed in the shops improve greatly in conduct. They have also enjoyed a better average condition of health than had they been engaged in more sedentary occupations, either within a cell or class-room.

"It is proper to observe that these erections were called for, not only in consequence of the increase in the number of committals, but by reason of so many clever artisans being necessarily employed at the most unproductive branches of labour in the prison."

The prisoners employed in those workshops, at the wheel, and on fatigue duty on the grounds, are allowed in addition to the ordinary third-rate diet, 4 ozs. of bread each per day.

The different wings or divisions of the prison are appropriated as follows, viz.:—

Male Department.

New Wing.—Mechanics, tailors, shoemakers, and other handicrafts; prisoners employed on fatigue duty on the grounds, including cooks and bakers, and all military prisoners.

East Wing.—Weavers, oakum-pickers, and sick prisoners.

South Prison.—Prisoners deficient in the knowledge of a trade, and under comparatively short sentences, employed in class-rooms opening and heckling ropes.

Female Department.

West Wing.—First offenders, chiefly juvenile prisoners

Mills.—Old and infirm prisoners, washers, and disqualified convicts, &c.

Old Prison.—Drunk and disorderly pests, untried prisoners, convicts, &c.

Alterations in the routine Labour of the Prison.—Since the present governor's appointment in August, last the weaving, by the prisoners, of materials for their clothing, bedding, &c., has been introduced, and includes the manufacture of druggets, blue plaiding for semmitts, blue plaiding for petticoats, white plaiding for drawers, shirting, neckerchiefs, towelling, sheeting, bed-ticks, and cloth for male attire.

By this system he believes that a considerable saving will be effected to the establishment.

The hours of employment in the class-rooms are nine hours per diem.

Three convicts under sentence to transportation, confined in the same cell on the third floor of the east wing, on 6th December last, succeeded by the removal of a portion of the window grating in descending into the yard, but one of them only succeeded in effecting his escape over the boundary wall. He was afterwards recaptured at Paisley. Two of the warders had in consequence been dismissed.

The governor reports that the general conduct of the prisoners is good; that he finds them at all times open to reason, and therefore has seldom occasion to resort to severe punishments. On looking over the punishment book I observed a good many entries with the sentences not inserted, but they were all prior to the present governor's entering on office.

There had been a considerable amount of sickness during the year ending June last, including eight deaths, one removal and seven liberations on account of sickness: notwithstanding the fatal ravages which cholera has for some time past been making in the city, only one case had occurred in the prison, viz., that of an aged male prisoner (70), who was predisposed to the disease. That they escaped thus far from the pestilence, they are in a great measure indebted to the precautions taken by the prison authorities, under the judicious suggestions of their surgeon, Dr. Gibson, who seems to devote much time and valuable attention to every thing appertaining to the duties of his office. Cases of scrofula still continue to prevail in this prison to a greater extent than in any other I have yet visited.

The chaplain states that he continues to devote, as heretofore, about five hours daily to his prison duties. In every station of the establishment Divine service is regularly performed on Sundays. In his report for last quarter he says that, owing to the crowded state of the prison, it had been found necessary to form a juvenile, in addition to the adult, class in the South Prison, and that he should consider the appointment of a missionary teacher, who would devote two or three hours a-day to the instruction of this class, as a matter of the last importance; for though the juveniles composing this class, owing to their short sentences, are not within the rules which entitle them to receive education, that still the painful truth presents itself, that the majority of their number are being trained up in the way in which they should not go: and *unless some counteracting influence be brought to bear upon them while they are in the days of their youth, it is evident that society can find neither pleasure nor profit in them as they advance in years.* He adds that there are upwards of 40 in this class, and that the number of them who are undergoing imprisonment for the first time amounts to but a paltry minority. There had been no record kept of the numbers who had been provided for in asylums on their discharge; but the governor states that they have been very few, for that when vacancies occur in such establishments, a preference is given to those who have escaped the ordeal of a prison. The chaplain seems to devote much valuable attention to the duties of his office.

The net cost per head in Glasgow prison, 15*l.* 0*s.* 6^{3}*d.*, is under the general average, but it is considerably above the other large county prisons of Scotland, with one exception.

CALTON, GLASGOW.

Calton.

[Inspected December 7, 1848.]

There were no prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection, nor did there appear to have been any case requiring particular notice. It is visited by the surgeon of Glasgow Prison, as often as circumstances require, and by the chaplain once a-week, which, he says, he generally makes on Sundays, as affording him a better chance of finding prisoners in confinement. The cells, clothing, and bedding, looked clean, and creditable to the keeper.

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Hamilton.

HAMILTON PRISON.

[Inspected January 8, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 32 males and 8 females; total, 40. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	44	6	50
The least number	9	9	18
The average daily number	24	6	30
The total number of committals during the year was	210	42	252
The number of re-committals	28	13	41

The only alterations in this prison since last inspection have been the building of four airing-yards, five cells for the breaking of stones, and a depôt for holding them.

The health of the prison generally has been good during the past year. There had been no deaths in the prison, but there was one prisoner removed on account of sickness caught prior to admission. He died soon after his removal. The surgeon seems to have been very regular and attentive to his duties.

There was no purifying apparatus for the clothing of prisoners at the time of my visit, but I observe from the quarterly report for December that one has since been provided and works well.

The chaplain visits almost daily and preaches twice a-week, once to the males and once to the females. The progress of the prisoners in learning in this prison is very satisfactory.

The general conduct of the prisoners too appears to be good, and the punishments few and of a trifling nature.

The governor remarks, to the credit of Hamilton, that notwithstanding the depression of trade, there have been fewer committals during the last year than for eight previous years.

The matron complains, and with good reason, that she has no female assistant of any kind to take her place in her absence, while she is engaged looking for work, or on other necessary purposes, so that on such occasions she is obliged either to leave the female prison locked up, or to entrust the keys to a male officer.

The cost of prison diet in this prison, 6*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.*, is unusually high, and the net cost per head, 19*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, is also considerably above the average.

The governor seems peculiarly well qualified for his duties, and the neat appearance of the prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, reflected great credit on him as well as on the matron.

Lanark.

LANARK PRISON.

[Inspected May 3, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 7 male prisoners and 3 females; total, 10. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	29	4	33
The least number	7	3	10
The average daily number	16	3	19
The total number of committals during the year was	102	17	119
The number of re-committals	15	3	18

There has been no alteration in this prison since the date of last inspection.

The health of the prisoners had been good, and the visits of the surgeon had been regularly recorded.

The chaplain's duties seem all to have been regularly performed. He visits the prisoners privately in their cells during the week, and preaches on Sundays.

The conduct of the prisoners has also been tolerably good, but the want of an airing-yard is much felt. At present the prisoners are obliged to be aired in the galleries, which offers a temptation to the juvenile classes to communicate with those in their cells, and renders the punishments more numerous than they would otherwise be. On looking over the records of punishments, they did not appear to me to be so strictly regulated by the nature of the offence as a due regard to prison discipline requires. The keeper in explanation admitted, that during the past year he had somewhat deviated from his own judgment in the awarding of punishments, in consequence of what he had read in a late report of one of the Inspectors on that subject.

The average earnings during the past year in this prison amount to 3*l.* 10*s.* 11^{6}*d.*—the highest in the prisons of Scotland; but at the same time the prison diet is above the average, as is also the net cost per head, amounting to 22*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*

The prison as well as the clothing and bedding were clean and creditable to the keeper and matron.

PERTH COUNTY PRISON.

[Inspected May 31, 1848.]

There were in confinement, on the day of inspection, 63 males, including 3 civil prisoners and 23 females: total 86. They made no complaints. There were no sick, and none under punishment.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	97	38	135
The least number	39	14	53
The average daily number	56	27	83
The total number of committals during the year was	695	240	935
The number of re-committals	176	103	279

Like nearly every other prison in Scotland, this prison was very much crowded during the past year, and nothing beyond the maintenance of good order could be attempted, consequently the results of the imprisonment require no comment.

The chief offences for which prisoners are confined here are thefts, breaches of the peace, and assaults; and the chief works at which prisoners are employed are weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, net-making, teasing oakum, &c.

The keeper reports that the conduct of the prisoners generally is good, and the Punishment Register shows that the punishments were of a trifling nature.

There have been numerous cases of sickness in the course of the year; but, with the exception of one death, stated to be from acute pleurisy contracted before admission, there seemed to have been none of a very serious character. The surgeon seems very attentive to his duties.

The chaplain, who is also teacher, attends from nine to one daily, except on Saturdays, and there is Divine service on Sunday. He seems very attentive to his duties.

A chapel is much wanted in this prison, and it might be had by adding another story to the governor's house; but the prison buildings are so crowded within the boundary wall, it may be questioned whether it would not be desirable to entertain some more extended plan for additional accommodation, which is so much wanted.

The front yard of the prison is very unsafe, the roof of the present reception-cells forming a ready stepping-stone over the boundary wall. An additional story ought to be put to those cells for security, and it could, no doubt, be turned to some useful account where the accommodation is so scarce.

An apparatus for the purification of the prisoners' clothing is much wanted in this prison.

The entries of the County Boards' Inspection Book are many, and all are creditable to the management of the governor and matron; and what adds to the credit of their management is, that the net cost per head, after deducting earnings, is about 2*l.* less than any other prison in Scotland, viz., 9*l.* 0*s.* 9^{3}*d.*, while the nearest to it is that of Cupar, 10*l.* 19*s.* 6^{5}*d.*

PERTH POLICE CELLS.

Perth.

[Inspected May 31, 1848.]

There were in confinement, on the day of inspection, two male prisoners, and they made no complaints.

There has been no alteration since last inspection, and I can only repeat my last year's observation, that I consider it a very unfit place for prison purposes, and recommend its being discontinued as a legal prison.

DUNBLANE PRISON.

Dunblane.

[Inspected May 29, 1848.]

There were in confinement, on the day of inspection, 6 males and 3 females: total 9. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	14	3	17
The least number	2	1	3
The average daily number	9	1	10
The total number of committals during the year was	88	19	107
The number of re-committals	8	3	11

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed to this prison are thefts, assaults, and breaches of the peace; and the chief occupations within the prison are tailoring, shirt-making, wool-picking, &c.

The keeper reports that the conduct of the prisoners generally was good, and the punishments few and trifling.

The general health of the prison appears to have been good, and the surgeon's duties also appear to have been regularly performed.

There is no chaplain to this prison. The keeper states that the parochial minister used to visit on Sunday evenings, but he had not done so for the last six months. I must press on

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Dunblane.

the notice of the County Board the necessity of making early provision for the clerical duties of this prison.

A teacher used to attend every alternate night for an hour and a half to instruct the prisoners; but by the last quarterly report his duties seem also to have been discontinued, and they are now without instruction of any kind.

There was an escape of a male prisoner during the past year; but the governor did not seem to have been in any way to blame.

I do not consider the entrance to this prison at all secure, for the keeper or matron is required to go to open the outer gate across a yard, which is but a few yards in width, without knowing who may be demanding admittance; so that in cases of popular excitement it is in the power of two or three individuals to seize whoever opens the door, which would at once give them admittance to the prison and the power of liberating all the prisoners.

If no better arrangements can be made, at all events the outer gate ought to be opened by latch and pully from the keeper's house, while the door thereof ought to be protected by an open iron railing and gate, to enable him to see who was approaching before he gave admittance.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were all clean, and creditable to the management of the keeper and matron.

I beg, however, to observe, that the net cost in this prison per head, after deducting earnings, amounts to 17*l.* 11*d.* 2°*d.*, being nearly double that of the county prison, viz., 9*l.* 0*s.* 9°*d.*

Blairgowrie.

BLAIRGOWRIE PRISON.

[Inspected June 1, 1848.]

There were no prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection.

The only two cells in this prison are on the ground floor, and are nearly dark. It is altogether an unsafe and unsatisfactory place for prison purposes.

The chief offences for which prisoners are committed here are petty thefts and drunkenness; one of the latter class, a vagrant, who had been often imprisoned before, committed suicide in June, 1847, by hanging himself to one of the bars of the windows; but I could find no record of the inquiry if any took place. In fact, there were no books, except the criminal registers, and a book of persons committed for a night.

A surgeon has been appointed, who is said to perform his duties regularly.

The keeper states that he has five pairs of blankets for the use of the prison, but no clothing; so that when any prisoner is brought in wet he is obliged to be taken to his kitchen fire to be dried.

As already said, the cells are dark and bad. The windows behind are quite open to, the public to converse with those who may be within, as well as to the weather, there being no glass in them, so that the cells are very cold in winter. The keeper reports, also, that one of the cells is damp, and smells of ammonia from some unclean sewers flowing under the cells. There are no drains from the prison, and under the prison the drains are out of repair.

I beg to recommend that this prison be discontinued, as its defects cannot, in my opinion, be effectually remedied.

Crieff.

CRIEFF PRISON.

I visited Crieff on the 27th of May, 1848, seeing it still on the list of Scotch prisons, but I found it had been pulled down. By a fortunate coincidence, however, I found the Local Committee assembled, in order to select a site for a new prison, and had a conference with them on the subject.

Paisley.

PAISLEY PRISON.

[Inspected November 27 and 29.]

There were in confinement on the days of inspection 113 males, including 5 civil prisoners, and 61 females; total, 174. They made several complaints, chiefly on the score of diet; but, after a strict investigation, I found them all frivolous or groundless.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was . .	130	60	190
The least number	76	37	113
The average daily number	101	49	150
The total number of committals during the year was . . .	754	333	1087
The number of re-committals	237	173	410

A new keeper and a new chaplain have been appointed since last inspection. The latter performs also the duty of teacher.

The confinements during the past year have even exceeded those of the year before; consequently, the cells have been so continually crowded as to leave no room for separate confinement, nor any attempt at discipline, beyond the maintenance of good order.

A plan had been submitted to the General Board, in the early part of the year, for a considerable addition to this prison, which the General Board returned to the Local Board, suggesting certain alterations in the plan; but the County Board have postponed consideration

thereof until it should be ascertained whether the local authorities would consent to an additional assessment on the county to meet the expense of the proposed works.

There seems to me but a choice of evils in providing for the prison wants of this county. The site of the present prison at Paisley, with a railroad running through, and overlooking the prison grounds, precludes its ever being an efficient prison by any alteration or addition that can be made to it; but with so large a prison, now standing and in good repair, the authorities must of necessity feel a delicacy as well as a difficulty, in the present financial condition of the community, in calling upon them to construct an entirely new one, equal to the wants of the county; while, on the other hand, the expense of the addition proposed to be made will only serve to perpetuate the evils by rendering the prospect of a new one more remote.

There has been no alteration in the building since last Report.

The governor complains of the irregularities that occur in the airing-yards. As formerly mentioned, they are merely arches under the railroad, with the farther ends partially built up, leaving the upper part secured by iron railing for the purpose of creating a current of air. It appears, however, that some houses immediately behind, within a few yards of these rails, are occupied by the lower orders, and some of their inhabitants connected with the prisoners take opportunities, from their upper windows, of communicating with them, and of throwing things into the airing-yards. From their windows, too, these people have an opportunity of seeing the prisoners coming from the prison to the aring-yards, and of knowing the proper time when they are near them. I recommend that the back walls of these yards be completed to the top of the arch; for, as the ends of those arches on the prison side are quite open, they can scarcely require an additional current of air; but, should it be found necessary, openings might be made near the top of the enclosed ends of the arches, and so constructed as neither to permit the people behind to see through them nor to throw missiles into the yard.

The chaplain who, as already said, is also the teacher, reports that he spends about five hours and a half per day during five days in the week, and about three hours on the Saturdays, with one service in the chapel on Sunday. The place used as a chapel, however, does not admit of above a third of the prisoners in confinement being present at one time, so that it comes to a prisoner's turn to be there only once in three weeks. The chaplain employs himself chiefly in teaching the elementary branches of reading, writing, and arithmetic; in reading and expounding the Scriptures to the prisoners from cell to cell, and in examinations upon the books read. He is of opinion "that in not a few instances amendments have taken place," but he has been too short a time in office to be able to judge of the results of his labours.

There has been one death in the prison during the year; but, in other respects, the prison generally has been healthy, which is rather to be wondered at considering the description of the cells, and their crowded state.

The surgeon's duties seem to have been very regularly performed.

The governor was only appointed in February last. He seems well qualified for his duties. From the crowded state of the prison since he came into office he has had a difficult task to perform. He complains much, and with justice, of the keys of the prison; each separate floor requiring three ponderous keys. The inconvenience in carrying them about causes great loss of time to the officers. I must again recommend to the County Board the propriety of supplying the prison with locks such as are now in general use in prisons; or, if that is not convenient at the present time, that they will make the partial alteration suggested by the governor, which would not impair the security of the prison.

The insufficiency of the cooking and washing-houses here should be considered in any alteration proposed to be made.

The net cost per head in this prison is one of the lowest in Scotland, which is highly creditable to the management; for the description of work procured for the prisoners has, owing to the depression of trade, neither been so profitable nor so easily to be had as formerly.

They complain here, that the prisoners on liberation find it almost impossible to get employment, and that many in consequence return to prison. Situations, however, have been found for a few of the female prisoners, who were reported to be doing well.

The keeper states that all the subordinate officers, with one exception, have been appointed since he took charge, and that he has found them in every respect worthy of their situations.

I found the clothing and bedding clean, and the provision good.

The result of my inspection, as already said, was creditable to Mr. Bird, the new governor; and the matron, Mrs. Young, continues to discharge her duties with her usual zeal.

GREENOCK PRISON.

Greenock.

[Inspected July 31, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 27 males and 14 females; total 41: they made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	26	20	46
The least number	5	2	7
The average daily number	16	10	26
The total number of committals during the year was	375	240	615
The number of re-committals	143	147	290

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Reports on Separate Prisons.

Greenock.

There has been no alteration attempted to meet the evils mentioned in last Report, so that the 11 cells formerly complained of continue unfit for use in wet weather. The inmates are, in consequence, obliged to be crowded in the same day-rooms as formerly reported.

Greenock still appears to me to possess considerable capability as an auxiliary prison; and on looking again at what I could see of the drains, I still think that by cutting a deep trench some few yards distant from the prison on the higher ground, with a considerable fall to conduct the wet round the ends of the building, that the dampness might be remedied. At present the foundation of the building seems to form one side of the drain; and the stones being of a porous nature, the drain serves as a conductor of damp instead of a preserver from it. As the prison-room thrown away, in consequence, is very much wanted in this county, I would recommend the County Board to employ a competent person to make an immediate examination with a view to the improvement suggested.

I must particularly call the attention of the County Board also to the catalogue, in the quarterly reports of the governor, of prison rules, which have not been carried out in this prison. Some few of them are owing to incidental occurrences during the quarter, but several of the others appear in every quarterly report made by the keeper, and do continue to be repeated quarterly from year to year. Most of them might be remedied at very little expense, and the necessity of further observation in regard thereto would be obviated.

The average net cost here does not exceed the general average; but it is worthy of remark in this, as in most other counties in Scotland, that the auxiliary prisons are worked at a higher cost than the chief county prisons,—that of Greenock being 5*l.* 13*s.* per head higher than the cost in Paisley prison.

The health as well as the conduct of the prisoners have generally been good. The duties of the chaplain and surgeon seem to be both zealously performed.

The appearance of the prison, the cleanliness of the clothing, &c., were as creditable to the keeper and matron as, from the crowded state of the prison, could be expected.

If the present building is to be continued as a prison, it is very desirable that some residence for the keeper should be formed within the prison grounds.

The keeper and the matron still continue to give instruction to their respective sexes, and satisfactory evidence is shown of progressive improvement under their tuition.

Pollockshaws.

POLLOCKSHAWS PRISON.

[Inspected November 28, 1848.

There were in confinement on the day of inspection four males. They made no complaints.

The alterations recommended in last Report have not been carried out, so that the prison is still dangerously overlooked from the adjoining premises.

There were on one occasion so many as 18 prisoners in confinement, of whom 11 and 1 child were females. The whole 18 prisoners were confined 10 days prior to trial. This is an improper number for such a place containing only four ordinary cells; and I would recommend to the County Board that, whenever the numbers exceed what can be properly looked after by the keeper and his wife, requisite measures should be taken for the surplus to be removed to Paisley. The water has to be brought from the distance of a quarter of a mile, and there is no place in the prison for washing. I understand that the pipes of a water company pass within a very short distance of the building. Arrangements might be made to obtain the supply from thence.

A surgeon has been appointed since last inspection, who, the keeper says, visits the prison once a-week, but I found no record of his services in any book.

The keeper also states that a minister of the Free Church looks in sometimes gratuitously.

The heating apparatus does not warm the cells, and the prisoners, as usual in cold weather, are obliged to be allowed to take their turn at the fire in the corridor.

The prison was in as good order as, under existing circumstances, could be expected.

Dingwall.

DINGWALL PRISON.

[Inspected August 25, 1848.]

There were in confinement at the date of inspection three males. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	19	1	20
The least number	2	..	2
The average daily number	6	1	7
The total number of committals during the year was	45	9	54
The number of re-committals	2	1	3

The whole prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were remarkably clean and highly creditable to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, the keeper and matron.

There had been only one case of sickness—influenza—this year, and the surgeon's visits have been according to rule.

The conduct of the prisoners seems also to have been good. There were only five cases of punishment since November, 1847; the most severe involved the stoppage of a breakfast; this speaks well for the management.

There is no alteration in the chaplain's duties since last inspection. He only visits the prisoners in their cells on Mondays, and performs no other duties.

Dingwall.

I must remark that the gross cost per head in this prison during the last year, amounting to 30*l.* 15*s.*, is, with one exception, the highest in Scotland, which may be ascribed to the small average number of prisoners (7) in a prison of 20 cells. This is, in fact, one of the very few prisons in Scotland having spare cells, which could have been used with advantage; with the exception of the separation between the sexes not being perfect, it is a good prison, and most efficiently officered.

TAIN PRISON.

Tain.

[Inspected August 26, 1848.]

There were no prisoners in confinement, nor had there been any since the 1st instant.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	7	..	7
The least number	1	..	1
The average daily number	1	..	1
The total number of committals during the year was	21	2	23
The number of re-committals	..	..	..

The governor reports that the heating apparatus works well; on the day of my inspection all the cells were damp; on my visit next day they were all perfectly dry.

There had been very little sickness, and the surgeon's visits had been regular and according to rule. He pointed out an unwholesome drain passing close to the end of the prison, which is very desirable to get rid of.

The chaplain visits once a-week, and sees every prisoner separately.

The conduct of the prisoners appears to have been good; there had been no punishments during the year.

There is now a good supply of books for the use of the prison.

The cleanliness of the prison, as well as of the clothing and the bedding, were creditable to the keeper.

CROMARTY PRISON.

Cromarty.

[Inspected August 27, 1848.]

There were no prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	3	..	3
The least number	1	..	1
The average daily number	..	..	..
The total number of committals during the year was	9	..	9
The number of re-committals	..	..	..

This is a small new prison of three cells. There had been no prisoners since the 1st of April.

The prison was clean and creditable to the keeper.

JEDBURGH PRISON.

Jedburgh.

[Inspected March 23, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 31 males, including 1 civil prisoner, and 7 females; total, 38: they made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	49	8	57
The least number	15	2	17
The average daily number	30	5	35
The total number of committals during the year was	255	48	303
The number of re-committals	39	7	46

The governor reported that the health, as well as the conduct of the prisoners, had generally been good.

There had been 32 cases of sickness, but the majority of their diseases were said to have been contracted prior to admission.

V. SCOTLAND. Reports on Separate Prisons. *Jedburgh.*

The surgeon seems to have performed his duties zealously, and acted up to the spirit of the rules.

The number of punishments had been few and trifling in their nature.

Extensive alterations have taken place in this prison since last inspection, and the prison as now constituted consists of three different divisions or wings, radiating from the keeper's house. The alterations are principally upon the centre division of the prison, and include the conversion of the day-rooms and other large apartments on the ground-floor into cells, the ventilating and warming of that division, with some other minor matters. The new cells are of the same size as the other cells. The centre division contains 21 cells, and the right division 15 cells; while in the left division, occupied by the females, there are 8 cells, 2 day-rooms, and a washing-house. A bath is fitted up in one of the towers in the angle of the keeper's house, and in the grounds there are, with other conveniences, six exercising places for the prisoners. These alterations were only just completed at the time of my visit, and seemed to be working efficiently.

The governor stated with respect to juvenile offenders sent to prison for short periods, who are too young to be subjected to individual separation, that, from their tears and excitement on first entering, they evidently entertain strong feelings of dread at the prospect of imprisonment; but, ere a few days had elapsed, they became familiar and contented, and, in the most unsophisticated manner, declare that they felt more comfortable than when at home; and when the day of liberation arrived, their bearing showed that imprisonment had served no other purpose than to divest their young minds of that wholesome terror which a gaol ought to possess: and he gives an opinion in favour of summary punishment, instead of imprisonment in such cases. The following observations also appear in the keeper's quarterly report for June last:—

"In the annual return there appears an increase of nine in the daily average number of prisoners for the past year: this is, unquestionably, ascribable to the influx of population. It may be a matter of surprise why the railway labourers had, during the last nine months, caused such an increase of crime, when it had been previously asserted (by good authority) that little or no crime was committed by those individuals during their temporary allocations. The most apparent reason I can assign is, that, during the great monetary crisis, some hundreds of those individuals located in this county were suddenly thrown out of employment, sometimes being without the means to carry themselves and families to their respective homes. It was not uncommon in winter for three and four of them to be committed to prison in one day charged with stealing firewood and field vegetables."

The keeper also remarks, that—

"The receipts of the prison for the past year on account of labour, though smaller than the preceding year, will be found to be quite as satisfactory, taking into consideration, 1st, the very depressed state of trade for the last nine months—indeed, I have at times experienced difficulty in effecting a sale for goods at the cost of raw material; 2nd, the staple trade of the prison having heretofore been stocking-weaving, that branch of trade being supported here by the number of prisoners from Hawick: but I am happy to report that, for the last nine months, only two of that trade have been here under convictions; and during the same time, out of a body of 2000 stocking-weavers and loom-weavers only two have been committed for theft, though during that period the majority of them have been in a partial state of starvation, on account of the state of trade at Galashiels and Hawick. Tradesmen appear to labour under a delusion with respect to the injury done them, or rather, to make use of their own language, 'the oppression they are subjected to' by prisoners being employed in useful and productive labour. First, they state their profits are exposed by the cheap rate at which prison goods are sold; and, secondly, that the journeymen are robbed of their labour by the manufacture of goods in prison. In reply to the first, I should be inclined to suppose where an honest trade is carried on, and exorbitant prices not asked, no exposure could take place. With respect to the second, the statistics of the prison, and an estimate of the population employed at the respective trades followed in prison, will show how erroneous that assertion is; for the last two years the daily average of shoemakers employed in prison has been about one, while on an average there are about 300 individuals daily follow the trade of shoemaking in the county. The receipts on account of stocking-weaving and weaving have been about 200*l.* for same period; while on an average there are daily employed in this county 2000 individuals at the last two named trades. The average earnings per prisoner in this prison for the last two years having been about the highest in Scotland, the foregoing statements, I think, would be sufficient to convince the most sceptical amongst the presumed injured individuals that the oppression alluded to is merely imaginary."

Mr. Scott, the chaplain, undertakes the duty also of teacher to the prison, and is enthusiastic in the performance of his duties. The two duties combined in a person so well qualified to carry out the purposes of both have been peculiarly advantageous to the prisoners confined in the prison of Jedburgh. He states, in one of his late quarterly reports, that "his services both as chaplain and teacher here have almost in every instance been received with the utmost respect and gratitude, and he has reason to trust by many with great and permanent advantage." He adds, that "there were at present six individuals in prison who, when committed, had little or no education and knew nothing of religion, can now read and write well, and understand and apply the leading duties and doctrines of Christianity." He further adds, that "while some of the liberated prisoners, whose histories are still known to him, and which he endeavours to trace, have returned to their evil ways, he rejoices to state that many others, both male and female, are now leading honest, industrious, sober, and religious lives, who were once the slaves of ignorance, vice, and irreligion."

The net cost per head in this prison, 17*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, is above the average; but I have reason to think, from what I saw of the working of the prison, that there is not a prison in Scotland better managed in all its departments. As already said, the extensive alterations were just on the eve of completion; but, making due allowance for what in the circumstances could not be put in the most perfect order, I have reason to think I shall find it so on my next visit.

HAWICK PRISON.

Hawick.

[Inspected March 23, 1848.]

This is one of the new small prisons containing four cells. There were no prisoners in confinement on the day of inspection. The heating apparatus here does not work. The prisoners are sometimes exposed to great cold, and the keeper states that, for six weeks, they could not get the thermometer higher than 59 degrees. I found the cells clean, and everything about them in good order. The keeper complains much of the want of a washing-place for the prisoners. One boy had made his escape since last inspection, but he was retaken within 15 minutes. This, like all other prisons of its class, is a necessary but very unsatisfactory house of detention for a few days.

There have been few cases of sickness. One had been removed to the fever hospital during the April quarter. The surgeon seems to have been attentive to his duties. He also complains much of the cold to which the prisoners are subjected. I am glad to find by the report ended in December last that alterations were in progress for improving the heating, in consequence of which no prisoners had been admitted since 9th November.

The keeper seems intelligent and zealous in the discharge of his duties.

KELSO PRISON.

Kelso.

[Inspected November 22, 1848.]

This is one of the new small prisons, containing four cells, one of which was very damp. The keeper said the stove heats the corridor, but that it has no effect whatever on the cells. There was one woman in confinement, or rather, at liberty, and she made no complaints. When I arrived at the boundary-wall of the prison, I opened the door by the common latch, and on walking in I found her exercising in the grounds, and passed her by, the keeper being at that time inside the prison, so that she might have walked out by the same simple process by which I walked in. The keeper of this prison is also a constable; and I must refer to my remarks on the prison of Dunse as equally affecting him.

The surgeon's duties are regularly performed, and there has been little sickness.

SELKIRK PRISON.

Selkirk.

[Inspected March 23, 1848.]

There were in confinement three male prisoners and one female with a child. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	11	..	11
The least number	1	..	1
The average daily number	5	..	5
The total number of committals during the year was	47	13	60
The number of re-committals	1	..	1

The health of the prison had been good, but the surgeon's visits were not according to rule; he visits once a-week, and seems very attentive when cases of sickness require it.

The chaplain's visits depend on the numbers in confinement. During the latter part of the year the numbers have increased considerably; and in his December quarterly report the chaplain states, that he visits those in each cell once a-week, exhorting each prisoner separately; at other times collecting one-half the prisoners on one side of the prison, and with them engaging in religious exercises; and the same with the other side. He adds, that he had always found them outwardly respectful and attentive, but that he cannot trace any improvement.

The keeper had not been long in office, having been promoted from the situation of one of the warders of the prison of Edinburgh. He complained that he did not feel himself so comfortably off as governor of this county prison as he had been as a warder in Edinburgh. I hear that he has since resigned. It is an unsatisfactory prison, but it has not hitherto been subject to receive such numbers as to render a change imperative.

STIRLING PRISON.

Stirling.

[Inspected April 27 and 28, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 77 males, including 2 debtors, and 27 females.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	96	20	116
The least number	28	26	54
The average daily number	62	24	86
The total number of committals during the year was	364	137	501
The number of re-committals	87	41	128

V. SCOTLAND. — Reports on Separate Prisons. — *Stirling.*

This is a new prison, occupying a commanding position on the south side of the town. It was opened for the reception of prisoners in the winter of 1847. It is a building of four stories, and contains 53 cells, one large room for debtors, and a class-room. There are also five store-places, which may be converted into cells, two rooms for the matron, and a room for the under-keeper, with a proper number of baths and other conveniences; also an office for the keeper, but having only a borrowed and very unsatisfactory light. This, like the prison of Cupar, would be a very fine and efficient prison if the confinements in it were limited to male prisoners, but, with the females occupying all the ground-floor and the half of the next floor, all the galleries from the top of the prison to the bottom being open to the view of both sexes, it can only be designated an inferior prison, and none of the objects of imprisonment can be carried out in it beyond the maintenance of good order. The accommodation of the prison, too, is very inadequate to the wants of the male prisoners alone; and I strongly recommended to the sheriff of the county, the chairman of the County Board, that the old prison, which had not yet been turned to other purposes, should be re-occupied by the females; for as there could be no separation of the sexes, or, indeed, of either sex in the new prison, it ought to be an object to make it an efficient prison for the males only. The construction of the cell windows, too, is such (and there being no night watchmen), the prisoners can communicate all the night long with little chance of detection. I cannot too strongly urge the expediency of the females being removed to the old prison or to some other place of confinement.

I found two class-rooms occupied without an attendant warder; one of them contained 10 boys, under the charge of an adult prisoner. There is no greater sink of iniquity than a class-room when not under proper superintendence; and the juvenile classes, of all others, are the last that ought to be associated as I found them.

On visiting the apartment where the two debtors were confined, one of them complained that they were not occupying the apartment intended for their use; and so far he was correct; but the necessity of the times required it to be used as a class-room, and the debtors had little cause for complaint, for the cell they occupied was sufficient for the two, and had a fire-place.

Another prisoner complained that he had been reduced from the third to the second class diet, without committing any offence. The governor explained, that he had done so because the prisoner was idle, and neglected to finish the portion of work allotted to him. This I had every reason to believe was correct, and the punishment just, but it ought to have been entered in the Punishment Book.

A female prisoner also complained that the surgeon did not pay her that attention which the nature of her case required. After a close investigation into the circumstances, in the presence of the sheriff of the county, Mr. Handyside, I had every reason to believe the complaint to be without foundation, and that the surgeon performed his prison duties with efficient and humane zeal.

There had been a considerable amount of sickness in the prison during the year. There had been one death and 12 cases of serious illness.

A new chaplain has been appointed since my visit, who, like his predecessor, performs also the duty of teacher. He states in his first quarterly report, that the time he devotes to the instruction of the prisoners is from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4, every day, except Saturday and Sunday. He performs Divine service on Sundays.

The net cost per head in this prison, amounting to 15*l*. 14*s*. 7^{6}*d*., is under the average, and creditable to the management.

I found the prison, and the clothing and bedding, clean, and the governor, Mr. Campbell, an energetic and efficient officer; but as this prison occasionally contains 116 prisoners, I am of opinion that the governor should be resident therein, which the present governor is not. The matron, Miss Kerr, seems very zealous, too, in the discharge of her duties.

Falkirk.

FALKIRK PRISON.

[Inspected October 25, 1848.]

There were at the date of inspection in confinement three male prisoners, and they made no complaints.

A visiting committee of the Board has been appointed since last inspection, under whose directions, and more especially through the active attention of the Provost, Mr. Adams, the prison is now properly supplied and maintained on as respectable a footing as the nature of the building will admit.

I must, however, repeat the objections before reported, that the building is unfit for prison purposes; although it is only used as a place of detention before trial, yet the evil consequences of crowding every description of prisoners into the same cells, together with those cells being sometimes so wet in rainy weather as to be unfit for use, obliges me to recommend that it be altogether discontinued as a prison, unless the County Board undertakes to submit plans immediately for a more suitable place of confinement; in which case I should conceive it right to sanction its use as a temporary prison, while the other is in the course of erection.

The prison was clean, and as creditable to the keeper as could be expected under circumstances.

Since the foregoing was written, I have received a report from the keeper, dated the 25th January, 1849, stating that "in consequence of the stormy weather of the last few days, the rain is running down the stairs, and there is not a single dry corner in the cells on which to place a bed." It would therefore appear that even its temporary use cannot with propriety be sanctioned, unless immediate measures are taken to remedy this evil.

DORNOCH PRISON.

[Inspected August 26, 1848.]

There were in confinement at the date of inspection 4 male prisoners, 2 of them debtors, and 1 female, who had been 11 months in the prison. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	7	1	8
The least number	..	1	1
The average daily number	2	1	3
The total number of committals during the year was	17	2	19
The number of re-committals	1	1	2

The health of the prisoners had been good, and no alteration since last Report in the surgeon's duties.

The chaplain's duties too continue the same; he generally visits every Friday, and remains about an hour and a half.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean, and on the whole creditable to the governor, though there was a general want of arrangement, and an appearance of untidiness observable throughout the establishment.

I recommended him in consequence to visit a neighbouring prison, where he would obtain some useful hints for his guidance in such matters.

There did not seem to be anything else requiring particular notice.

WIGTOWN PRISON.

Wigtown.

[Inspected June 13, 1848.]

There were in confinement on the day of inspection 5 males and 1 female; total 6. They made no complaints.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	11	2	13
The least number	..	..	..
The average daily number	3	..	3
The total number of committals during the year was	68	19	87
The number of re-committals	3	1	4

The old prison was still in use at the time of my visit.

The health of the prison was reported to have been good. The surgeon only visits once a week except when required oftener.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and only two punishments recorded since December last.

One escape had taken place since last inspection by a male prisoner wrenching a bar from his cell-window, but he was retaken, and no blame seemed to attach to the keeper.

The chaplain sees each prisoner once a week, but not on Sundays.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were as clean and in as good order as under existing circumstances could be expected in such a building; and the keeper and matron seemed well qualified for their duties, which they will henceforth have a better opportunity of exercising to the advantage of the public than they have hitherto had, for I find that the new prison, which was in an unfinished state at the time of my visit, has since been legalized and occupied, and the old one discontinued.

STRANRAER PRISON.

Stranraer.

[Inspected June 10, 1848.]

This is a handsome new prison, well situated on the outskirts of the town, containing 13 cells for criminal and a room for civil prisoners, apartments for the keeper, a bath-room, airing-gallery, and other conveniences. The garden within the walls contains about 900 square yards. It is bounded in front by a public road, and on the three other sides by an open field. The governor reported to me that it had only been opened on the 1st of the present month, which accounted for various things not being in proper order at the time of my visit.

I found 3 male prisoners in confinement, 1 of them a convict under sentence to transportation, and 7 females; they made no complaints. The convict I have since learned was at the time of my visit progressively attempting to unloosen one of the iron bars of his window, but his intentions were detected in time to prevent his escape. I do not consider the iron-work of the windows of this prison to be secure: the removing of a single bar will enable a prisoner to effect his escape at any time; and with a low boundary-wall, and no night watchman, there would be no obstacle to the friends of a prisoner (if he has any outside), displacing one of these bars within a couple of hours.

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Stranraer.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
The greatest number at any one time during the year was	15	12	27
The least number	2	4	6
The average daily number	6	6	12
The total number of committals during the year was	64	46	110
The number of re-committals	4	5	9

There has been little sickness reported during the past year, and the surgeon's visits have been according to rule.

The chaplain, the parish clergyman, seems also to have been very attentive to his duties. He visits twice a week, performing Divine service on Sundays.

The keeper reports that the conduct of the prisoners generally has been good: there had been 21 punishments, but all of a trifling nature.

The chief employment here is net-making; and a great portion of the prisoners usually confined appear to be Irish.

The net cost per head, 23*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*, is considerably above the average; but with the advantages of the additional accommodation in the new prison, I have reason to expect that it will be found much reduced in next Report, for the keeper and the matron seem both well qualified for their duties, and give their whole attention to them.

The airing-yard here, which is formed by iron rails fixed to the wall of the prison, ought to have had an opening into it from the corridor. At present a prisoner is required to be taken outside into the open yard to get to the airing-yard, and with a low boundary wall it holds out an inducement to attempt escapes.

It appears by last December report that four of the cells occasionally become damp, in consequence of the rain penetrating through the bottom of the cell windows. This ough to be looked to.

The prison, as well as the clothing and bedding, were clean.

LONDON:—Printed by WILLIAM CLOWES and SONS, Stamford Street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.